THE THREE BILLIONS ARE TAKEN! ROLL UP THE FOURTH TODAY!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, slightly warmer today; Sunday cloudy; shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,015. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH AND BRITISH PUSH FORWARD IN AMIENS SECTOR; CECIL WARNS OF PERIL IN COMING GERMAN PEACE DRIVE; BAKER PLANS TO HAVE 3,000,000 MEN AT THE FRONT NEXT YEAR

LOAN SUBSCRIBED; DRIVE IS ON TODAY FOR BIG SURPLUS

$2,940,640,400 Total Officially Reported Without Yesterday's Subscriptions.

RECORD MARK ON THURSDAY

Chicago and New England Districts Are the Latest to Go Over the Top.

NEW YORK STILL LAGGING

"Match the President," Continues to be Most Potent Scheme to Get Subscriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Third Liberty Loan has been subscribed. When work began this morning all over the country, with hundreds of thousands of bond sellers actively engaged, there remained to be sold to reach the minimum of $3,000,000,000, only $59,555,600. That amount beyond all manner of doubt was sold by noon today. A large part of today's subscriptions and all of tomorrow's will be oversubscription, the total of which is likely to run well on toward $200,000,000.

Yesterday saw a new high mark made. The day's total was $189,283,700, and the grand total down to last night was $2,940,640,400. This left to be raised in the last two days of the campaign less than $60,000,000, or a daily average of $29,677,800. Every one of the reports from all parts of the country indicates that there will be no abatement of the enthusiastic activities of the loan organizations throughout the country.

Subscription by Districts.

The subscription by districts with quotas allotted to each as reported for the close of business yesterday, follows:

District.	Subscription.	Quota.
Minneapolis	$133,541,050	$105,000,000
St. Louis	168,883,900	130,000,000
Kansas City	156,177,500	130,000,000
Chicago	453,6.0 850	425,000,000
Boston	262,331,850	250,000,000
San Francisco	206,701,800	210,000,000
Philadelphia	239,906,400	250,000,000
Richmond	120,163,850	130,000,000
Cleveland	274,081,750	300,000,000
New York	773,550,650	900,000,000
Atlanta	67,964,550	90,000,000
Dallas	78,700,250	80,000,000
Total	$2,940,644,400	$3,000,000,000

Percentages of quotas attained by Federal Reserve Districts are as follows:

Minneapolis	131	Dallas	98
St. Louis	129	Philadelphia	95
Kansas City	120	Richmond	92
Chicago	106	Cleveland	91
Boston	104	New York	85
San Francisco	98	Atlanta	75

Although the official percentages show only five districts to be over their quotas, unofficial advices from both the San Francisco and Dallas districts are that they also are past their allotted marks. If this is true, every State and district west of the Mississippi River has exceeded its quota.

"Matching" the President.

The "match the President for a $50 bon" feature of the campaign continued today to be the most potent factor in obtaining late subscriptions. William H. Taft, at Elizabeth City, N. C., matched the President. At a meeting which James W. Gerard addressed in Philadelphia $100,000 was raised in "Presidential matches." Thirty-six thousand dollars was raised at a town meeting in Huntingdon, Penn.; $30,000 came in through a matching bee at Chautauqua, S. C., and Hot Springs, Va., reported fifty "matches." Similar reports came from almost every part of the country.

The Chicago District carried off the honor of being the fourth in the country to obtain its quota. It went over the top early today. A total of 4,075 communities in the district already have surpassed their quotas. Illinois has bought 719,000 bonds, Indiana 308,000, Iowa 520,000, Michigan 345,000, and Wisconsin 255,000. Campaigning will be continued energetically in the district until the last hour of the campaign.

A few hours after Chicago attained its quota the New England District reported that it had gone over the top. New Hampshire now has subscribed 122 per cent. of its quota, Connecticut 121, Maine 119, Vermont 107, Massachusetts 101, and Rhode Island 90. Eleven hundred communities have won honor flags and 1,007,300 individual subscriptions have been obtained.

Only three counties in the entire St. Louis Federal Reserve District have failed to attain their money quotas. Advices tonight, however, were that they would probably go over tomorrow, making a perfect score for the district.

Celebration in St. Louis.

St. Louis celebrated the district's achievement by a noisy demonstration.

Continued on Page Four.

Ulster to Get Veto In Home Rule Bill

LONDON, May 3.—The form of the new Home Rule bill continues to be the subject of discussion in the newspapers and among politicians. According to the belief current at Westminster, the Irish Parliament will receive powers which will be a combination of those recommended by the Irish Convention's majority report and those outlined by the letter written by Premier Lloyd George to Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of the convention.

It is expected that the control of customs and excise will be reserved to the Imperial Government until after the war, as stipulated in the Premier's letter, but this will be offset by the grant of a large sum of money for Ireland from the Imperial Treasury and a few millions for urban housing.

The Ulster Committee will be a feature of the Parliament, this committee having the power of veto over legislation affecting Ulster exclusively, possibly over the administration.

NATION GETS EHRET PROPERTY

Brewer's Son Voluntarily Puts Father's Interests in the Hands of Palmer.

$40,000,000 THEIR VALUE

Owner Is Not an Alien, but Has Lived in Germany Since We Entered the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Announcement was made today by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, that George Ehret, Jr., of New York, had announced his readiness to turn over to the custody of the United States Government property worth $40,000,000 belonging to his father, George Ehret, Sr., who is in Berlin.

Mr. Palmer authorized the statement that the younger Ehret, "upon receiving information through the State Department that his father, George Ehret, Sr., had been living in Berlin since the declaration of war, had reported to Francis P. Garvan, Director of the Bureau of investigation, all of his father's property as of enemy character and had announced his readiness to turn over to the custody of the Government real estate amounting to $24,000,000 and personal property amounting to $16,000,000, or $40,000,000 in all."

Mr. Palmer said that no change in the management of this property was contemplated, and that George Ehret, Jr., and the Central Trust Company had been named as depositaries for the Alien Property Custodian. The rents and other incomes will be collected by George Ehret, Jr., as usual, and he will make periodical accounting to the Alien Property Custodian. Mr. Palmer added that this property became of enemy character under the Trading With the Enemy Act through the residence of its owner in Germany, although the owner was an American citizen.

"If Mr. Ehret, Sr., should return to America and thus lose his enemy character," said Mr. Palmer, "the Department of Justice would entertain any claim which he might make under Section 9 to have his property returned to him. Under Section 9 the President may return the property to him if satisfied of his return to this country and of his American citizenship."

Ehret's Rise to Riches.

George Ehret, Sr., head of the great brewing interests which bear his name, is now in his eighty-third year. He landed in the United States in 1857, and in the years that followed and until his return to Germany, just before the war began, he came to be one of the leading figures in the brewing industry in this country, and also a power in politics, although he has never been a candidate for office. He was an Elector at Large on the Democratic ticket in the Presidential election in 1908.

When Mr. Ehret came to New York sixty-one years ago he was already a practical brewer. He found employment in the brewery of A. Hupfel, and was soon promoted to the position of foreman in that establishment, then one of the principal breweries in this country. In 1868 young Ehret established his own brewery, which he called the Hell Gate Brewery. The Hell Gate establishment is now one of the largest properties of its kind in the United States, and a great part of the wealth which Mr. Ehret's son has turned over to the Enemy Property Custodian is said to be represented by the Hell Gate property.

Mr. Ehret for more than fifty years has been a prominent member of the United States Brewers' Association and of the New York State organization of brewers.

Other properties, which Mr. Ehret is

Continued on Page Six.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Every Day, incl. Sunday. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

ARMY OF 2,298,000 JULY 1

Baker's $15,000,000,000 Estimate Based on Plan to Refill Camps.

1,885,000 NOW UNDER ARMS

Department Hopes to Have 1,500,000 on West Front This Year—Crowder Calls 233,742.

WANTS LIMIT TAKEN OFF

War Secretary Says People Must Be Assured We Will Not Be Handicapped in Numbers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Administration's plans for raising an army large enough to insure victory were submitted in detail to the House Committee on Military Affairs today, which has begun the preparation of the army appropriation bill carrying $15,000,000,000 to finance the army during the next fiscal year.

Secretary Baker refused to go into the question of figures involved in the proposed increase in military man power, but it became known at the Capitol that the estimates he submitted were based on a force of not fewer than 3,000,000 men and 100,000 officers being in the field by July 1, 1919. The plan contemplates having 130,000 officers and 2,168,000 men, or a total of 2,298,000 in the field and in camps by July 1, 1918, and approximately an additional million to be placed in the field before the end of the fiscal year.

"I don't want to say anything in figures," said Secretary Baker when asked how large an army was contemplated, "because I don't want to be tied down to numbers. My objection to using numbers grows out of the fact that we want to raise just as large an army as will be needed, and I want the American people to feel confident that we are not going to be handicapped by numbers but intend to raise an army that will be large enough in every respect."

Enlarging All the Camps.

All of the army camps and cantonments are to be enlarged, and very materially enlarged, to take care of the training of the men to be raised in the next twelve months. Secretary Baker said that the General Staff had this question under careful consideration, and that the idea was to increase the size of existing training camps rather than establish new camps. These camps, it is estimated, now have facilities for training close to a million men at one time.

Secretary Baker also made it clear that the total of $15,000,000,000 involved in the estimates as revised for the new army bill did not cover the whole cost of the army for the next fiscal year. The $15,000,000,000, he explained, was in addition to the large sums that would be carried in the Fortifications Appropriation bill, which covers the cost of heavy ordnance both here and overseas. Nor does it include the Military Academy bill. It was emphasized that although estimates were submitted on the basis of an army of a certain size, Congress was being asked for blanket authority for the President to raise all the men needed, and the approximate figures of $15,000,000,000 could be increased by deficiency appropriations.

1,500,000 in France this Year.

It was brought out in the committee today that the transportation service had improved and that the War Department was able to send more men to France each month. It is estimated that if transport facilities continue to improve, close to 1,500,000 fighting men

Continued on Page Thirteen.

German Reply on Prisoners Fails to Satisfy America

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Answering an inquiry of the State Department through the Spanish Government as to the truth of reports that American prisoners of war have been mistreated in Germany, the German Government today declared American prisoners got the same treatment as was given to prisoners of other nationalities.

Germany's reply is unsatisfactory to State Department officials, who are convinced that all prisoners in German camps have been treated badly. Retaliatory measures will not be considered, however, until absolute evidence of mistreatment of American prisoners in specific cases can be obtained. Every report of mistreatment is carefully investigated through the Spanish Government, Germany permitting Spanish officers to visit prison camps. The result of every inquiry thus far made has been very unsatisfactory.

WILSON FAVORS AVIATION INQUIRY

President and Baker Approve Investigation and May Make One Themselves.

SENATORS AWAIT BORGLUM

Military Committee Ready to Act if He Can Produce Evidence to Back Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3. — There is every prospect that there will be a thorough investigation of the allegations made by Gutzon Borglum, whose charges with respect to men connected with aircraft production have aroused members of Congress.

President Wilson, it was asserted today, will interpose no objection to a Congressional investigation to get at the facts regarding aircraft production and those in charge of that important task in the past, and may even take action himself to clarify the situation. There was no official announcement from the White House, or any intimation as to the character of the action the President might take.

Secretary Baker is not interposing any objection to an investigation if the Senate considers it wise to seek the facts and is, in fact, himself, very carefully studying the text of the Borglum report to the President, which has as yet not been made public. When Secretary Baker was asked today regarding his attitude in the matter he said:

"The War Department will, of course, welcome any evidence of any wrong doing, if there has been any, in any branch of the War Department, and if anything is brought to my attention warranting an investigation it will be investigated."

Secretary Baker was asked whether the allegations contained in the Borglum report had been brought to his attention.

"I have the Borglum report before me now," said he, "and am studying the contents of it."

The Secretary added that the Marshall report, which was now before the President, was being considered by the Secretary also as part of his consideration of developments in the aircraft situation that had come during his absence in France. Both these reports were filed while he was in Europe.

Secretary Baker said he had not referred the matters covered by the Borglum report to the Department of

Continued on Page Three.

Five American Airmen Fight Five of Foe; Chapman of Iowa Lost, One of Enemy Downed

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

ON THE AMERICAN FRONT IN FRANCE, May 3.—Five American airplanes engaged in a spectacular battle with five German airplanes over the American sector this morning with even honors.

Charles W. Chapman, Jr., of Waterloo, Iowa, was probably lost when his machine was shot down and one German airplane was brought down by Captain Petersen.

The Americans were patrolling over the German lines at dawn when they saw the enemy fliers coming.

Chapman, the youngest of the Americans, was engaged by two Germans. His comrades saw his extremity and tried to save him, but they saw his machine go down in flames.

Captain Petersen engaged a big Albatross biplane, and after successful manoeuvring riddled the German's petrol tank and sent his adversary down ablaze.

The American aviators, returning to their hangars, said that beyond doubt Chapman was lost, and they expressed their admiration for the fight of "the kid."

He is the first American aviator in our sector to be lost. He was out in flight yesterday and today over the German line, where the American fliers had gone to search for the foe.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 3, (Associated Press.)—It was shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning when the American patrolling machines left the ground, one after the other. They circled above the hangars until they got into a V-shape formation. Then, with a roar of motors, they struck out for the line.

They had patrolled the section once and were starting on a second tour, when sparkling specks were seen in the sky far away within the German lines. The American airmen turned quickly, but kept their formation. The men in the front lines watched the two formations, and saw the German group continue on its course and the American airplanes start out to head them off.

Suddenly the American formation took a dive toward the Germans, who swung about sharply. Then the machine guns came into action and the battle was on, while the watchers on the ground were unable to tell which was which as all ten machines darted in and out, up and down and turned and banked.

Then one machine, a German, left the formation and another, in which was C. W. Chapman, followed, his gun spitting bullets. The German banked and Chapman did likewise, while both were pouring lead into each other.

After Chapman's fall his companions continued the battle with the Germans, but the latter soon lost all stomach for the fighting and one after another turned and fled homeward.

GREAT FIGHT AROUND KEMMEL

Heroes from Alsace Front Sent to Aid British Wouldn't Let Foe Pass

OBEYED ORDERS TO DEATH

Fought in Gas Masks for Nearly a Week Amid a Terrific Deluge of Shells.

BRITONS ALSO TOOK PART

Small Force Held Out with French—New Draft Men Cool and Brave as Veterans.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Friday, May 3.—I went yesterday among some of the French troops who on April 29 inflicted a severe defeat on General Sixt von Arnim's storm troops between Dranoutre and Locre—when the British divisions to north and south shared the honor of the day with them—and before that for six days in front of Kemmel Hill held their lines with most noble courage, under a frightful fire that hardly ever slackened, when Kemmel had been turned and captured and these men whom I met were almost surrounded, so that they had to fight with long-enduring devotion and with great sacrifices to maintain their positions.

It was a moving narrative as I heard it yesterday from these French officers who lived through that fearful week of glory, of the simple soldiers of France there in those Flemish fields where when they were ordered to hold on at all costs they obeyed to the death.

"We were asked to hold our line," said a Colonel of one of these French regiments. "We held it."

His hand trembled for a moment as he touched a packet of papers, his orders during the battle, and he told me how each message there had been carried through a frightful fire by his runners, so that many of them were killed, and of his other losses in officers and men, but then this square-built man with grizzled eyebrows and moustache and blue-gray eyes that had a steady light in them said again:

"We held our line."

Heroes from Alsace Front.

His regiment came up from Alsace to Flanders. They were hardened fellows who had been through many battles. They were the heroes of Fleury, near Verdun, when the Crown Prince's army was broken against their defense after desperate assaults, and yesterday when I saw them marching through the Flemish villages I was stirred by the sight of them, because of their grim, keen look. They were young men, but veterans. The war had set its seal on them, as on all men who have passed through its fire, but had not weakened them.

When they came into the line between Locre and Dranoutre other French division troops were holding Kemmel Hill. It was during the days when the British had urgent need of this French help because of the exhaustion of many of the men after the long fighting.

"Then," said the commandant of a regiment I met, "the country about us was a sweet, smiling landscape, with fields harrowed for sowing and little Flemish villages with red roofs and farmsteads nestling between green hedges. A week later all this had been swept into ruin. Shellfire had turned this countryside into a barren and blasted place."

On the morning of the 24th the German bombardment was intensified and spread over a deep area, destroying villages, tearing up roads, and making a black vomit of the harrowed fields. Dranoutre, Locre, Westoutre, and other small towns were violently bombarded. That night the French discovered that the Germans were preparing an attack for the next morning, to be preceded by a gas bombardment. The officers warned all their men, and they stood on the alert with gas masks when at 3:30 in the morning thousands of gas shells fell over them, mixed with high explosives

Continued on Page Three.

Germany, Once Really Established in Russia, Can Fight the Whole World Forever, Says Cecil

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—Lord Robert Cecil discussed today the expected German peace offensive, and said that he looked for it as part of their regular war plan.

"It will be meant mainly for internal consumption," he said. "Of course, it has proved futile to prophesy in this war, but I believe that the German general plan is, supposing that they cannot win a decisive victory over the Allies, to go on fighting in the west until they have acquired complete commercial hold over the East. If they once really establish themselves in Russia, there is no reason why they should not fight the whole world forever."

Asked if he included in the German plans the use of Russia's man power, Lord Robert said that he did not expect that immediately, but it might come later. He went on to say that these grandiose plans depended on many things, and the German Government's great object in launching a peace offensive at this time was to induce its own people to carry on from week to week and month to month, in the belief that peace was almost in sight, until its Russian plans were matured. He continued:

"The peace offensive, I believe, will be directed very largely against England. They will put out offers which they think will be attractive to this country."

He then explained his idea of the German tactics. First, there was in the German newspapers a great outburst of Pan Germanism, which was permitted, if not encouraged, by the Government. Then, when the German peace offers are made, perhaps to England, they will be so much less than what the Pan Germans have claimed that the Government will be able to appeal to its people to admire its moderation. Meanwhile, in case something might come of its move, it has permitted the circulation of the Lichnowsky memorandum and has paid official tribute to the bravery of the British troops, to lessen the bitterness of feeling against England."

GERMANS DEFEAT FINNS, TAKE 20,000

Berlin Reports Decisive Victory After Five Days' Battle Near Lakhti and Tavasthus.

ENTER RUSSIAN COAL REGION

Deporting Able-Bodied Russians to Germany—Ukraine Treated as Enemy Territory.

BERLIN, May 3. (via London.)—"In Southwestern Finland we have overwhelmingly defeated the enemy during a five days' battle near Lakhti and Tavasthus, capturing 20,000 prisoners," says the German official communication issued this evening.

This victory apparently frees the influence and places it under German dominance.

German influence has always been strong in Finland, due to the fact that before the war thousands of Finns went annually over into East Prussia for the logging season, and returned with marks and German Kultur. Of the entire population, however, of 4,000,000, including 3,000,000 Finns, there are only about 2,000 Germans to 500,000 Swedes and 8,000 Russians.

Finland was the first of the countries of Russia to declare her independence of the Petrograd Government after the Bolshevist coup d'état of Nov. 7, 1917.

About a month ago it was announced from Danish sources that the German Kaiser contemplated a Greater Finland, including the Petrograd-Murman Railway to the Arctic, all under German protection. This railroad at its terminal at Murmansk is guarded by British, French and Russian troops.

GERMANS IN COAL REGION.

Already Deporting Russians—Opposition Crushed with Armored Cars.

BASLE, Switzerland, May 3.—German troops in Ukraine, with a base on the line between Ekaterinoslav and Kharkov, have advanced into the region of the Donetz River coal basin, according to a dispatch received here.

MOSCOW, April 25, via Vladivostok, April 26.—(Associated Press.)—Germany's barbarous treatment of the inhabitants of occupied territories and constant requisitioning of food are provoking great resentment and causing armed clashes. In a village in the Kiev district the inhabitants resisted the Germans for three days with machine guns and rifles and were subdued by the use of armored cars.

In the Government of Minsk the Germans seized able-bodied persons in the street and in their homes and are sending them to Germany in locked cars. Those trying to escape are shot. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, have gone into hiding. Streets in the towns and cities are armed camps with patrols of troops and machine guns everywhere.

The ambiguous wording of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty is causing considerable friction and a constant exchange of protests.

The provision relating to Russian warships stipulating their transfer to Russian ports or their disarmament, Ger-

Continued on Page Eight.

POLITICAL STORM AHEAD IN GERMANY

Defeat of Prussian Reform Brings Warning: 'Let Soldiers and Munition Workers Hear.'

OTHER CAUSES OF UNREST

Failure of Western Offensive, Food Crisis, and High-Handedness in Russia Bring Protests.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 3.—All the political portents observable in Germany would appear to give good ground for the belief that affairs in the Fatherland are driving toward exceedingly stormy times. When the vote against the equal franchise and in favor of plural voting was announced yesterday in the Prussian Lower House, a Socialist Deputy cried, "Let the soldiers and munition workers hear," and today's Rhineland papers, in long discussions on the event, do not veil the seriousness of the position. The size of the reactionary majority in that chamber makes it extremely improbable that the junkers and their friends will rightly read the signs of the times before the third reading of the bill, and the general opinion appears to be that the Government will dissolve the chamber.

Throughout Germany the happenings in the Prussian Parliament have a very considerable effect, and even now political circles will have it that Hertling's days are numbered. After Hertling will there be a deluge of triumphant reaction? Strong conservative forces, so I learn from the most reliable quarter, are at work to bring in Helfferich as Chancellor, which would denote the complete triumph of the military party, for he is an advocate of grab, both as regards annexations and indemnities.

There is some talk of the return of Prince von Buelow to Wilhelmstrasse. He, it is reported, would stand between the two extremes, and probably accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs should Hertling remain. Kuehlmann's position is regarded as greatly weakened, though the recent vulgar personal attack on him brought him some added support.

Many Causes of Unrest.

The situation in the Reichstag is almost as serious as that in the Prussian Parliament and I hear that a storm is brewing on account of military matters. The distribution of anti-democratic pamphlets in the army with the approval of the military authorities made a very bad impression, while the astounding deeds of the German commander in the Ukraine surprised and angered large sections of the Reichstag.

In both houses then the excited warlike hordes face one another and the recent debates have shown how high the feeling runs. Added to that is the bad food outlook. It has been officially announced that the bread ration must be reduced unless adequate supplies are forthcoming from the Ukraine.

Continued on Page Three.

"A PEACH by any other name would taste as sweet——" See top of page 4.—Advt.

PETAIN WINS SOUTH OF AVRE

Occupies Hill 82 Near Castel and the Wood Along the River.

GAINS NORTH OF HANGARD

British, in Co-operation with Allies, Also Defeat the Foe in Engagements There.

VON ARNIM STILL WAITS

But Gunfire Continues Vigorous on the Lys Salient, Also North of Albert.

LONDON, May 3.—By co-operation of effort the British and French forces along the Somme River southward to below the Avre have further bettered their positions in this vital area at the tip of the German salient toward Amiens.

On the part of this front which is held by the French the most important success was the advance of their lines between Hailles and Castel, (south of the Avre,) with the capture of Hill 82 and the wood nearby bordering on the river.

Heavy artillery combats went on last night and continued today in the region between Hangard and Villers-Bretonneux. In some lively engagements here the French had the advantage.

On the British front in this sector there were some local conflicts last night in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux, the British getting the upper hand. Today there were further clashes, with similar results.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

There was no infantry fighting during the course of the day, but there was great activity by the opposing artillery in the region north and south of the Avre. Our batteries took under their fire and dispersed bodies of enemy troops south of Villers-Bretonneux and before Castel.

There were lively artillery engagements on the right bank of the Meuse.

Eight German airplanes were brought down on May 2, and twelve others, gravely damaged, fell behind their lines during a series of combats with our aviators. Effectual aerial bombardments were carried out during the day and night of May 2, 27,000 kilograms of projectiles being dropped on the railway stations of Atham, Nesles, Roye, Chaulnes, and St. Quentin and upon bivouacs and cantonments in these regions. Seven thousand kilograms of bombs were dropped on enemy establishments in the region of Rethel and upon the railroad station at Asfeld-le-Ville.

The day report of the French War Office says:

In the region south of Villers-Bretonneux there was violent artillery firing by both of the combatants, as well as fairly spirited infantry engagements near the monument, in the course of which the French troops gained some ground.

South of the Avre the French late yesterday carried out a local operation which met with perfect success. Our troops attacked the German positions between Hailles and Castel, (a front of about one and one-quarter miles.)

We took possession of Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 100, including four officers.

In the region of the Aliette the French repulsed a German raiding party.

French reconnoitring detachments were active, especially in the Woevre and in Lorraine, bringing back prisoners.

Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters tonight reads:

In local fighting last night south of Villers-Bretonneux our troops cooperated with the French and secured a few prisoners.

The enemy artillery showed considerable activity this morning north of Albert, in the Beaumont-Hamel sector.

Apart from artillery activity on

both sides on the other parts of the front there is nothing to report.

The British War Office report today was as follows:

Local fighting took place to our advantage last night in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux.

We carried out successful raids south of Arras and east of St. Venant, in the course of which ten prisoners and five machine guns were captured by our troops.

The artillery has been active on both sides during the night between Givenchy and the Forest de Nieppe, in the neighborhood of Locre and south of Ypres.

The British official communication dealing with aviation, issued tonight, says:

A thick haze Thursday interfered with the work of our airplanes. Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Bapaume and other targets in the battle areas. At times the fighting in the air was severe.

Fourteen hostile machines were downed and four were driven down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

During the night five and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Chaulnes, Juniville, the railway junction at Bapaume, and at Caix. Three very large bombs also were dropped from a low height on the lock gates at Zeebrugge.

Friday another most successful raid was carried out against the railway station and sidings at Thionville. The Carlschutte works again were hit, and several bursts were seen on the station, sidings, and gas works. All our machines returned.

Germans Feverishly Preparing.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 3, (Associated Press.)—The Germans have not yet had time to prepare for a further offensive, but it is apparent they are getting ready as fast as possible. The allied troops are in fine spirits, and looking forward with confidence to a renewal of the struggle.

A tremendous crescendo of gunfire broke out this morning, the principal increase being apparently in the Lys region.

The objective time tables of the Germans indicate that they are finding their task to advance in Flanders and on the Somme much heavier than they expected.

The Australians carried out successful minor operations at Villers-Bretonneux during the night, while the Canadians mopped up a strong post, taking seven prisoners and five machine guns.

TELLS OF AVRE FIGHTING.

BERLIN, May 3, (via London.)—The official statement issued by the War Office today reads:

Partial attacks by the enemy followed strong preparatory fire south of Villers-Bretonneux and on the western bank of the Avre. We took some prisoners in a counterattack.

On the Lorraine front lively enemy activity continues.

The night communication from Headquarters, after telling of successes in Finland, says:

From the other theatres there is nothing new to report.

FOCH NOW DIRECTS ITALIAN ARMY ALSO

This Puts Him in Complete Control of All Operations on the Western Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Telegraphic advices from Paris today state that the Echo de Paris has this comment on the results of the meeting of the Interallied Council of War at Abbéville this week:

"The military powers of General Foch, as a consequence of the Italian adhezion, have extended over all the western fronts. He becomes Commander in Chief of the allied armies on the western front.

"This means that the question of the single allied command has been solved with all its logical consequences. That means that military questions to be discussed have found their solution so as to bring about a total check which will be irremediable as regards the designs of the coalition of the Central Empires.

"M. Clemenceau returned from Abbéville Thursday night."

The Premier, according to the Echo de Paris, expressed his satisfaction over the doings of the conference. Questioned about the situation at the front, he said:

"Foch is very optimistic. That is all I can say."

GERMAN TUNE IS CHANGED.

Talk of "Kaiser's Battle" Ceases—Ypres' Importance Now Minimized.

LONDON, May 3, (via Ottawa.)—It is noteworthy that with the lull in the fighting since the German defeat at Ypres all German talk of the "Kaiser's battle" has vanished.

The German experts and newspapers have now been instructed to warn the people that no new Sedan is possible, that Ypres is very strong, that the British have fought most stubbornly, and that, after all, Ypres is not of importance for the Germans. They assert that the German command may decide not to take Ypres.

Sir William Robertson's warning that the war is likely to last for a long time is commented upon in London as timely. It is pointed out that one reason why American intervention did not sooner become active in some fields is because America made arrangements for intervention on an immense scale, and she realized that a successful offensive against Germany might be necessary to win the war.

The Times refers to a dispatch from Washington stating that diplomats expected a peace move, but that no offer of mediation, even from the Pope, would be considered. Any proposal of peace must come from Germany, The Times says, and the Allies will meet any such move with the same unbroken front as they met the latest offensive.

GERMANY'S EFFORT GIGANTIC BUT FUTILE

17 Divisions at First, Next 30, Then 36, Skillfully Thrust Forward in Ten Days.

PETAIN SWIFT IN RESCUE

By Midnight the First Day He Had Ordered Three Divisions to Aid of Gough's Army.

FAYOLLE'S NEW COMMAND

All French and British Forces South of the Somme Now Under His Direction.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 3.—With all our mechanical aids and the hunger of the world for news, it remains very difficult until long afterward to give, I will not say a complete, but even a substantially true picture of the great battle. The main results may be made known almost immediately; the process by which they were reached, especially if it includes errors unusually grave, will emerge only slowly. For three years black mystery reigned over the tragic beginnings of the war in the west, and it is only during the last few months that enough information has been allowed to leak out of staff offices for it to be possible to describe and account broadly for the initial defeats in Lorraine, the Ardennes, and on the Sambre, which made necessary the long retreat and led up to the battle of the Marne.

Such a régime of silence as that has not been, could not be, repeated. No one thought in those days of sustaining the morale of the nations behind the armies. Now we have at once more information and more secrecy. The daily life and sufferings of the armies are plentifully portrayed. The military censorship is more than ever necessary because the art of collating and using information about the enemy has enormously advanced during the war. But a real effort is made to distinguish that which can be published safely and to give it speedily to the public.

Just six weeks have passed since the great German offensive, which was to end the war and give the world a German peace, was launched. It may be divided, so far, into three phases: (1,) the general offensive of the Seventeenth, Second and Eighteenth German Armies between the Somme and Oise, lasting from the 21st to the end of March; (2,) a first pause in the general offensive, marked by local actions at the center and on the two wings lasting from April 1 to 8, and (3,) from April 9, the development of the offensive in Flanders from a diversion between Armentières and the Lys to a drive against the bulwarks of Ypres, with hard local actions at the Franco-British junction south of the Somme.

While the armies have been fighting, their information bureaus have not been idle. We know very much more about the first stage of the offensive, its aim, plan, and means of operation, than we did a month ago. I have therefore brought my notebooks down from the front to a quiet place in order during this further pause to look at the affair as a whole and attempt to outline some of its features that were hardly apparent at the time of my earlier telegrams in this position.

Anxious Hours for Allied Commanders

The first of these features to demand appreciation is, of course, the remarkable accomplishment of the French armies directed by General Pétain under the co-ordinating influence and latterly the allied command of General Foch. It may be admitted now that there were in the first phase of the battle hours of most desperate anxiety for the French as well as the British commanders. No blow has been struck in this or, needless to say, in any previous war comparable for mass, speed, and skill with that of the last ten days of March.

Up to March 20 the sector of attack had been held by seventeen German divisions. By the night of the 21st thirty fresh divisions had been thrown in, and in the next nine days another thirty-six were added. Give the devil his due. Most soldiers would probably have said that the direction of a torrent of eighty-three divisions, or some 900,000 men, on a moving front, expanding from 50 to 80 or 90 miles in ten days would be impossible. It was a merciless plan, but its will and power may all the more be readily granted because this is the best measure of the heroism and success of the allied armies.

A Field Covered by First Offensive.

A map of the field covered by the offensive in these ten days shows clearly its aim under chief stress. It makes a rough equilateral triangle, the apex of which is fixed just north of the Scarpe and east of Arras. The east side of the triangle is the original front of fifty miles, running to the Oise near La Fère. The west side is nearly the present front, running by Albert to just south of Montdidier. The base runs east by Lassigny and the Oise to the Ailette for a length of about forty miles.

The principal force and direction of the offensive lay westward, across the centre of this field; but whether it should develop due west, toward Amiens, or southwest, toward Montdidier, may have been left to circumstances. That it was at first pressed southwest and then fell off by steps northward was due to the speed of von Hutier's success over General Gough's army, and then to the wonderful rapidity with which the French stepped into the expanding breach.

Petain's Men Filled the Gap.

On the evening of the 21st General Petain learned that Gough's divisions, overwhelmed in numbers and material, had fallen back to Epehy and behind the Crozat Canal. After telephonic communication with the British Headquarters he gave orders at 11 P. M. for three French divisions under General Pelle to be sent to the region between the Oise at Noyon and the Crozat Canal.

The 9th and 10th Infantry Divisions and the 1st Division of dismounted cavalry entrained at noon on the 22d and reached the ground in the course of that night. They had no artillery with them, no horses for their machine gun sections, and only such supplies and ammunition as they could carry. They did not know where the enemy was, or where the English were, and the roads were encumbered with masses of retreating troops and civilian refugees.

The pressure increasing, more French troops were ordered north, and on the morning of the 23d British and French Headquarters agreed that General Humbert, commanding the 3d French Army—the first to intervene—should take in hand the troops remaining in the region south of Ham and re-form them with his own units. For the most part, as General Pelle reported, the infantry were so exhausted that they needed relief, but the artillery continued to render valuable service.

That evening the British troops fell back to the northwest. It had been possible to bring up to them only two divisions of reserves, and these to the north of the Nesles-Roye high road, and the French extended as rapidly as possible in their wake. General Pétain arranged that, while Humbert held the line of the Oise so as to prevent any breach toward Paris, a new army, the first under General de Eeney, should gather in the region of Montdidier to block the southwest. At the same time a further step was taken on the road of co-ordination, General Fayolle being put in command of all the forces, French and British, south of the Somme.

I need not recount the perilous steps by which the thin line was drawn back under constant threat and gradually strengthened, company by company, battalion by battalion, going piecemeal into battle against almost impossible odds. The worst had been passed on the night of the 26th. On the 28th the first British-French counterattack was made. Artillery and infantry reinforcements were accumulating; the First Army was able to detrain and form as a whole instead of in fragments, and the enemy was nearly stopped. The first phase of the offensive was over, and its aims had not been attained.

There are many lessons to be drawn from these events, and many responsibilities to examine, but one conclusion leaps to the eyes as of supreme importance. The main aim of the German Grand Staff was to destroy the British Army as a preliminary to the destruction of the French.

The governing idea of its method was to strike as swiftly and powerfully as possible at the allied points of junction—in other words, to take full advantage of the weakness arising from the separation of the allied commands. All of them have been tried in turn—the Franco-British, the British-Portuguese, the Belgo-British—and there was on Wednesday a blow at the point of junction in Santerre, between the French and the first American division to take an active part in the great battle.

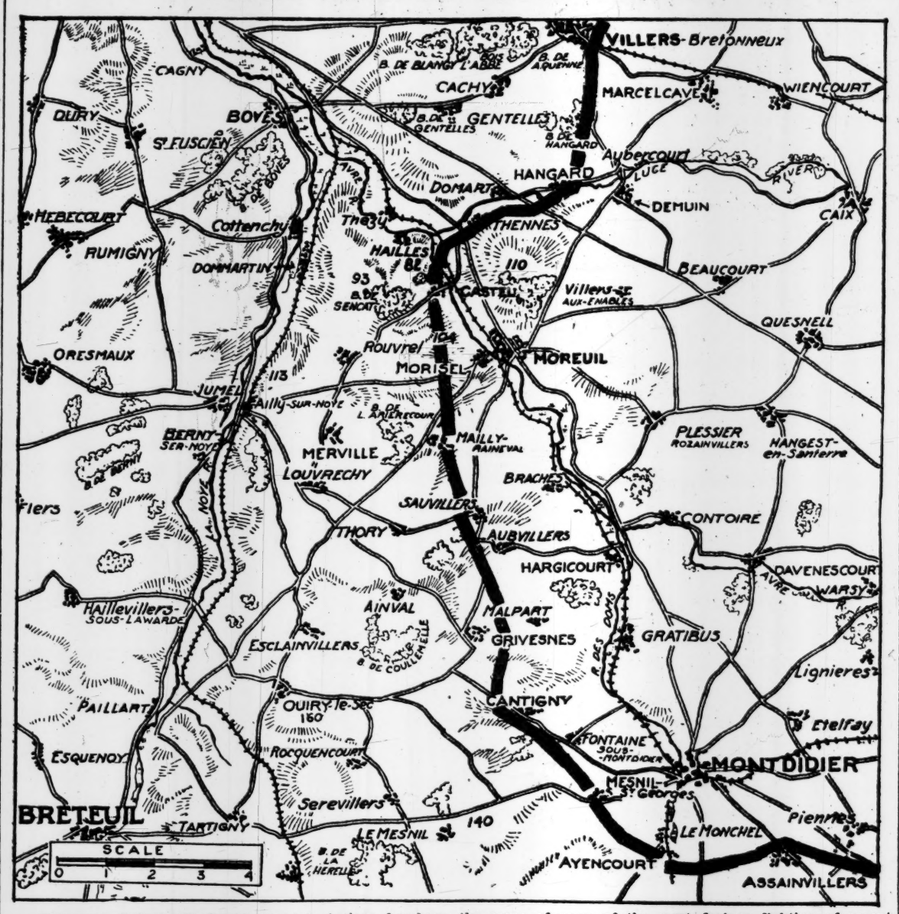
The Germans have always held lack of unity of command to be the most egregious weakness of the allied armies, and they have taken terrible toll of our insubordination. I know perfectly well what could be said in extenuation, and now we all know the cost of our excuses.

On March 26 we were in the midst of the most extreme crisis in our modern history. There were still hesitations, but on that day Lord Milner and Premier Clemenceau met, and on behalf of the British and French Governments arranged that General Foch should stay on the front to co-ordinate the efforts of the two armies—a rôle that received a few days later a plainer and more comprehensive name.

It is not in the nature of the alliance that its members should be steam-rollered in the German fashion, but in future struggles we start with this new advantage, that we have one front instead of five, one chief command, and in essentials not four armies but one band of brothers, rivals only in bravery and sacrifice.

General Marie Fayolle, who is mentioned in the preceding dispatch as in command of the Allied forces south of the Somme, was sent to Italy, after the Isonzo retreat, as head of the French troops assigned to aid in holding the Italian line against the Germans and Austrians.

At the Tip of the German Salient



This part of the battle front, closest to Amiens, has been the scene of some of the most furious fighting of recent months, considering the area involved. For days the lines swayed to and fro in the district around Hangard and Villers-Bretonneux. Now the Allies seem to have a firm grip on the strategic points and even to be able to push back the foe, whenever they think the effort worth while.

American troops have been in action in this district, doubtless as parts of French divisions or brigades. One report has located an American command near Hailles and close to the scene of Thursday night's success of Petain's men, when Hill 82 and the wood near by was occupied. Another report has indicated that the heavy but unsuccessful German attack on American forces in this sector on Tuesday was made at a point northwest of Montdidier, between Fontaine and Cantigny.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

When the Russians made peace with Germany and the Ukraine was recognized as a separate State there was a great deal of speculation as to just what amount of food supplies this new State would be able to send to Germany; or, to put it another way, what food Germany would be able to take from Ukraine. Apparently, the Germans have been bitterly disappointed. Either Ukraine did not have the food or the Ukrainians destroyed it before Germany could take it. Very probably the scarcity is due in a measure to both causes. Russia had been practically starving for some time before peace was made. If the Ukrainians had had the food it would have been transported by some means or other. That this was not done is an indication that there was not very much of it to move.

But, whatever the cause, we may be sure that Germany did not get a great deal. Under pressure of the situation at home—a pressure created by promises which Germany could not fulfill—Germany has been forced to take action from which better judgment would have impelled her to refrain had it been possible. She has seized the Ukraine, destroying its independence and setting up a government of her own. In the action of the German Socialists we shall learn whether such a thing as a revolution in Germany is possible. The German Socialists have supposedly accepted the doctrine of no annexation and no indemnities. They are still talking self-defense in spite of the history of aggression which the German armies have made. It will be interesting to see how they will manage to square this theory with Germany's latest bit of perfidy. The Brest-Litovsk treaty, which was honored by Germany only in the breach, may yet prove a most destructive factor to the German Empire. Dissatisfaction is growing in Russia, and rumors of disquiet come from every source.

The situation is one which threatens Germany seriously, if not in the immediate present, at least before she can make her conquests secure. As time goes on, Germany must defend herself from this quarter and in so doing weaken her position in the west, and it is in the west that Germany is faced with ultimate defeat. Germany certainly would not take measures which she must have known would only increase the hostility toward her unless forced by the direct necessity. Her latest action in Russia emphasizes the food shortage at home as nothing that has heretofore happened has done. At the same time it furnishes a further reason for the necessity for the German offensive. If, however, the German offensive owes its origin in part to the food situation at home, we are furnished with a most potent reason why the attacks should continue until Germany is no longer able to prosecute them.

The lull on the western front still continues, the Germans spending their time in a more or less desultory bombardment against various points on the line. Obviously preparations must be made for the next effort. After taking Mont Kemmel, the Germans, it will be remembered, did not wait, but tried to take advantage of their success by rushing the succeeding positions. For several days the Allies' fate in Flanders hung in the balance, since if the Germans had succeeded, the entire ridge positions west of Mont Kemmel would have gone, Ypres would have of necessity been evacuated under pressure, and a great wealth of supplies would have been sacrificed and probably great numbers of men would have been taken prisoners. But the allied lines held and the Germans were forced to desist after three days of destructive fighting. But immediately preceding Kemmel we had a lapse in the fighting after the capture of Messines Ridge, in which Germany was preparing the way for the attack. When the attack was delivered Mont Kemmel changed hands. The Germans will at some time or other try to duplicate this performance.

They are now taking advantage of the period of quiet to bring up their artillery for a new attack. If, after this period has passed, the Allies are still able to bear the blow and beat them back, the danger to the Flanders position will have completely passed. The defensive strength of the Allies has stood a terrific test, and they have come out of the fire with their lines still intact. The real test will come after the Germans have made their preparations anew with respect to the ground which they have taken within the last two weeks.

In the meantime, however, the Amiens sector, which, in so far as German victory is concerned, may be called the vital sector of the fighting front, has been relatively idle for many days. The only show of activity has been made by the Allies rather than by the Germans. Both French and British have been from time to time conducting minor operations of a purely local character for the purpose of improving their positions. The French yesterday attacked on the Avre just to the north of Castel and have cleared a small section of the river of German troops, driving them over to the other side. But the Germans have been very quiet.

This cannot be because the attack here has been given up. This must be the scene of the German success, if success there is to be. Flanders is a subsidiary operation, designed for the sole purpose of destroying the British hold on Arras. Now that this has failed Germany has two courses open to her. She may make one more attempt to drive through the circle with which she is surrounded in the north, or she may give up the attack here and make a further effort in the south. In any event the Allies have had sufficient time in which to bring up the needed strength. But, wherever Germany elects to strike, the result of the next attack will give us almost positive information as to the outcome of the battle. The battle of Verdun really ended in April, 1917, under just such circumstances. And now, if the Allies can stand and hold off the next German shock, the issue of the present battle will be decided.

GERMANS FAST USING THEIR FRESH DIVISIONS

British Official Believes Facts of Staying Power Are in Favor of the Allies.

LONDON, May 3.—A representative of General Radcliffe, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, summed up today the military situation on the western front as follows:

"In the north, while the Germans failed in their main objective, they made their right flank secure by the capture of Kemmel, but we must regard the operation from the viewpoint of economy of men, and they used up five divisions from the general reserve, besides seven or eight divisions previously employed.

"The results of the last week on the whole were satisfactory, because the enemy used up a larger number of fresh divisions than the Allies, without strategic result. In all he used on the north front thirty-five fresh divisions, besides the nine divisions already there.

"The effect of the operations in the north will be to reduce materially the number of fresh divisions the Germans have available.

"As to the future, the Germans have large numbers of divisions recovering which can be used shortly. It is difficult to make an exact comparison of the staying powers of the two armies, but the facts shown are in our favor. If the enemy continues his offensive in the north, he must impair his chances of success in the south.

"The main aim is to separate the Anglo-French armies in the south, and if the enemy continues the campaign in the north without important results, he is using up his forces to no purpose."

Petain Will Grant More Furloughs.

PARIS, May 3.—General Petain has decided that furloughs to soldiers, which in the past few months have been restricted to cases of death or dangerous illness of near relatives of soldiers, shall be extended in future to include leaves of absence to attend marriages or other family celebrations.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF NAMED BY PERSHING

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew Is Chosen to Succeed Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord.

LATTER ASSIGNED TO FIELD

Policy of Making Shifts to Give Opportunities to Officers and Inject Energy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 3, (Associated Press.)—Major Gen. James W. McAndrew has been appointed Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, assuming his duties immediately.

Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, who has been General Pershing's Chief of Staff, has been assigned to a command in the field, which he will take over this week.

These changes are explained as being in conformity with General Pershing's policy of making shifts among the officers of the General Staff. In this process some are sent to the field and replaced by others who have been on the front and by reason of recent personal experiences are better able to grapple with field problems. This policy also serves to give the General Staff officers an opportunity to serve with the troops. All of this is calculated to inject additional energy into the activities of the American Expeditionary Forces.

In further pursuit of this policy there have been a number of other staff changes. One section chief has been assigned as a Divisional Chief of Staff, and other officers of similar rank have been assigned to service with the troops. The new post of Deputy Chief of Staff at headquarters has been created, with a view to giving the Chief of Staff more freedom of action and enabling him to keep in closer touch with the combatant troops.

Major Gen. McAndrew has long been recognized as one of the brilliant infantry officers of the regular army. Unlike General Harbord, who rose from the ranks, General McAndrew is a West Pointer and an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, as well as of the Army Staff College and the War College. As an officer who knows him well and served with him in the Third Infantry expressed it yesterday, "McAndrew has been specially trained for the big job that he now assumes."

General McAndrew is an alumnus of St. Francis Xavier High School of this city. In a letter to a friend here he stated recently that he was proud that he was one of the 500 fighting alumni that this school now has in the service of the United States. At the old school in West Sixteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, the fathers referred with pride to the boy of 1883 and 1884.

Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Drum, one of the Adjutant Generals on the staff of General Pershing, is also a graduate of St. Francis Xavier High School, as is Father Francis Duffy, Chaplain of the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division. The school is represented in Europe by more than 100 officers, of whom four are Lieutenant Colonels, eleven are Majors, sixteen Captains, and the rest Lieutenants of the army and junior officers of the navy. Of the remaining 350 alumni in the service two out of every three are noncommissioned officers. Military training has been a compulsory course at the school for more than thirty years.

General McAndrew was born in Pennsylvania in 1862 and entered West Point in 1884. After graduation he was a Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry in 1888. In 1895 he was promoted to First Lieutenant and transferred to the Third Infantry, the unit with which he has seen most of his service in the line. He received his Captaincy in 1899, and was promoted to Major in 1911. He was a Lieutenant Colonel when Congress declared war on Germany.

General Harbord started in life as a Kansas farmer boy and worked himself up from private to Brigadier General. He has long been one of General Pershing's closest army friends. He whipped the Philippine Scouts into the fine organization which it is today. He also served with General Pershing in Mexico, and is believed to be one of the young officers whom General Pershing has recommended for promotion to Major General.

MEISSNER PURSUED AIRPLANE IN FLAMES

Brooklyn Lieutenant Tells How He Downed German Opponent After Firing 200 Shots.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 2, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant James A. Meissner, whose home is in Brooklyn, and who brought down his first German airplane today on the American front northwest of Toul, returned to his hangar to receive the congratulations of his comrades and to make his report with a bashful grin on his face. The Lieutenant is young and slight and "tickled to death" that he has one enemy scalp hanging to his belt.

The story of the exploit having trickled in over the telephone wire, the correspondent went to the Lieutenant's hangar. It had been reported that a wing of Meissner's machine had been torn off by his opponent's airplane.

"Impossible," said one of the members of Meissner's squadron before the young aviator had returned to his billet. "If the boche really had scraped Jimmy with his wing we would have had to call on the Red Cross to make inquiries through Switzerland as to what had happened to him."

Just at that time Lieutenant Meissner himself jumped out of an automobile and walked toward the group gathered about the hangar.

"Well! Well! There's Jimmy now," cried his companions as they all ran out to meet him.

All tried to grasp his hand at the same time and shake it, while many questions were hurled at the young aviator. The Lieutenant blushed and looked around as if at a loss how to begin. Then he briefly told an American story in an American way, just as if bringing down a German was an everyday trick.

"Well," he said, "I saw him at about 5,000 meters. There was another machine, which, I believe, was a French one, headed in the direction of the German. I just sailed in first, but the boche swung down toward the earth when I was just above him. I went down after him, firing all the time.

"Then he straightened out and turned his wing point quickly and rammed my wing, but as that was happening I cut loose with my gun again. Smoke came from the German machine, which headed for the interior of Germany, and we both were soon over his territory.

"I thought that might be some sort of camouflage for a getaway, for they tell me these Germans are full of tricks, so I kept right on his tail. Then he began to drop, real red flames streaming from him. I knew that I had him and that I had fired 200 shots, but I also knew my machine was damaged. So I turned around and headed for home, but I thought I had better come down safely inside our lines than to risk a flight all the way, so I did it, and there you are."

The Lieutenant went over and told his mechanic about it. The pair stood beside another airplane, on the wing of which had been pasted, as a "hoodoo chaser" a Liberty Loan poster showing Liberty waving the American flag over the heads of the American soldiers and bearing the inscription:

"Fight or buy Liberty bonds."

D. S. C. FOR LIEUT. MEYERING

Reserve Officer Rewarded for Bravery in Enemy Attack.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 2, (Associated Press.)—To Lieutenant William D. Meyering, U. S. R., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He commanded a platoon which was attacked by the enemy on April 6. He took measures to defeat the enemy and handled his men well under fire until he was wounded seriously.

Compelled to attend to the wound, the Lieutenant refused assistance and walked through a barrage to a dressing station. He objected to being moved to the rear until he knew the result of the engagement.

In the official announcement it is declared his brave example inspired the men to drive off the enemy, who did not reach the American trenches. Lieutenant Meyering's right hand had to be amputated as the result of the wound he received.

War Department Gives Emergency Addresses Of Men Named in the Daily Casualty List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The War Department today announced 88 casualties received from Major Gen. Pershing, bringing the total casualties in our overseas forces from the beginning to 4,674. In issuing the list the War Department bowed to public opinion and gave the emergency addresses of the men. The list contains the names of 18 killed in action, 5 died of disease, 2 died of accident, 1 died of wounds, 2 were wounded severely, 58 wounded slightly, and 2 missing in action.

The names of three commissioned officers are in the list. Lieutenants Thomas F. Mooney and Dinsmore Ely were killed in accidents. Lieutenant Ely is the promising young flier from Chicago who was killed in an airplane accident in France on April 21. Twelve days later the War Department gives out the casualty. He was formerly a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, but was taken over into the American Army Aviation Service. Lieutenant Louis M. Edens is missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 3.	Total.
Killed in action	356	18	374
Killed by accident	207	2	209
Died of disease	976	5	981
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	126	1	127
Gas and other causes	54	0	54
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	1,964	26	1,990
Wounded	2,327	60	2,587
Captured	49	0	49
Missing	46	2	48
Grand total	4,586	88	4,674

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 3.

Casualties made public today, including the names of the next of kin and emergency addresses, are as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—18.

Corporals.

BERGER, ELWOOD D.; Charles E. Berger, 29 Nash St., New Haven, Conn.

PORTER, HOMER A.; R. B. Porter, 71 Richard St., West Haven, Conn.

Privates.

DRISCOLL, TIMOTHY; Michael J. Driscoll, 1st Av., Bristol, Conn.

BURNS, A. W.; Mrs. Edith Burns, 607 E St., South Boston, Mass.

DARROW, C. W.; Frank Calhoun, Whitefield St., Guilford, Conn.

DAVENPORT, C. R.; Mrs. F. E. Divine, 42 South Main St., South Norwalk, Conn.

DAVIS, THERON; Isaac Davis, North Montgomery St., Walden, N. Y.

DUNBAR, JOSEPH; Mary O'Neill, 189 Sheridan St., Medford, Mass.

FITZPATRICK, JOHN D.; Mrs. Marie Fitzpatrick, Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

GORDON, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Mary Gordon, 73 Myrtle St., Ansonia, Conn.

HANLEY, A. J.; Mrs. Mary Hanley, 234 Munson St., New Haven, Conn.

LINDEN, ELMER G.; Mrs. Oscar Linden, Hull St., Bristol, Conn.

MacDONALD, ALBERT H.; Mrs. Mary MacDonald, Kensington Road, Readville, Mass.

MENDILLO, FRANK J.; John Mendillo, 120 Bristol St., New Haven, Conn.

O'SULLIVAN, WILLIAM; Michael J. O'Sullivan, Camp St., Forestville, Conn.

PRESTON, GEORGE B.; Miss L. J. Mann, Dover, Mass.

SCHAEFER, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Charlotte Schaefer, 45 Federal St., Bristol, Conn.

TOMALONIS, JOSEPH, Jr.; Mrs. Joseph Tomalonis, Tariffville, Conn.

DIED OF DISEASE—5.

Cook.

HIRE, BRYAN J.; Moses R. Hire, 1,234 Atlantic Av., Lima, Ohio.

Private.

DIXON, LEVI B.; Jacob Dixon, Dilley, Ore.

HALL, FRANK N.; James M. Hall, Northville, Mich.

LATIMER, JAMES McKINLEY; James Cornelius Latimer, care F. A. Griffith, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

SMITH, THURLOW WEED; Mrs. Vera Kinzie, 1,321 Lincoln Way Front, South Bend, Ind.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—2.

Lieutenants.

MOONEY, THOMAS F.; Dr. R. J. Mooney, 821 Hays St., San Antonio, Texas.

ELY, DINSMORE; Dr. James Owen Ely, 22 East Washington St., Chicago.

DIED OF WOUNDS—1.

Private.

MAKRIS, APOSTOBOS N.; Vaglaza Makris, Thessaly, Greece.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—2.

Sergeant.

SHARKEY, EUGENE F.; Mrs. Sharkey, 26 Root Av., Ansonia, Conn.

Private.

STEWART, JOHN W.; John Stewart, 8 Wood St., Hudson, Mass.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—58.

Sergeants.

HUGHES, WALTER C.; Mrs. Maude Hughes, 51 Pecker St., Haverhill, Mass.

RITCHOTTE, HENRY; Mrs. M. Ritchotte, Claremont, N. H.

Corporals.

COOGAN, JAMES J.; Mrs. J. W. Coogan, 383 George St., New Haven, Conn.

HOULIHAN, GEORGE F.; Michael Houlihan, 57 Lilac St., New Haven, Conn.

SQUIRES, CLAYTON S.; Robert W. Squires, Mantowese, Conn.

THORNLEY, JAMES R.; Mrs. Ellen Thornley, 66 Tuttle St., Fall River, Mass.

WALKER, JOHN M.; John Walker, 51 Hurlburt St., New Haven, Conn.

MORGAN, William E. cook; Mr. I. Morgan, Shawnee, Ohio.

SMITH, CHARLES S., wagoner; Henry Smith, 1,265 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Privates.

AVERY, HARRY L.; Harry B. Avery, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

BLAIS, ADOLPH; Miss Sedula Blais, 134 Denver St., Fall River, Mass.

BONFIGLIO, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Bonfiglio, 135 Richmond St., Boston, Mass.

BOUCHARD, HENRY A.; Mrs. Delia Bouchard, 515 Cross St., Bridgewater, Mass.

BROWN, FRED H.; Mrs. Henry L. Miller, Riverview, R. I.

BULLEY, LEROY; Mrs. Charles P. Bulley, Davidson, Me.

CODY, CHRISTOPHER F.; Mrs. Agnes B. Cody, 159 Madison St., Hartford, Conn.

CONNOLLY, JOHN; Mrs. Mary M. Neal, 168 Greenwood St., Roxbury, Mass.

COUNTIE, JAMES; Gaetene Countie, 27 George Waterman Road, Johnston, R. I.

DENYSE, ARTHUR W.; Mrs. Helen Denyse, Pelham, Mass.

DEVIO, ALEXANDER L.; Miss Edith Sweeney, 41 Summer St., Peterboro, N. H.

DION, EDWARD L.; Mrs. J. P. Dion, 21 Francis Av., Hartford, Conn.

DOWNING, ALBERT; Mrs. Sanford Downing, 98 Everett St., East Boston, Mass.

GIBBONS, CLIFTON T.; Thomas J. Gibbons, 826 State St., New Haven, Conn.

GOLDSMITH, HENRY; Mrs. Rose Bronkhorst, 8 Linden St., South Boston, Mass.

GRIGGS, DAVID C.; Charles Griggs, East Hampton, Conn.

HANSEN, EDWARD A.; Edward Hansen, 17 Derby St., Bloomfield, Conn.

HARRIMAN, EARL C.; Benj. F. Harriman, North Swansea, Mass.

HUNI, HARRY D.; Harold E. Huni, 1,117 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

JACQUES, EDWARD; William Jacques, 629 Washington Av., New Haven, Conn.

KELLY, JAMES T.; Mrs. Bridget Kelly, 135 Starr St., New Haven, Conn.

KAVEY, THOMAS J.; Michael F. Kevey, 65 Monument St., Charlestown, Mass.

LEFEBVRE, PHILIODORE A.; Frank Lefebvre, 21 Manton Av., Providence, R. I.

LYMAN, LLOYD; Mrs. Margarite Lyman, care Mrs. Constance, Box 77, Glen Cove, L. I.

LYNCH, THOMAS; Mrs. George Lyke, 129 Rossette St., New Haven, Conn.

MADDEN, JOSEPH F.; Mrs. M. Madden, R. F. D. 2, Kingston, N. Y.

MANNING, JOHN; Miss Margaret Manning, 284 East 137th St., New York.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM C.; Samuel S. Marshall, 268 Indiana Av., Providence, R. I.

MICHAELS, LYMAN; Mrs. J. Crowley, 415 North Main St., Bristol, Conn.

NIEMIEC, JOHN; Mr. Douchuf, 58 West St., Thompsonville, Conn.

O'BRIEN, JOHN F.; John F. O'Brien, 210 Winthrop Av., New Haven, Conn.

OSGOOD, GEORGE T.; Mrs. Phoebe L. Handy, East Hiram, Me.

POPE, ROBERT B.; Mrs. Mabel Pope, 55 Crescent St., Middletown, Conn.

RAMONDO, FRANK; C. Ramondo, 344 West Spring Av., Ardmore, Penn.

REVIE, JOHN B.; John Revie, 27 Clyde St., Providence, R. I.

RYAN, MICHAEL J.; Mrs. John Greene, 501 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

SKRZESKOSKI, JOSEF; Mrs. Zafi Zavembo, 131 Haven St., New Haven, Conn.

SIMONI, GIUSEPPE; Antonio Simoni, Bologna, Italy.

SMITH, HOWARD L.; Mrs. Frank W. Smith, 504 Center St., Wallingford, Conn.

SMITH, JUDSON H.; Henry J. Smith, 104 Bartlett Av., Edgewood, R. I.

SNELL, CHARLES M.; Mrs. G. N. Snell, 51 Woodward St., East Providence, R. I.

SORENSON, HENRY E.; Peter Terp, General Delivery, East Hampton, Conn.

SPOSI, ERNESTO; Philip Sposi, 217 Park St., Bristol, Conn.

SULLIVAN, THOMAS F.; Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, 284 Davenport Av., New Haven, Conn.

TETU, LEO J.; Edmund H. Tetu, 182 Northern Av., Augusta, Me.

WEIZBICKI, FELIX; Peter Weizbicki, East Main St., Torreyville, Conn.

WILSON, HENRY L.; James Wilson, 17 Payton St., Providence, R. I.

WILSON, THURSTON B.; Samuel E. Wilson, 1,841 Marmion Av., New York.

SWEETEN, EDWARD J.; Mrs. Katherine Sweeten, 252 Putnam St., New Haven, Conn.

MISSING IN ACTION—2.

Lieutenant.

EDENS, LOUIS M.; Mrs. Claire Belle Edens, Cabool, Mo.

Horseshoer.

COMEAU, ARCHIE J.; Mrs. Annie Comeau, 11 High St., Haverhill, Mass.

RAINBOW MAN WOUNDED.

Charles Smith Is from Brooklyn—Bronx Boy on List.

Among those mentioned in yesterday's casualty list from General Pershing as having been slightly wounded is one soldier of the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division. He is Charles Smith of 1,265 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Private Smith is a member of Company K.

Thurston B. Wilson, also reported slightly wounded, is a son of Samuel E. Wilson of 1,841 Marmion Avenue, the Bronx.

"I am proud to hear that my boy has received an honor wound," said Mr. Wilson.

Private Wilson is in one of the Rhode Island units of the New England Division under General Edwards.

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6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

ITALY PLEADS FOR AIRPLANE WOOD

Wants Steel and Copper Also for Making Her Machines, Says Minister Chiesa.

SENDING COMMISSION HERE

'America Gives, but Not Enough Is Given Rapidly'—Supplies Sometimes Cut.

OUR AVIATORS 'DAREDEVILS'

Bombing of Cities Not to Cause Diversion of Airplanes from the Front.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 3.—"Instead of each nation working separately and trying to get ahead of others, all the allied efforts ought to be co-ordinated and united to one great end—a fusion of all the forces brought to the greatest degree of efficiency in the shortest time possible. This aeronautic science a few years ago was almost a dream. It has now become a reality."

Thus spoke Signor Chiesa, member of the Italian Cabinet and Commissioner of Aeronautics, in the course of an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

"Congressman La Guardia," he continued, "is a symbol of these efforts, combining in his own person American strength and Latin geniality. In fact, forming a link between the two races."

Turning in his chair, Signor Chiesa said, with a kindly smile:

"La Guardia is more popular here than if he were an Italian Deputy. I love him like a brother. It is unfair to use him for other work. I don't want him to fly. I told him, 'Go and fetch me raw materials from America. You are the one man who can do it.'

Needs Steel, Copper, and Wood.

"What we need are raw materials, at once, at once," said Signor Chiesa, with emphasis, banging his hand on his desk. "No time must be lost. Every second wasted is a crime. Only America can furnish us with the materials we need, especially steel, copper, and wood, from her magnificent Western spruce forests."

Signor Chiesa arose from his desk, and, after rummaging a few seconds among his papers, handed me a photograph of three gigantic trees.

"You see this is what we need," he said, "but immediately. So much precious time has been lost in endeavoring to perfect new inventions instead of having a standard motor.

"Another source of delay is in having continually to wear myself out in persuading America that Italy really needs what I ask. But I have great faith in her. That is what spurs me on in my hard daily work.

"The United States ought to take us a little on trust, judging us by what we have accomplished. When last I was in Paris some raw materials which America had promised us were reduced to 10 per cent. This greatly pained me, setting back my work again, losing time, limiting our output.

Sending Air Commission Here.

"In a few days I am to send an aeronautic commission to America composed of several officers who will strengthen the relations between America and Italy, bringing a friendly greeting from this side of the ocean. Perhaps it can be demonstrated that, although ours is a small nation, it can be great in aviation."

I asked his opinion of the American aviators in Italy. His face beamed and he said:

"They are daredevils and don't know what fear is. Sometimes they are rather exacting in their demands, which, alas, I can't always satisfy.

"One of the greatest pleasures for myself and the Italian Supreme Command, even our Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino, will be the presence of an American aviation squadron on our front. It will be a great element of strength, especially among our southern men, who know your country well and see with their own eyes Americans in the firing line. From their presence they can draw greater strength and greater faith.

"The best news I have had lately, which has given me great pleasure, is this telegram received from Washington."

Here Signor Chiesa picked up a cable dispatch from among his papers and handed it to me to read. The message informed him of the construction of airplanes in America.

Naples Raid Incenses People.

I asked Signor Chiesa what he thought about the question brought up in the Senate the other day about the insufficient aerial defenses of Naples at the time of the recent raid. He said:

"I do not give much importance to such occurrences, the enemy's sole aim being to induce us to remove as many airplanes from the front as possible, but the best answer which I can make is to repeat the patriotic words of the Mayor of Naples: 'If to safeguard my city it were necessary to remove a single gun or airplane from the front defense, my mother country's need must come before that of Naples.'

"I vsited the locality of the disaster and was struck with admiration at the calmness and fortitude with which the population took the bombing. Their only feeling was one of deep hatred and resentment against the Germans."

Signor Chiesa showed me a photograph of a German advertisement used as propaganda for aviation depicting a German airplane bombing Venice.

"They are worse than barbarans," he said, "and take pleasure, even boast, of the vandalisms accomplished in a city which for its historic interest and artistic value belongs to the whole world."

Signor Chiesa concluded by saying:

"Once again it is absolutely necessary to impress on America the necessity of losing no time. Every hour, every minute, every second uselessly gone counts. In my line of work, America gives, but not enough is given rapidly. I have great faith in her. All the allies look to the future with trust."

GERMAN UNITS FOR ITALY.

Some Italian Officers Expect Another Drive in the Trentino.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Official advices from Rome today brought word that German units had been concentrating along that section of the Italian front lying west of Lake Garda, and that along practically the entire front German officers and noncommissioned officers had been distributed among the Austrian units.

It is the opinion of some Italian military officers that the Austro-German intention is to launch a drive through the Trentino with a view to flanking the present Italian line on its left and driving toward the industrial centres of Italy. If this be the plan which the Austrians, with German aid, are now considering, it is that devised by General Conrad von Hoetzendorf, who favored an invasion of Italy from the Trentino, and undertook it unsuccessfully in 1916. His plans were abandoned when the Italian advance toward Laibach became so dangerous as to threaten the Austrians with disaster, thus compelling Germany to intervene and push back the Italian Army from the Isonzo to the Piave.

The abandonment for the time being of the plan of 1916 was prompted by Austrian apprehensions concerning the political effect of the capture of Laibach by the Italians. Now, however, since the Italians have been rolled back from the Isonzo, that menace no longer exists, and the Austrians, in the opinion of Italian officers, have returned to the original design contemplating an invasion of Lobbardy and Piedmont for the purpose of depriving Italy of her great industrial centres.

The position and moraie of the Italian forces are asserted in official dispatches to be excellent. Minister Nitti has declared that Italy is now in better condition than last Fall. The food situation is the worst element in the Italian equation. Despite this, Italian liners have been turned over for use in moving American troops to France in the Italian Government's desire to give the closest co-operation to the Entente Powers in the present situation on the front in France and Flanders. Arrangements have been made for taking care of Italy's needs by shipping coal and foodstuffs in large quantities from America and England.

GIGANTIC OPERATIONS BACK OF OUR LINES

350,000 Tons of Material Handled by the Transportation Department in April.

AN AMERICAN BASE IN FRANCE, May 3, (Associated Press.)—"Some idea of the wonderful progress that is being made back of the lines," said James Kerney, Director for the France-American Committee on Public Information, to The Associafed Press today, "may be gathered from the simple announcement that 350,000 tons of material were handled by the transportation department in April, as against less than half that amount in January.

"The storage facilities for three months' complete supplies for an army of 2,000,000 men are almost finished. We are operating 5,000 miles of wire. Big docks and railroad yards rapidly are nearing completion. Upward of $100,000,000 was paid out in France alone last month by the Quartermaster General."

Mr. Kerney was speaking of what he personally had seen in two weeks of what the American army had done and was doing in France.

"America," Mr. Kerney continued, "is rapidly growing into its full stride. The gigantic operations generally are now proceeding so expeditiously and smoothly as to make it easier for the people of France to appreciate just how determined we are to see it through. The best part of it all is that in this wonderful romance of transporting men and supplies and construction material 3,000 miles overseas, the health of the troops has been kept at such a high level. There has been some disease incident to overcrowding at times, but no man has had to sleep out of doors.

"The general health of the men is now most excellent. The number of men who have been unable to go on active duty because of sickness was 37 per 1,000 for the week ended April 18, which is a lower rate than prevails in the United States. Ours is the only army that goes into fighting with hot coffee as a stimulant. It's a proud thing for any country to have produced such a wholesome and healthy institution as the brave American Army in France."

Mr. Kerney spoke of a visit he had made to the American troops at the front.

"Everywhere," he said, "I found enthusiasm over the steady courage and ready adaptability of the Americans. One of the finest tributes to our men was the declaration of a very distinguished French officer that the seasoned soldier of France was eager to fight alongside the Americans, whose bravery and faculty for learning had quickly won the affectionate admiration of their comrades in arms.

"The French officers are amazed at the cheerful way in which the Americans have accommodated themselves to the rigid discipline necessary to this kind of warfare. Our men, they say, face the grim job with the rarest good nature and determination. The work of assimilation with the older armies has been easy. From General Pershing down to the privates the single idea prevails of making this a finish fight against the Hun."

Mr. Kerney's trip to the battlefront was made with representatives of the French universities and some provincial newspaper publishers. To have America's effort in the war better known in France a series of illustrated lectures is being given at the universities, showing just what has been accomplished by the United States.

TEUTON PRISONERS 'GUESTS'

Georgia Grand Jury Protests Treatment at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, May 3.—"Guestlike" treatment accorded to German prisoners at Fort McPherson, was made the subject of a special report of the Fulton County Grand Jury today to Judge Ben Hill of the County Superior Court.

The report asserts that the military authorities at the post permitted the playing of the German national air by German bands, and it enters a "vigorous protest against the manner in which the prisoners from the submarines were received at the camp some thirty days ago, at which time said prisoners were greeted by their compatriots quartered there as victors."

"The prisoners are in a large measure guests of the nation," says the report, "for they do no manual labor, they are well fed, well housed, well clothed, and are permitted to lead a lazy, indolent life."

It was suggested that a copy of the report be sent to the Georgia Senators with the "request that an immediate investigation be made by the proper authorities at Washington as to why the Federal authorities at Fort McPherson allow German bands to play the German national air."

Three Marines Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Major Gen. Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, announced today three casualties suffered by members of the Marine Corps serving with General Pershing's expedition in France. Hereafter the home addresses of officers and men in casualty lists will be announced, following the new army plan. Privates Roy B. Graham, Charles A. Gordon, and Thomas S. Killian are reported slightly wounded today.

Philip Gibbs's Story of the Great Battle

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

of all calibres up to the monster 12-inches, which burst like volcanic eruptions.

Shelling Worse Than at Verdun.

In the intensity of bombardment several officers who fought at Fleury said: "This is the most frightful thing we have seen. Verdun was nothing to it."

All the French troops jammed on gas masks, and on one day put them on fifty times, only removing them when the wind, which was fairly strong, blew away the poison fumes until other storms of shells came. For nearly a week they wore them constantly, sleeping in them, officers giving orders in them, and the men fighting and dying in them and charging with the bayonet in them. It was worth the trouble and suffering, for this French regiment between Locre and Dranoutre had only twelve gas casualties.

That morning the German attack fell first on Kemmel Hill, which they turned from the north, and two hours later, the bombardment continuing all along the line, they developed a strong attack against Dranoutre in the south in order to take Locre and turn the French right. Until evening the troops on Kemmel Hill, with a small body of British, I am told, still held out with great devotion in isolated positions, but by 8 o'clock that morning Kemmel Hill was entirely cut off.

This was a severe menace to their comrades at Locre and southward, because both their flanks were threatened. They did heroic things to safeguard their right and left, which again and again the enemy tried to pass. I have already told in a previous message how a gallant French officer and a small company of men made a counterattack at Dranoutre and held the post there against all odds.

Up by Locre the commandant of the left battalion found machine-gun fire sweeping his left flank, and his men had to face left to defend their line. Small parties of Germans with machine guns kept filtering down from the north and established themselves on the railway in order to rake the French with an enfilade fire.

One French company, led by devoted officers, counterattacked there five times with the bayonet into the sweep of those bullets, and by this sacrifice saved their flank. Another company advanced to hold the hospice. There was desperate fighting day after day, so that its ruins, if any bits of wall are left, will be as historic as the château at Vermelles, or other famous houses of the battlefields.

Proof of German Confusion.

French and Germans took it turn and turn about, and although the enemy sent great numbers of men to garrison this place they never were able to hold it long, because always some young French Lieutenant and a handful of men stormed it again and routed the enemy. When it was taken last on April 29, the day of the enemy's severe defeat, the French captured 100 prisoners in the cellars there, and they belonged to fourteen battalions of four regiments of three divisions, showing the amazing way in which the enemy's divisions have been flung into confusion by the French fire.

On the morning of April 26 French companies made six attacks, and in the afternoon two more, and though their losses were heavy, that evening both the village and hospice of Locre stayed in their hands. That night, their men being exhausted for a time after so many hours under fire, they withdrew their line a little to the Locre-Bailleul road by the Château of Locre and west of Dranoutre in order to reorganize a stronger defense. The German bombardment slackened on the morning of April 28 owing to fog, and those few hours on that day and one other were the only respite these French troops had from the incessant and infernal gunfire when, owing to open warfare, "en rase campagne," as the French call it, as in 1914, without a complete system of trenches or dugouts or other artificial cover, they were much exposed.

"There were ten big shells a second," one of these officers told me, "and that lasted, with only two short pauses, for six days all through the battle, and other shells were uncountable."

The enemy had brought up light artillery and trench mortars almost to his front lines in Dranoutre Wood and other places and attempted to take the French in an enfilade fire from Kemmel, but by this time many French guns were in position, reinforcing the British artillery, and on the 28th they opened up and killed great numbers of the enemy.

Allied aviators saw long columns of Germans on the roads by Neuve Eglise and in Dranoutre Wood, and signaled to the guns to range on these human targets. The guns answered. Masses of Germans were smashed by the fire and panic-stricken groups were seen running out of Dranoutre Wood.

Night of Horror for Germans.

That night the Germans seemed to be relieving their troops, and again the French and British guns flung shells into them, and for the enemy it was a night of death and horror; but the next day, the 29th, the enemy made reply by a prolonged bombardment, more intense even than before, and then attacked with new troops all along the line. But the French also had many fresh troops in line—not those I met yesterday—who at 2 o'clock in the morning went forward into attack and took back the village. This defeated the enemy's plan of turning the French left.

All through that day the enemy's desperate efforts to break through were shattered, and that night the French held exactly the same ground as before and had caused enormous losses to the German divisions, at least 40 per cent. of their strength, as it is reckoned on close evidence.

That night even the German guns stopped their drumfire, as though Sixt von Arnim's army were in mourning for its dead. It was a night of strange and uncanny silence after the stupendous tumult, but for those French regiments who had been holding the line for nearly a week it had been a day of supreme ordeal.

It was a day also of devoted sacrifice by men who had laid down their lives with exalted courage, by men who were insolent to danger, by simple poilus who that day were great heroes. Take those runners who went through this inferno day after day until that worst day carrying orders where telephone wires had been smashed and there was no other way of getting through a message than when a man could get through with his life.

The Colonel with grizzled mustache and sombre blue eyes whom I met yesterday took pity on the men and said:

"Take a rest for an hour or two, my sons, you have done well and are very tired."

But these men said:

"Merci, mon Colonel, mais ils ont besoin de nous," ("They have need of us,") and they set off again through the drumfire along the tracks where many of their comrades lay and where at last they, too, perhaps stumbled and fell with bursts of flame bringing death to them.

So it was with the stretcher bearers, the heroic brancardiers, who for six days went up and down the road to the rescue of the wounded, up and down each time with some comrades, less one ambulance man. One of the infirmiers tended wounded in an advanced dressing station until he was killed by a shell.

The French transport men did well, gloriously well, and all through this fighting from April 23 to April 30 each regiment had good meat and good drink.

Foe's Fliers Harassed Infantry.

The Germans added one terror to the battle which was taught them by the British in the battles of Flanders last year from the air. They sent over swarms of low-flying airplanes from ten to a hundred yards above the ground. Their pilots fired on the French infantry in the open with machine guns and dropped heavy bombs.

"I counted some seventy-nine airplanes in the sky at one time over two battalion fronts," said one of the officers whom I met yesterday, and his friends bore out this fact. They told me all these things frankly and simply, with fine modesty and openheartedness. Most of them were amateur soldiers before the war, but now they seemed to me very wise in the science of war, understanding the strategy and tactics of the enemy's attacks on them and quick to see any weakness in their own position. They were cool-headed fellows without bravado and utterly sincere, as only men who have faced death often are sincere, because to live near death strips the soul of its conceit and foolishness.

Their great pride was in the glory of their men. They touched the papers which had been delivered by runners with reverence as relics of the brave dead, and stood very silent when the old Colonel, who was like a father among them, took another paper out of his pocket, smoothed it out, and, clearing his throat a little, said:

"I had this from a young Lieutenant of mine, commanding a platoon, and would like to read it to you."

It was a message from a young French officer who, with a little party of men, was isolated for two days, with the enemy all around them. For two days they kept the Germans at bay with machine-gun fire, fighting north and south, facing both ways, and he had the honor to report, this boy of France, that he had not lost a foot of ground nor one man as prisoner.

"There must have been many things done like that," said the Colonel, "but the men who did them did not come back, and we shall never know."

Since the beginning of the war I have been recording heroic acts by English and all British troops, things done by them that make one's spirit big with wonder that youth should be so brave, and so they will not begrudge the things I have written about the French today, for they will like to know how those comrades in blue were fighting last Monday when the British lines from Vormezeele to east of Ypres held firm against all attacks, and on the days before then when they were gladdened by the news that the French were coming to their relief at the critical hour, when things looked worst.

A Lesson of Comradeship.

It is good that the British people should know the facts I have written and get this glimpse of the spirit of France, which is now mingling with the spirit of their own men on the same battlefields and as their bodies touch when they pass each other on the same roads. It is a lesson of comradeship which should draw them very close.

On the same day as the French were holding firm between Dranoutre and Locre, the men of the 21st, 49th, and 25th British Divisions were sustaining the same ordeal, and afterward, between Vormezeele and Ridge Wood. I have already given many details of this fighting, describing the colossal bombardment, the attacks of the enemy in waves, and the slaughter of his men. He was never able to get into Ridge Wood, and on the previous night, when he tried to advance on a big scale but was prevented by the British gunfire, which broke up his assemblies, the South Africans attacked and drove him back by machine-gun and rifle fire. The Yorks and Lancashires and Duke of Wellingtons received the enemy with fixed bayonets and inflicted heavy losses.

One fine feature of this battle which was a defeat for the Germans was the extraordinarily gallant behavior of some of the men of the new drafts who came into action for the first time. They stood the ordeal of intense shellfire with wonderful stoicism, and showed a gallant spirit in attack. One party of them actually attacked as a separate unit and did splendid work.

That perhaps is the most important news that any of us may tell, because if all the drafts are so good the enemy will be gravely disillusioned in believing they will not be of the same fighting quality as the men they have already met with longer training in the fields of war.

GERMANY IS FACING A NEW FOOD CRISIS

Her Own Farmers Object to High Prices Exacted by Those of Ukraine.

HINDENBURG IN MOSES ROLE

Pan German Reviewers Hail His "Golden Words" as New Ten Commandments.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, May 3.—Another food crisis is developing in Germany. This is indicated by the press and the debates in the Reichstag. The Government has explained that this year's crisis can be averted only by the importation of food from the Ukraine and Rumania, and new opposition to the use of supplies from the former country has developed among German farmers. According to the agreement between the German and Ukrainian Governments, Germany promised to pay 406 marks a ton for rye and 487 marks a ton for wheat, plus transportation charges of approximately 150 marks a ton. This makes the price for rye delivered in Berlin 556 marks, (at normal exchange about $132.50,) a ton, and for wheat 637 marks, ($151.60,) whereas Germany is paying German farmers only 270 marks a ton for rye and 290 marks a ton for wheat. The German farmers object to the payment of these high prices, and the Ukraine farmers will not sell for less.

For this reason the German and Austrian commissions at Kiev are faced by difficulties which are still unsolved, and which may delay shipments of grain to Germany.

The crisis in Austria-Hungary is still grave. Vienna telegrams say that Szyerenyi has been unable to form a Cabinet because of the opposition of Tisza and Andrassy, and that no leader can be found to reorganize the Government, which has fallen into a state of chaos. Attempts are being made to get Wekerle to resume the post of Minister-President. If he does Apponyi, Esterhazy, Andrassy, and Karolyi will continue their opposition, and new and graver difficulties are expected—all because the Emperor has compromised with Tisza.

In Vienna it is announced that Parliament will be convened May 7, when the German Radicals and the Czechs will force the Polish question and that of the Rumanian peace to the foreground. Debate on the legal status of the House of Parma is also announced, and unless the Government succeeds in quieting the storm against the Emperor's relatives this may develop into another crisis involving the Austrian ruler.

In the meantime German internal propaganda is being centred upon uniting the nation under Hindenburg's leadership. The "Berlin Deutsche Zeitung announces a new book containing Hindenburg's telegrams and speeches under the title "Golden Words of Hindenburg." In Government-inspired press reviews it is solemnly asserted that this book is to Germany today what the Ten Commandments were to the Jews in the time of Moses. In other cities, including those of Switzerland and other neutral countries, German book stores are placing pictures of Hindenburg and Martin Luther in their windows as part of a propaganda scheme.

Promises Food Enough from Ukraine.

AMSTERDAM, May 3.—Hope was expressed by Secretary von Waldow at the meeting on Wednesday of the Food Committee of the German Reichstag, according to Berlin newspapers, that the agreement with the Ukraine would provide 60,000,000 pounds of grain by the last of July. Herr von Waldow said the question of reducing the bread ration would depend upon the Ukraine supplies, but that the present potato supply would be sufficient until the end of the harvest year. He assured the committee there would be a fair harvest, and that the supplies expected from the Ukraine would make adequate food supplies certain.

WILSON FAVORS AVIATION INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Justice, and when asked what his attitude would be toward any investigation the Department of Justice might see fit to make, Mr. Baker said: "There will be no conflict whatever between the War Department and the Department of Justice."

The Senate Military Affairs Committee today laid the ground work for an investigation of aircraft production. In an informal discussion, the committee decided that if Mr. Borglum could present facts and witnesses to substantiate his charges, the committee would delve to the very bottom of the matter, and if it discovered conditions to warrant criminal prosecutions, would insist that the Department of Justice act promptly and decisively.

It all rests with Mr. Borglum. With facts, the committee will unhesitatingly go on. Without additional evidence, the committee will not act. Mr. Borglum's report to the President, as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and read into the Congressional Record, does not contain enough substantiating evidence, the committee holds. But if the investigation is entered upon it will be amplified to include every division of the War Department.

Mr. Borglum today was engaged in rounding up witnesses and he is expected to communicate with the committee early in the coming week.

Word from the White House today that President Wilson would not in any way oppose a Congressional investigation of the aircraft situation rather spurred committee members toward action. Some members, however, take the position that the committee has gone far enough and that it now rests with the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute if any prosecuting is to be done.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts voiced the views of these members when he said:

"This committee has done its part. It has already shown conditions to be bad. It has called this to the attention of officials of the Government. The committee is made up of very busy men and we should not do any more investigating."

NIEMEYERS HATED AS PRISON TYRANTS

Two German Brothers Marked as Exceptionally Cruel to British Captives.

BOTH NATURALIZED HERE

Victims Tell of Men Being Tortured, Taunted, and Robbed in Hanover Pens.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 3.—It will probably come as a revelation to most Americans to learn that among the odious tools of the Kaiser employed in German prison camps two brothers, who claim to have enjoyed American citizenship for many years, have earned unexampled notoriety for their infamous treatment of British officers and men.

The individuals in question rejoice in the name of Niemeyer. Their ages lie between 50 and 60. Both are officers of reserve, speak execrable English, and are decorated with the iron cross of the second class.

The scene of their activities lies in the Tenth or Hanover army command, which groans under the despotic rule of Lieut. Gen. Hanish, who selected the Niemeyers as his particular agents. Hanish is directly responsible to the Kaiser and none else.

Marked out for the dastardly work of ill-treating the British by their knowledge of the English tongue and by their claim to acquaintance with English and American customs, the Niemeyers have given their chief no regret on account of their selection. Active, plausible, relentless and ambitious to earn the favor of their General, these two German-American Captains are well fitted to execute the secret instructions of the venomous Hanish. No stone has been left unturned to humiliate, bully, rob, and injure the unfortunate victims of this iniquitous régime.

Lived in America Many Years.

There is no doubt that the Niemeyers have lived for many years in the United States. They probably have considerable possessions there now, but no self-respecting American would care to acknowledge kinship with such vile creatures, who in the uniform of German officers alternate the practice of hectoring and abuse of prisoners with the most cringing servility to their seniors. One brother claims to be a member of a Boston club and was supposed to sell agricultural implements in Germany. The other was supposed to have a fruit farm.

On first making the acquaintance of either brother, prisoners are struck immediately by the familiarity with which they are greeted. A stout, prosperous looking individual addresses some vulgar, insolent interrogation in English as to the prisoners' private affairs, but the allied officers perceive at once beneath the flourish of veneer the real brutal nature of the man.

"In a minute, my dear fellow, you will have such a dinner as you never enjoyed at the Ritz," was the greeting to a wornout arrival prior to receiving his wretched bowl of barley.

One of the Niemeyers once said to some orderlies working outside on a wet morning:

"It is raining. You have no coats. You will get wet and catch cold. You will die and I am damned glad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent could quote many instances which are unsuitable for publication.

One of the worst characteristics is the swindling capacity evinced by the respective brothers who are commandants of these camps. By the sale of bad wine at canteens and illegal profits on firewood, which should have been provided free, these ex-citizens of the United States have fraudulently pocketed thousands of marks.

Exposed by Under Officer.

Hated by their own men even more, if possible, than by the captives, they have taken too big a risk, and a certain under officer, who resented being treated like a dog, has found means to inform the Berlin authorities how his master was making a fortune in butter by withholding the military supply and selling it elsewhere at exorbitant prices. One inquiry led to another. It is doubtful if even Hanisch can now save his satellite from the well-merited punishment of being dispatched to the front as a combatant officer.

Though zealous to a degree in firing at officers, swift punishment overtakes any wretched sentry whose humanity sometimes bids him aim wide of the mark at point blank range.

Quite recently while the big offensive was in progress a captured officer was brought before the Commandant. "We shall bring England to her knees," said Niemeyer, and he ordered the officer to be forcibly stripped, himself pulling the officer's necktie until it was tight around his neck, and told the guards to force him to a kneeling position naked.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has spoken to hundreds of former prisoners, officers, and men here, who unanimously express the hope that it may soon fall to the lot of some true sons of America to deal with these two brothers, who so insolently claim a share in the rights of citizenship of the United States.

POLITICAL STORM AHEAD IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

A reduction in the meat ration is certain. Indeed, in Saxony the ration already has undergone a reduction from 200 to 150 grams, and the retention of the potato ration at the present standard is a matter of doubt.

Then comes the question of the offensive. After six weeks of costly, indecisive struggle the feeling of the public is none too satisfied. Correspondents and critics lately have been much more sternly held in rein, and I am assured there is no little restiveness in political circles regarding the western effort.

Time Limit on the Offensive.

Information which has reached me provides me with ground which I think must be regarded as a good basis for the belief that something in the nature of a time limit was really set for the offensive. The military party played the same trick before the offensive as it did before the war. The Democratic parties were presented in the days before the war began with a choice of opposing or supporting the war, which they were assured would be short and triumphant, and the dangers to themselves and their future of opposing such a step won them over.

With regard to the offensive, they were placed before a similar choice, and were assured the offensive would be completely successful within a so-called reasonable time. On this occasion persuasion was not so difficult.

In neither case was it hard and the result was the same. In the second case, as in the first, it will be remembered the Vorwärts took its stand on the belief that only a western victory could bring about peace.

The limit in question, I understand, was in the nature of a casualty limit. It extended to as much as 30 per cent. of the effectives, though the military declared that was the maximum, and would not be reached. So it was that the official reports at the beginning of the offensive, so greatly insisted on a small number casualties.

As for time, there can be no doubt, my informant says, that the military planned for an early, a very early triumph. This was the point on which the financial interests were anxious, and I think this view is supported by a remark which I reported at the time by George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung. Discussing the prospects of peace in that paper on March 4, he said there was no hope that England at that moment would give Germany acceptable terms, but he added, "perhaps it will be possible in four weeks." Bernhard is not only political editor of the Vossische Zeitung, but also editor of the financial weekly "Plutus." He is the mouthpiece of financial circles.

Though the military party expected a quick victory, they were prepared for the other eventuality, and their limit of casualties, they reckoned, would cover a period of effort extending to three months. We are nearly half way through that period, half way toward that moment when some one in Germany may begin to demand a balance sheet. If that is the situation, and I have the best reasons to believe such an outline is correct, then the Allies' position is very favorable and their task is to stand firm.

FATE IN WILSON'S HANDS.

President to Review Death Sentences of Four of Pershing's Men.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A complete record of the court-martial proceedings condemning to death four American soldiers in France before President Wilson today for final decision. Two of the men were sentenced for sleeping at their posts and two were charged with disobeying orders.

It is announced that the President will take up the cases at once.

Jibes At Gerard As Film Actor.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 3.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin comments on the film reproduction of Ambassador Gerard's "Four Years in Germany," and says that it is likely that the British propaganda director persuaded Mr. Gerard to make capital out of his book by acting himself in the film.

Is a Performing Dog Taxable?

"How can I prevent mildew on books?" "How is the minuet danced?" "What is the best vacuum cleaner?" "Will you select a raw food diet for me?"

Questions such as these, chosen at random, reach us by the thousand. In every day's mail will be found the complexities, the tragedies, the comedies, the confidence and gratitude of many lives. Each question is answered by an expert competent to advise. Intimate, practical service for half a century has brought to The Delineator, in a unique sense, the trust and affection of a million families.

The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

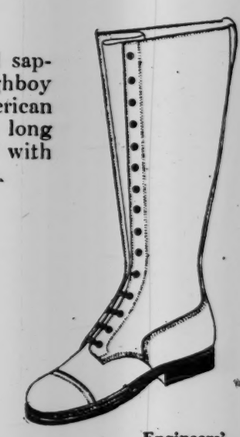
OFFICERS' DOUGHBOY

Field Boots, Trench Boots and Engineers' Boots

Made for hard-riding, trench work, and sapping—designed over the famous Doughboy Last which is endorsed by six American Major-Generals—combine comfort with long service and fit all over from toe to calf with the perfection of fine custom boots.

Officers' Doughboy Field Boots $30

Officers' Doughboy Trench Boots $25



Engineers' Doughboy Boots $25

However new a Doughboy Shoe, it fits with the comfort of an old one!

No matter where or when Doughboy Footgear is always regulation.

Headquarters for Doughboy Footgear

Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

BIG LOAN SALES HERE AS DRIVE NEARS END

New York's Total Reaches $773,550,650, with Two More Days' Figures to be Added.

OVERSUBSCRIPTION LIKELY

John D. Rockefeller, U. S. Steel, Prudential, and Metropolitan Life Take $5,000,000 Each.

The campaign for the Third Liberty Loan closes tonight, and there is every assurance that the New York District will oversubscribe its quota of $900,000,000, although the total of applications tabulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York up to last night was only $773,550,650. This figure, however, does not include the very heavy subscriptions that were filed with the various banks yesterday and which will be officially reported this morning; and furthermore, to it will be added the eleventh hour subscriptions that will be signed up today and not reported until Monday.

Yesterday's gain was $66,574,000, or $6,500,000 under the previous day's figure. The district's percentage stood last night at 88, and an analysis of the returns showed that while New York City had filled only about 81 per cent. of its quota, the rest of the district, which includes all of New York State, twelve New Jersey counties and Fairfield County, Conn., had already oversubscribed its allotment. Manhattan and the Bronx are the two boroughs which have not yet reached their respective quotas.

Big Subscriptions Announced.

With the patriotic demonstrations and public meetings practically over, the banks busied themselves yesterday with rounding up some of the larger subscribers, many of whom were induced to file additional subscriptions. John D. Rockefeller announced his first subscription of $5,000,000, which may be increased today. E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, reported an additional subscription of $5,000,000 for the corporation, bringing its total for the Third Loan to $40,000,000. J. P. Morgan & Co. sent over an additional subscription of $1,500,000, the firm having previously filed one for $10,000,000. The Prudential Insurance Company of America and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company each applied for an additional $5,000,000 of bonds. The Central Trust Company entered a further application for $10,000,000 on behalf of itself and clients, and the Corn Exchange Bank added $5,000,000 to its previous applications. Several other substantial subscriptions were announced, and it was said that more would be forthcoming today. Practically all of the subscriptions just mentioned are not included in the Reserve Bank figures of yesterday, and there is every reason to believe that more than the $126,500,000 required to fulfill the quota will have been obtained when yesterday's and today's returns are tabulated.

Seward Prosser Discusses Drive.

The total for the New York District is not larger than it is for the reason that a great many corporations which keep their funds in this city have filed a large share of their subscriptions in other districts. This has been done despite the fact that the quotas fixed by the Treasury Department were based on banking resources of the various districts. Speaking of the campaign in this district, Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, and member of the Liberty Loan Committee, said:

"I think New York is coming through in a large way in the matter of this loan. It is not having the easiest time in the world doing it. Her quota is based on her banking resources, but the big corporations which are doing their banking here are distributing the credit for their investments throughout the country. Many large depositors with homes in the suburbs are paying for their subscriptions with money in New York banks and crediting them up in their home towns.

"There is one other difficulty, too, in the situation, and that is the payment of income and excess profits taxes which will presently be due. New York, as the richest community in the country, will pay a large share of these, and many of our large corporations and men of large means will not feel that they can make as generous subscriptions to the loan as in former ones. But in spite of all this, New York will stand to her guns and do what is expected of her."

Real Sacrifice Marks Patriot.

Mr. Prosser said he was impatient with people who talk about patriotism in connection with loan subscriptions by wealthy citizens. "The truly patriotic subscribers," he said, "are those who are making a real sacrifice in order to make a larger subscription. In ordinary times the man of means who got word that by going down to Wall Street he could invest in Government bonds would put on his carpet slippers so as not to make a noise while he slipped down to his bank to get a share in the gilt-edged investment. His action would not be due to patriotism, and there's no real patriotism in such an investment in these days unless it is so large it hurts."

The following table gives the quotas, yesterday's recorded suggestions, and totals to date for each of the subdivisions of the New York District:

NEW YORK CITY.

	Treasury Quotas.	Subscriptions Recorded Yesterday.	Subscriptions Total for 23 Days.
Manhattan	$618,794,000	$46,778,650	$488,859,650
Brooklyn	39,616,900	3,956,450	37,273,500
Bronx	3,317,100	82,000	2,777,050
Queens	4,364,400	186,350	6,971,950
Richmond	1,032,900	461,500	2,022,600
	$667,125,300	$51,459,950	$537,904,750

SUB-DISTRICTS.

1—Buffalo.	43,626,500	2,958,450	37,794,450
2—Rochester	20,969,400	1,667,950	16,138,250
3—Syracuse & Utica	29,071,800	1,198,500	21,943,500
4—Binghamton	9,449,900	196,400	9,454,450
5—Albany, Island outside N. Y. City	34,691,000	1,675,850	37,039,650
7—Northern N. J.	5,474,800	631,250	9,083,150
8—Fairfield Co., Conn., Westchester & Rockland Counties, N.Y.	71,925,000	5,425,300	80,817,700
Total outside N. Y. City	$232,874,700	$15,114,050	$285,645,900
Total for District	900,000,000	66,574,000	773,550,650

Percentages of Subdivisions.

The following table gives the percentages of the quotas subscribed for by each of the above subdivisions of the district:

	P.C.		P.C.
Manhattan	79	Sub-District 1	91
Brooklyn	94	Sub-District 2	77
Bronx	85	Sub-District 3	75
Queens	157	Sub-District 4	100
Richmond	196	Sub-District 5	107
New York City	81	Sub-District 6	165
Outside N. Y. City	101	Sub-District 7	112
The district	86	Sub-District 8	121

Although the table gives Brooklyn a standing of 94 per cent., later returns received yesterday showed that the borough had oversubscribed its quota by about $70,000. Brooklyn received an Honor Flag as well as the City of Buffalo, which reported $2,000,000 over its quota of $30,876,600. Hoboken won an Honor Flag and Montclair, N. J., won a star for its flag for doubling its quota. With the ninety-three flags awarded yesterday, the total for the district numbers 833. Stars were awarded to fifty-two towns that had previously won flags, bringing the number of communities with double and more than double quotas to 238.

Of the eighteen cities in this district which have a population of more than 50,000, twelve have already exceeded their quotas. The six that have not yet done so, according to the committee's records, are Albany, New York, Rochester, Syracuse, Bridgeport, Conn., and Jersey City, N. J.

H. G. S. Noble Issues Appeal.

H. G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange, issued yesterday the following appeal:

I think that at this time, when the success of the loan seems assured, the importance of an impressive oversubscription should be emphasized. Our boys overseas should have in unmistakable terms a message of our whole-hearted support. In this connection our full duty as individuals is not done until we have bought to the limit of our financial capacity.

Following are among the miscellaneous subscriptions reported yesterday in addition to those mentioned above:

Chatham & Phenix National Bank, (additional)	$2,500,000
New York Trust Co. (additional)	1,500,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. (additional for itself)	1,500,000
Sutro Bros. & Co. themselves and clients)	1,350,000
Union Trust Co. of New York (additional)	1,000,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	1,000,000
Kings County Trust Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Public National Bank (additional)	1,000,000
General Electric Co.	1,000,000
Montgomery & Co.	1,000,000
Underwood Typewriter Co. (itself and employes)	726,000
Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba	600,000
New York Central Railroad Co.	600,000
Niagara Falls Power Co.	500,000
J. Stevens Ulman	500,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society (additional)	500,000
Ada Small Moore	500,000
William H. Moore	500,000
Hartman National Bk. (additional)	500,000
Union Carbide and Carbon Co.	650,000
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	500,000
Montaigu La Montagne, Rene La Montagne, Morgan E. La Montagne, William A. La Montagne, and employes	500,000
Progress Club of New York, (additional)	295,950
Simon Borg & Co.	275,000
East River Savings Institution, N.Y.	250,000
Harris, Forbes & Co., (additional)	250,000
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.	250,000
Clifton Trust Co.	250,000
Globe Indemnity Co.	200,000
Electric Bond and Share Co.	200,000
Prudential Oil Co.	200,000
Hallgarten & Co. (additional)	200,000
American Linseed Co.	200,000
Dollar Savings Bank of New York City	200,000
Mercantile Bank of the Americas	200,000
Hercules Powder Co., (additional)	200,000
Lyman D. Smith & Co.	200,000
Pynchon & Co., (additional)	185,000
Tiffany & Co., (additional)	175,000
Northern Assurance Co.	160,000
Jones & Baker, (additional)	160,000
Dawes Bros., Inc.	140,000
Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings	110,000
Nichols Copper Co.	100,000
National Sugar Refining Co. of N. J. (additional)	100,000
Bloomingdale Bros. (additional)	100,000
General Electric Co., N. Y. office, employes	100,000
International Agricultural Chemical Corp.	100,000
Union Dime Savings Bank, N. Y., (additional)	100,000
E. P. Earle	100,000
Aeolian Co. employes	100,000
Slattery & Co., Inc.	100,000
Sidney M. Sternbach	100,000
New Jersey Zinc Co. (additional)	100,000
Peerless Truck and Motor Corp.	100,000
Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson	100,000
Atlas Assurance Co.	100,000
Central and South American Tel. Co., (additional)	100,000
American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. (additional)	100,000
Baker Castor Oil Co.	100,000
Manhattan Oil Co.	100,000
Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co.	75,000
American Cyanamid Co. (additional)	75,000
Burrill & Stitt	75,000
N. Y. Telephone Co. and employes	75,000
Henry Zuckerman & Co.	71,200
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	67,450
Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish	65,000
Prichitt & Co.	61,700
Remick, Hodges & Co.	60,100
W. B. Cornell Co.	60,000
Electrical Securities Corporation	60,000
Employes of Ellis Island	60,000
American Gas & Electric Co.	50,000
Schwartz & Co., Guatemala	50,000
Greenwich Savings Bk. (additional)	50,000
Logan & Bryan (additional)	50,000
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. (additional)	50,000
American Steamship Owners' Mutual Protection and Ind. Asso'n	50,000
Hijos de R. Arguelles, Cuba	50,000
German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, (additional)	50,000
William D. Guthrie	50,000
Federal Utilities Inc.	50,000
Harrison Williams	50,000
Jay G. Wilbraham	50,000
Broadway Savings Institution	50,000
Guardian Life Insurance Company of America	50,000
Mexican Telegraph Company	50,000
Crawford Livingston, (additional)	50,000
Tucker Anthony & Co., (additional)	50,000
Exchange Buffet and employes	48,250
Childs Company (employes)	43,100
William Schall & Co., (additional)	40,520
L. & M. Kahn & Co.	40,000
Tacony Steel Company	35,000
Schmidt & Deery	35,000
Nathaniel Fisher & Co.	35,000
United States Paper Export Association, (additional)	35,000
American Gem & Pearl Co.	34,550
Harrold Motor Car Co. employes	32,600
Omre Corporation	30,000
Ritz-Carlton Hotel	30,000
L. M. Prince & Co., (additional)	26,000
Lee Levy	26,000
Walter J. Donovan	25,000
Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund	25,000
Swiss Reinsurance Co., (additional)	25,000
R. H. Simpson & Co.	25,000
H. D. Walbridge & Co.	25,000
T. H. King, (additional)	25,000
Seligsberg & Co., (additional)	25,000
A. A. Housmann & Co., (additional)	25,000
Frankona Reinsurance Co.	25,000
Atlas Powder Co., (additional)	25,000
L. & E. Stirn	25,000
Standard Coupler Co.	25,000
Pouch & Co., (additional)	25,000
F. W. Brooks & Co.	25,000
Auto Strop Safety Razor Co., (employes)	20,000
Ferry Hat Manufacturing Co.	20,000
Employes Metropolitan Museum of Art	17,950
Jonas & Naumberg (additional)	17,000
Snows, Ltd., and employes	16,000
Julius Goldman (additional)	15,000
James M. Beck (additional)	15,000
Davidson Bros.	12,250
A. M. Pollack	12,000
C. F. Harms Co.	10,000
Gold Car Heating and Lighting Co.	10,000
A. J. Feder	10,000
Thomas F. Carey Co.	10,000
Finch & Tarbell (additional)	10,000
Milmine, Bodman & Co.	10,000
New York Academy of Sciences	7,500

Synagogues Aid Loan Drive.

The congregation of Temple Emanu-El has supplied subscriptions totaling $500,000, Jacob H. Schiff filing an application for $250,000 and the Emanuel Brotherhood for $105,000. At a meeting of the congregation of Temple Beth El the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman made an appeal for support of the loan and more than $49,000 was subscribed. The members of the Free Synagogue, in response to an address by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, subscribed at their meeting $101,000.

"Blue Devils" Visit Wall Street.

The French "Blue Devils" were the principal attraction at the daily noonday meeting show on the steps of the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Others who appeared before a big crowd were Governor Whitman, twelve of the men who have been "over there" with Pershing, and a dozen of the Australian soldiers, who are now in New York. Lieutenant Albert Le Moal of the "Blue Devils" made a brief speech in English.

Joseph Hartigan of the Liberty Loan Committee called on every man, woman, and child in the audience to match the President and buy another bond before Saturday night, and it was estimated that fully 25,000 persons raised their hands in response. Speeches were also made by Rabbi Wise and Oscar S. Straus. Mme. Schumann-Heink sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Miss Cecil Arden sang "God Save the King."

The "Blue Devils" then visited the Stock Exchange. They were escorted to the gallery by President H. G. S. Noble of the Stock Exchange, and Lieutenant Le Moal offered a German gas mask, which he had taken from a prisoner, as a prize for the person who would make, on the spot, the largest Liberty Loan subscription. After some excited competition, during which a total of $3,039,000 was raised for the loan, J. Pierpont Morgan won the prize with a subscription of $500,000.

In the morning, before going to the Sub-Treasury, the French soldiers were taken on a visit to Bedlow's Island, where Major Charles E. Coates, in command of the garrison, showed them over the Statue of Liberty, and William Osborne McDowell, the only surviving member of the Statue of Liberty Commission, made a brief address. Today they are going to take part in the Drygoods' Committee Parade and meeting, and in the afternoon will attend Liberty Loan meetings all over town, winding up at Liberty Land.

German Section Leads List.

The German section of the Foreign Language Division of the Liberty Loan Committee tops the list of subscriptions with a total of $18,000,000. Incomplete returns from thirteen of the twenty committees follow:

German	$18,000,000	Lithuanian	$66,500
Polish	9,500,000	Danish	281,000
Bohemian	440,000	Armenian	190,000
Italian	8,500,000	Belgian	700,000
Swedish	420,000	Latin-Am.	5,825,000
So. Slavonic	149,000	Chinese	31,000
Russian	145,000		

More than 850,000 coupon books for use of those who favor the partial payment plan for buying Liberty bonds have already been delivered to banks and other distributing agencies.

The Liberty Land War Exhibit at the 69th Regiment Armory closes at 11 o'clock tonight. Governor Whitman will be one of the speakers at the closing exercises and the "Blue Devils" of France will give an exhibition, ending the demonstration by the singing of "The Marseillaise."

Seventy-five boys and girls from the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind visited Liberty Land yesterday. A German helmet and a gas mask, trophies from a French battlefield, were awarded for the largest bond sales at Liberty Land last evening. Charles Hayden, banker, at 25 Broad Street, received the gas mask for his subscriptions, amounting to $200,000. The helmet was awarded to Lionello Perera, a banker at 69 Wall Street. Both of the souvenirs were returned by the recipients to be used again for the promotion of the loan. Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, presided at the meeting.

East Side Plans Strong Finish.

The east side will wind up its campaign for the loan at a rally in front of 138 Second Avenue, scheduled for 8 o'clock this evening, under the auspices of the Hebrew National Orphan Asylum. The east side actors will hold a rally in front of the Hebrew Actors' Club, 108 Second Avenue, and another mass meeting will take place this evening in front of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway.

An outdoor rally under the auspices of the Decorators' Committee will be held from 3:30 to 7:30 o'clock today at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Tonight a flying squad of bond salesmen will make a so-called "whirlwind" campaign of the Broadway restaurants which they say will partake of the nature of a "raid."

The meeting at Times Square, which beginning yesterday at noon is scheduled to run continuously for thirty-six hours, that is until midnight tonight, attracted large crowds throughout the day and night and many subscriptions were received. There were a great many cash sales of $50 bonds.

RAINBOW DIVISION SURE OF $450,000,000 QUOTA

Within Only $10,000,000 of Amount Needed to Complete Half of District's Allotment.

The eighty-six business organizations which form the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan will succeed today in filling their quota of $450,000,000, or one-half of the New York district's allotment. Late yesterday afternoon it was announced that the division was short only $10,000,000 after John D. Rockefeller had filed his $5,000,000 subscription, which he asked be credited to the Petroleum and Allied Trades Committee. A number of the committees announced long lists of applications and reported that a great many business concerns had earned 100 per cent. industrial honor flags for having obtained subscriptions from every one of their employes.

The Electrical Industries Committee announced the following:

General Electric Co.	$1,000,000
Electric Bond and Share Co.	200,000
New York office employes, General Electric Co.	100,000
Electrical Securities Corporation	60,000
American Gas and Electric Co.	50,000

The New York Stock Exchange Committee reported the following after its rally of yesterday afternoon:

Brown Brothers & Co.	$250,000
J. Stevens Ulman	250,000
William Salomon & Co.	200,000
Bernard Scholle	175,000
Henry Clews & Co.	150,000
Schaefer Brothers	100,000
McDonald & Co.	100,000
Logan & Bryan	100,000
C. I. Stralem	100,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	100,000
Johnson & Wood	57,000
Parkinson & Burr	50,000
Lazard Freres	50,000
S. B. Chapin	50,000
Tucker, Anthony & Co.	50,000
Keech & Co.	50,000
W. A. Lauer & Co.	50,000
Oxford Paper Co.	50,000
B. K. Frost	45,000

Among the subscriptions reported by the Paper Committee, of which A. G. Paine, Jr., is Chairman, were:

New York and Pennsylvania Co.	$300,000
Corrugated Paper Products Co.	53,800
Continental Paper Bag Co.	72,900
Grand Lake Paper Co.	50,000
Rose & Frank	65,000
Bulkley, Dunton & Co.	41,750
Central Paper Co.	40,000
Diamond Mills Paper Co.	40,000
Manufacturers' Paper Co.	40,000
Parsons Trading Co., (additional)	45,000
J. Anderson & Co.	40,000
Charles F. Hubbs & Co.	37,350
M. Gottesman & Co.	35,000
U. S. Paper Export Ass'n, (add'l)	35,000
Louis De Jonge & Co.	33,000
Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, (add'l)	25,000
Miller-Wright Paper Co.	25,000
A. G. Paine & Co.	25,000
Perkins-Goodwin Co.	25,000
D. S. Walton & Co.	25,000
Oxford Paper Co.	5,000

The Silk Committee's report yesterday showed its total to be $18,097,000, as against $12,400,000 for the entire Second Loan.

Another committee to go "over the top" was the Small Leather Goods Committee, of which Max J. Spiegel is Chairman. Its total yesterday was $606,000. The total for the Second Loan was $590,000.

A subscription for $150,000 from the Metal and Thermit Corporation was reported by the Hardware, Metals, and Allied Trades Committee.

Credited to the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Committee were:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Harrison Works)	$500,000
American Linseed Co.	200,000
Emil Calman & Co.	5,800

Among the subscriptions reported by the Shipping Import and Export Committee were:

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	$100,000
U. S. and Australasia S. S. Co.	150,000
N. Gelats & Co., Havana, (additional)	150,000

Reported by the Men's Clothing Trade were:

Weinstein & Brecher	$75,000
C. Kenyon & Co., (additional)	50,000
Norbert D. Light	50,000
Siegel Brothers & Goodman	25,000
Max Davidson & Sons	20,000

A subscription from Cowperthwait & Sons for $60,000 was reported by the Furniture Committee.

In its report the Art Dealers, Publishers, Art Printers and Allied Trades Committee enumerated the following:

U. S. Printing and Lithograph Co.	$151,500
Robert Gair Co.	150,000
Scott & Fowles	128,000
American Art Association	50,000
P. W. French & Co.	50,000
Carey Printing Co.	50,000
Mr. and Mrs. Lerch	25,000
Duveen Brothers, (additional)	25,000
Sackett & Wilhelms Corporation	14,000
Brett Lithograph Co.	10,000
Arthur H. Hahlo	10,000
John Levy	10,000
Estate of C. W. Kraishaar	10,000

The employes of Manning, Maxwell & Moore yesterday subscribed $67,450 of bonds. This was credited to the Machinery and Machine Tools Committee, among others reported by this committee were:

A. Schraders Sons and employes	$280,000
Automatic Sprinkler Co. and employes	166,350
Employes J. H. Williams & Co., (additional)	50,000

Aided by two French soldiers, the flying squadron composed of W. K. Mayer, Ben Strauss, and H. Seckel of the Men's Neckwear Committee obtained $1,000,000 in subscriptions yesterday. The canvass was made among employes in the trade.

Credited to the coal trade, of which Michael Burns is Chairman, were: Burns Brothers, $100,000 additional, and T. B. Davis, President of the Island Creek Coal Company, $100,000.

Nathan Strauss of Nathan Strauss, Inc., with ten butcher stores in this city, will use the entire receipts of the last three days of the campaign for the purchase of bonds. Reported by the Brewers' Committee were the Central Association of Borough of Manhattan, $440,000, and Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company, $50,000. The Coffee, Tea, and Spice Committee announced a subscription of $100,000 from B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Although the Steam Laundrymen's Committee was not placed on the list of the Rainbow Committee at the beginning of the campaign, the Advisory Trades Committee did so yesterday, when it was learned that the members of this trade had voluntarily organized and had obtained a total of $101,950. This committee started work two weeks after the campaign had begun.

An additional report filed by the Machinery and Machine Tools Committee yesterday contained the following:

Cyclops Steel Co.	$40,000
Employes of Sperry Gyroscope Co., (additional)	35,850
Kent Iron & Steel Corporation	135,000
A. Milne & Co.	20,000
Naylor & Co.	22,000
Employes of Niles Bement Pond Co.	350,000
R. Hoe & Co. and employes	150,000
Concrete Steel Co.	61,650
Raymond Concrete Pile Co.	50,000
American Type Founders Co.	40,000

The Jewelry Committee reported another $500,000 in subscriptions, bringing its total up to $4,700,000. E. Heller & Co. subscribed to $72,000, placing the same to the credit of the Brewers' Committee.

The Underwear Sub-Committee of the Underwear, Knit Goods and Hosiery Committee reported that it had reached an even $2,000,000. Its subscriptions included William H. Sheip's Company, $25,000; M. C. Mayer $5,000 additional, and their employes, $3,900; Emanuel Brummel $5,000 additional, and Arthur C. Mendelsohn, $1,000 additional.

The Department Store Committee of the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan has piled up $7,067,000 toward its quota of $10,000,000 in the drive. The money has been raised among nineteen stores in Manhattan and five in Brooklyn, by the subscriptions of individual firms; 50,000 of their employes and general contributions from the public through store booths.

The following stores have earned the right to fly honor flags, more than 60 per cent. of their employes having taken bonds: Best & Co., Stern Bros., John Wanamaker, Stewart & Co., Franklin Simon & Co., Oppenheim, Collins & Co., James McCreery & Co., Bonwit Teller & Co., Lord & Taylor, and Arnold, Constable Company.

Every one of the employes of A. Lieber & Co. has subscribed to Liberty bonds, the total being $12,000. Employes of the Union Tank Line have subscribed to $60,000.

Individual subscriptions of railroad employes in all departments on the New York Central lines up to last night numbered 135,275, with a total of $9,524,500, according to an announcement by Clarence R. Dugan, Secretary of the General Committee at Grand Central Terminal in charge of the canvass ordered by President Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central system. As the total of all employes of these roads is 171,872, this makes the percentage of 78.9 already subscribed of every man and woman on the payroll, including even the considerable number of transient or "floating" laborers who work only a few weeks and are necessarily non-buyers.

Following is a record of Liberty Loan subscriptions filed through THE NEW YORK TIMES by its employes:

First Loan—639 subscribers	$108,150
Second Loan—381 subscribers	46,150
Third Loan—460 subscribers	49,000
	$203,300

Fred Sterry, Chairman of the Hotel Committee, announced last night that the total of subscriptions credited to hotels and restaurants of the city amounted to $11,891,000, as against a quota of $10,000,000.

CUBA GOES OVER THE TOP.

Oversubscription of Island May Be as Much as $2,500,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, May 3.—Cuba has oversubscribed her quota of $3,000,000 of the Third Liberty Loan in the most enthusiastic manner.

At 10 o'clock tonight it appears that the oversubscription may be as much as $2,500,000. At this hour Osgood Smith, Secretary of the Cuban Loan Committee, announced that subscriptions already tabulated amounted to $4,200,000, but indications are that subscriptions on the way from the interior will swell the total to $5,500,000.

Local banks today were fairly swamped with eleventh-hour subscriptions and enthusiasm was at the highest pitch.

PHILIPPINES PASS QUOTA.

Bond Workers Push Campaign for Heavy Oversubscription.

MANILA, May 3.—The Liberty Loan drive in the Philippines has passed the figure of 6,000,000 pesos, the quota for the islands.

The bond workers are continuing their campaign with a view to reaching the mark of 10,000,000 pesos if possible.

LIBERTY BALL ARRIVES HERE

Mayor Welcomes Sphere to City After Journey from Buffalo.

The Liberty Loan ball, which three weeks ago started rolling from Buffalo to New York, its course guided by Boy Scouts of the cities and towns along the route traveled, ended its journey of more than 470 miles yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, when it was pushed into City Hall Park, where it was delivered into the keeping of the Government of the City of New York. The ball, which is a giant steel shell, which was canvas-covered when it started from Buffalo three weeks ago, reached the metropolis much the worse for wear.

In New York City the bonds which were sold as a result of the presence of the rolling ball in the city totaled, according to a statement issued by the Liberty Loan Committee, more than $5,000,000. The total sales credited to the ball since it left Buffalo are estimated at about $25,000,000.

The ball left Yonkers early yesterday morning. The route was down Broadway, and its progress was the occasion of a great demonstration which began at 262d Street and did not end until the ball had reached the end of its journey in front of the City Hall. More than 10,000 people followed the Boy Scouts who pushed the sphere cheering for the Liberty Loan. The band of the Street Cleaning Department, 100 blue-jackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and mounted police also joined the procession.

On the arrival of the ball and the escort at City Hall Mayor Hylan received it in the name of the city, J. A. Ritchie of the Liberty Loan Committee presenting the ball to the Mayor.

The ball was taken to the Hippodrome for display at the afternoon and evening performances. It then was taken to play a part in the thirty-six-hour rally in Times Square.

The Liberty Loan Coach, which is also coming from Buffalo, is due at the City Hall at noon. It is due at Arrowhead Inn, Haven Avenue and 177th Street, at daylight this morning, and will leave the inn in time to arrive at City Hall Park on schedule time.

When you get "bite" in a cocktail it's unbalanced.

Club Cocktails

are velvet smooth with fine liquors and perfect blending.

LOAN SUBSCRIBED; DRIVE FOR SURPLUS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Bombs were exploded in all parts of the city, bells were rung, whistles blown, and sirens shrieked. Every effort is being made to obtain a percentage of 150 for the district.

Results by States reported from the Kansas City Federal Reserve District are: Missouri, $25,990,750; Colorado, $20,683,700; Kansas, $37,101,100; Nebraska, $38,212,400; Oklahoma, $27,488,700; Wyoming, $5,213,750, and New Mexico, $1,487,100. Percentages obtained by leading cities are: Kansas City, Mo., 129; St. Joseph, Mo., 152; Denver, 65; Pueblo, 104; Kansas City, Kan., 116; Wichita, 85; Topeka, 150; Omaha, 130; Lincoln, 108; Oklahoma City, 116; Tulsa, 100, and Muskogee, 75.

A twenty-four-hour gain of $17,593,250 was reported from the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District. Its returns are divided. Philadelphia subscribed $122,273,500; Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, $93,024,650; New Jersey, $37,397,100, and Delaware, $8,211,150. Five hundred and thirty honor flags have been awarded in this district.

The Dallas District declares unofficially that it has at least $4,000,000 in excess of its quota. One hundred and twenty-five counties are officially reported to have oversubscribed and many others are claiming the right to fly the honor flag. Percentages by States within the district are: Arizona, 127; Louisiana, 115; New Mexico, 103; Texas, 98, and Oklahoma, 88. Leading cities have subscribed the following percentages: Beaumont, 132; Galveston, 115; Ft. Worth, 110; Shreveport, 107; San Antonio, 106; Houston, 95, and Austin, 82.

Three sections of the Richmond Federal Reserve District, the District of Columbia, and the States of North Carolina and Virginia, have oversubscribed their quotas. The District was striving to double its quota, and Virginia, with an oversubscription of slightly more than $3,000,000, reported that "it was still going." Five hundred and fifty-six honor flags have been awarded in this district.

A message from Atlanta again expressed confidence that the Federal Reserve District would oversubscribe its quota. Atlanta is holding a big "over the top" rally tonight. Special war exhibit trains are returning to Atlanta after having sold millions of dollars' worth of bonds, particularly in the rural regions.

Twelve hundred and forty honor flags have been awarded in the San Francisco District. It has maintained that the district subscriptions, exclusive of Hawaii, are well over its quota of $210,000,000.

A report today to the office of the Director General of Railroads stated that the railroad men in the territory west of Chicago had subscribed $48,020,150 to the loan.

MAYOR CLIMBS FOR LOAN.

Griffin of Hoboken Wins $3,000 as Crowd Cheers.

Clad in evening dress, minus the coat, and watched by a throng of more than 12,000 persons, Patrick Griffin, Mayor of Hoboken, won $3,000 for the Third Liberty Loan campaign last night. The Mayor, who weighs close to 200 pounds, had climbed to the top of a seventy-five-foot fire ladder, and at the topmost rung had waved aloft the American flag.

The feat of Hoboken's Mayor was the result of a challenge issued in his office. The Mayor had proclaimed that he would do anything possible to boost the loan. The challenge to climb the ladder for $3,000 followed, and the Mayor promptly accepted.

The place was fixed for the feat at Second and Washington Streets. The onlookers gave Mayor Griffin a hearty cheer when he descended the ladder.

Bought by Engineers' Brotherhood.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3.—With a subscription of $90,000 by the Pension Association today, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has subscribed for a total of $500,000 of the Third Liberty Loan through its insurance, pension, and reserve fund departments. This makes a total of $1,000,000 of the Brotherhood's funds used for the purchase of bonds in the First, Second, and Third Loans.

Taft "Matches" Wilson's Bond.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., May 3.—William H. Taft "matched President Wilson" here last night in buying a fifty-dollar Liberty Bond. Mr. Taft made the purchase at a loan rally where he was the principal speaker.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Floor Lamps

in many styles

To fit in with your Summer Decorative schemes—

Those of gaily decorated lacquer, topped by silk shades of printed and plain silk, are of unmistakable Oriental origin, and will live in perfect harmony with the lacquered furniture and Japanese and Chinese patterned cretonnes so much in vogue.

Those of mahogany, ivory, or gold, with the hand decorated paper parchment shades attain the dignity that is part of simplicity of line and well chosen decoration. They will look well with the new Reed and Willow Furniture.

There are others that cannot be classed in either of the above groups, lamps that will lend distinction to any room. So artistically shaded that they will go far toward accomplishing that restfulness that should be the chief characteristic of the comfortable home.

Come in and look at our interesting collection. Perhaps the lamp you've wanted for so long is here.

Illustrated—Attractive lamp of mahogany or ivory enamel. Shade of blue, rose, or gold silk with border of figured silk and trimming of deep silk fringe. Fitted with two 40-watt Tungsten bulbs. Priced complete $21.74.

Basement—Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

PSYCHOLOGY

From Educational, Pathological, Physiological and Social Points of View

The two words in the English language which are working overtime are "EFFICIENCY" and "PSYCHOLOGY." And it is well for the world that this is so. Recently we advertised a list of books bearing upon Efficiency. Today we call attention to a number of books on Psychology, treating the science from educational, pathological, physiological and social points of view—

Psychology of War—*J. T. MacCurdy*	68c
Applied Psychology—*H. L. Hollingworth and A. T. Poffenger*	$2.03
Psychology of Behavior—*E. Severn*	$1.34
Psychology of the Future—*E. Boirace*	$2.24
Psychology of Marriage—*W. M. Gallichan*	$1.34
Psychology of Special Abilities and Disabilities—*A. F. Bronner*	$1.58
Mental Adjustments—*F. L. Wells*	$2.24
Analytical Psychology—*C. G. Jung*	$3.59
Mechanism of Character Formation—*W. A. White*	$1.58
Choosing Employees by Mental and Physical Tests—*W. F. Kimble*	$2.69
Psychology—*B. B. Breese*	$1.44
Psychology of Citizenship—*A. D. Weeks*	54c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Electricity for the Country

Bring the conveniences of a city apartment to your home in the country by installing

DELCO-LIGHT

Runs on Kerosene

Supplies current for electric lights, pumping water, runs vacuum cleaner and other electrical conveniences. Made in large and small sizes.

Write for booklet.

DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., Inc.,

52 Park Place, New

AMERICA HAS 150 WARSHIPS ABROAD

Secretary Roosevelt Tells Y. M. C. A. Members We Are Adding a Ship a Day.

MANNED BY NEARLY 500,000

By End of the Year, He Adds, the Navy Will Have Full Half Million in Service.

America has now 150 warships in European waters, manned by between 40,000 and 50,000 sailors and marines, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said last night in an address to 1,500 members of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., at 55 Hanson Place. He added:

"I must be careful what I say for fear of being court-martialed," he remarked, "but I do not think that it is telling any secret that hardly a day passes that we do not add one ship to that fleet in European waters. When we entered the war a year and a month ago there were 75,000 men in the navy. There are 350,000 men in the navy today and by the end of the year there will be half a million.

"Admiral Nelson said that there were two ways of winning a war on the sea—by seeking out and destroying the enemy fleet on the high seas and by bottling it up in port and preventing it from getting out. So far the British Navy has succeeded in bottling up the enemy fleet in port. We do not expect that there is any danger of the German fleet ever getting control of the seas. Of course, as far as the underwater craft is concerned, we would be wrong to give the impression that the menace is ended, for sinkings occur every day and will continue.

"We can thank God that the transportation of troops has been carried on with such very small losses. We must not be blind to the fact that it is possible that we may lose a transport now and then, but we are daily increasing not so much the defensive against the submarines as we are the offensive. In other words, we are building now not on the plan of waiting till we see his periscope alongside, but we are going after him and giving him no rest day or night. We believe that the general average of losses due to submarines will not merely remain stationary, but will decrease as time goes on."

Mr. Roosevelt said that he believed that one lesson which the country had firmly learned from the war was the principle of universal service, and that universal service was bound to be a national policy in the future.

DUTCH CRISIS STILL ON.

Full Agreement On Transport Not Reached With Germany.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the Hollandische News Bureau announces that all questions pending between Germany and Holland were settled on April 27, including those pertaining to export, as well as to the transport of sand and gravel and the transport of goods over the Dutch railway to Antwerp, Munchen, and Galdbach, excepting for a few details with regard to the latter question.

This is, however, in direct opposition to the general tone of the Dutch press yesterday and today, which persists in regarding the situation as still serious. A prominent Dutch politician, who plays an important rôle in the economic negotiations with Germany, informed The Times correspondent today that the question of transport over the Dutch railway was the most serious of Germany's demands. He said, "The trouble is there are two parties to negotiate with, the military and civilians, and we never know where we stand."

Meantime the question of grain ships leaving for America is still in abeyance, contradictory reports appearing daily. An energetic member of the House, Van Hamel, continues to ask questions on this subject which remain unanswered.

LONDON, May 3.—In an article regarding the disagreement between Holland and Germany, the Hamburger Nachrichten says that unrestricted facilities for transporting goods across the Dutch province of Limburg from Germany to Belgium would be of great value to the German high command, and that their use is becoming needed more as the battles on the western front rage more violently and the requirements for men and material increase.

The Dutch Government, however, took the stand, says the paper, that there must be no transit of war materials through Limburg. The paper argues that Holland's resistance to Germany's demands in this regard has been due to strong Entente pressure.

The Dutch Foreign Minister assumed an authoritative attitude toward the German Minister at The Hague, and spoke of a casus belli, the newspaper continues, and the German Minister did not answer in the right tone. Perhaps he did not wish to do so, believing that Germany would have to yield, as heretofore. But in the present case Germany will not be obliged to yield, the newspaper asserts, because the transit question is mainly a question of warfare and is not within the province of the German Foreign Office.

NEW ATTACK ON BURLESON.

Senators Charge Unfair Methods in Pneumatic Tube Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Postmaster General Burleson was assailed today by three members of the Congressional commission appointed to inquire into the pneumatic tube mail service and make recommendations as to its continuance. Senators Weeks, Hardwick and Bankhead, in a letter sent to each member of the Senate, declared that the Postmaster General had adopted unfair methods in a campaign against the pneumatic tube service, by writing to each Senator urging them to vote against the commission's recommendations. The commission in a report filed with Congress recently recommended continuing the service, and extending it in some places. The letter sent to the Senators by their colleagues said in part:

"The Postmaster General, apparently not content with having repeatedly recommended the abandonment of tube service, both in annual reports to Congress and by special communications and statements to the press, attempts further to influence the action of Senators, and under the guise of seeking to put the department on record as protesting the action of the commission, addresses a personal letter to each Senator, which, aside from a number of glaring misstatements of facts, presents arguments against the utility value of the tubes which he and his assistants have heretofore repeatedly submitted to Congress, every one of which were presented by the department to the commission, and after careful consideration were decided adversely to the contention of the department.

"The commission not only did not ignore the department during its investigation, but, on the contrary and at the very outset, requested the Postmaster General to designate one of his experts to assist the commission. In each tube city, the Postmaster was requested to accompany the commission.

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** 'Phone Greeley 2626

An extraordinary Event!

Clearance of 300 Women's Suits

Formerly $29.50 to $45

Now $22.50 and $33

¶ Regardless of the style of suit you may desire, this collection is so inclusive that you cannot help but satisfy your requirements.

¶ The materials include Tricotine, Serge, Twills, Tweeds, Hair-line Suitings, Khaki Kool, Taffeta, Silk Faille, and other fashionable cloths. Splendid range of color and sizes.

Fourth Floor.

New Foulard Frocks for Women at $20

The season's most remarkable offering in distinctive frocks for afternoon wear.

Surplice and tailored waist models, with draped or tunic skirts. Fashioned of Silk Foulard in Block, Ring and Flash patterns. Colors: Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue and Black.

Women's Tailor-Made Dresses Greatly Reduced

Skilfully tailored in Serge and Wool Jersey

Serge Dresses that were $20 and $25.....$14.50
Serge Dresses that were $25 and $29.50....$18.50
Jersey Dresses that were $25 and $29.50....$18.50
Jersey Dresses that were $29.50 and $39.50..$25.00

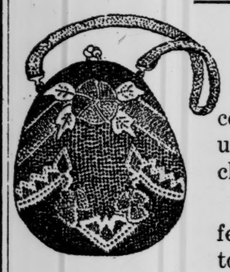
Clever Styles in Summer Furs Specially Priced

Our Fur Department is brimful of smart neckpieces and coatees, fashioned of Furs of rare beauty. Specially featured today:

Wolf Scarfs of selected skins.....$25.00
Fox Scarfs in assorted colors.....$39.50
Taupe Color Lynx Scarfs.....$35.00
Nutria Scarfs in smart models.....$19.50
Hudson Seal Cape Coatee, in new belted model.....$48.50
Seal-Dyed Nutria Coatee with natural Squirrel collar.....$77.50

150 Solid Beaded Bags

in an important sale



at $15

These beautiful bags are in colorings and designs such as are usually confined to the most exclusive imported models.

The patterns are not only different, but so tasteful in design as to appeal to the most critical.

At $15 they are simply wonderful!

In the May Sale of Corsets

for Women, Misses and Growing Girls

At $7.50— Reg. $10

La Vida Corsets in plain or fancy Broche, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Low and medium top models.

At $1.50— Reg. $2.50

American Lady Corsets in Novelty White Batiste. Low top and medium skirt. Lightly boned for medium figures.

At $3—Reg. $4.50

La Vida, American Lady and Modart front-laced Corsets in low and medium top models. Incomplete sizes.

We request the strictest observance of the seven-day limit for the return of merchandise, to insure war-time efficiency and economy

Sale of Women's Fashionable Capes & Coats

the styles are the smartest shown this season

At $19.50—Reg. $29.50—A large collection of coats for street and general wear, beautifully tailored in Serge, Khaki Cloth, Covert, Waterproof Tweeds, and a variety of other fashionable materials. Half lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 46, but not in each model.

At $25—Reg. $39.50 to $45—A wonderful collection of new coats and capes for general wear, featuring many exclusive style features in collars, pockets, and belts. The materials include Poiret Twill, Velour de Laine, Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Men's Wear Serge, and Satin with large collar and border of Marabou. Half or full lined with Fancy Silk or Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 46, and in some models to 52½.

Fourth Floor.

For Today, Saturday, Only—

Women's Undermuslins at $1.50

Just one lot—a manufacturer's stock on hand, which we purchased at a very special price. The selection comprises:

Envelope Chemises in twelve good styles, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries. All very carefully made.

Nightgowns of Pink Batiste, lace trimmed, or Nainsook with lace, embroidery and ribbon beading.

Women's Silk Petticoats

in Crepe de Chine, Washable Satin, Tub Silks

Very Special at $3, $4, $5

In White and Flesh color. Some beautifully trimmed with lace, others in tailored effects. Some models with double panels.

One Lot of Double Panel

Washable Satin Petticoats, $4

A wonderful offering. White only. Made with shirred flounce, finished with deep hem.

Saturday—An Extraordinary Presentation of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

We have assembled for this special week-end display a wonderful collection of the most charming and individual of trimmed hats now being shown in the more expensive shops on the Avenue. The values throughout are so extraordinary as to make this the most remarkable presentation of Wonder Hats this season. Among many others are included:

Smart rough straw Hats with Georgette Crepe facings; Dainty Georgette Crepe Hats; Cleverly Styled Organdie Hats; and Hundreds of Small Hats with the new Fringe and other Smart Trimmings. Three Styles Illustrated.

A Most Important Offering Saturday—

Boys' Middy Suits at $6.50

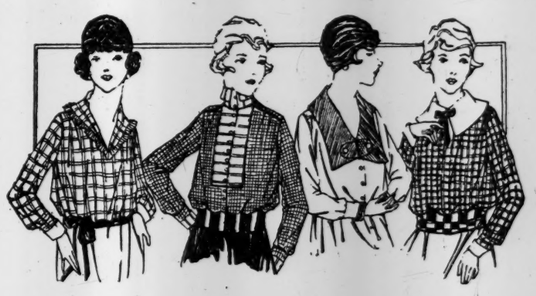
Nothing better for Spring wear. Tailored in fine quality All-Wool Navy Blue Serge, with embroidered emblem on arm. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Boys' Suits with Extra Knickers at $13

Unusually well-tailored in a wide range of newest Spring Woolens. The models afford a pleasing change from anything before shown this season. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Sale of Lingerie Blouses

at most remarkable savings



$1.45 $2 $1 $1.45

At $1—Twelve new models in Fancy Voile Checked Batiste, Roman Stripings with Pique collars, White Voile with colored Linen collars, and White Voile with Tuxedo collars and cuffs of colored Linen. At one dollar—remarkable!

At $1.45—New tailored blouses of cross-bar Voile with smart Peter Pan collar and cuffs of White Organdie. Also—fashionable slip-over blouses of Shadow Plaid White Voile.

At $2—Stunning Pin Checked Organdie blouses with tucked bosom of White Organdie. Collar and cuffs of tucked Organdie to match.

Also at $2—Twenty new models in Fancy Voiles, Organdie and Batiste. Wonderful values.

Women's Smart Skirts

Very Specially priced Saturday

At $5—Smart skirts in the much-desired button-trimmed models, showing new style pockets and belts. Tailored in Wool Velour, Checks, Stripes, Serges and Plaid Silks. Waistbands 25 to 36.

At $9.75—Dressy and sports skirts in the very fashionable pleated and straight-line effects. Obtainable in Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Plaid Satins, Fancy Satin Baronette. Sizes 25 to 36.

In Our Highly Specialized Misses' Dep't

New Sports Suits for Misses at $25 and $29.50

Taffeta $18.50 Girl's Dress $7.95 Serge Cape $28

Nothing newer or more chic than these tailleur, button-trimmed, pleated and belted suits for misses. They are just brimful of youthful style notes. Superior quality Wool Jersey in High Sport Shades, Heather Mixtures, Invisible Plaids, Mannish Tweeds, and Men's Wear Serge are the materials. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Swagger Serge Capes for Misses at $28

Smartest of Coatee, Draped, Vestee, Naval and Full-Flaring models, trimmed with braid or buttons. Individual in line, tailored in fine quality Serge and may be had lined throughout or unlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Dainty Silk Frocks, $18.50

These newest of fashions in youthful frocks are developed in Lustrous Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, soft Satin, Silk Foulard, and combinations of Georgette Crepe and Organdie, featuring the girlish "Jenny" neck, Peter Pan collar, Tight Bodice, and Wind-about belt. Colors: Peacock Blue, Rose, Navy Blue, Grey, Beige, Flesh Pink, and White. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' Coats Greatly Reduced to $7.95 and $9.95

Youthful belted models in broken sizes and color ranges. Every coat in the lot a phenomenal value. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Charming Frocks for the "Hard to Fit" Girl, $7.95

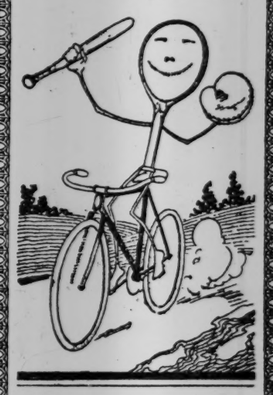
Delightful straight line, tunic and two-piece models, with touches of hand-smocking and embroidery. Fashioned of Striped Voile, French Chambray, and large Plaid or Checked Ginghams. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



The Great Out-Doors Is Calling You

Uncle Sam wants us all to keep fit. The girls must be ready as well as the boys. The great out-doors is the one great training camp, and days are upon us when the camp calls in a voice which must be heeded.

Our sporting goods section is ready to furnish you with complete sporting equipments at prices less than elsewhere. Tennis is more popular than ever. Tennis is the game for every one who wants real action. Here are some of our special offerings—

Slazenger's Racquets in Stadium, $9.24
Doherty, $7.94
Overseas, $7.24
Ideal Model, $5.89
Wright & Ditson, $1.19 to $9.39
Kent's Racquets, 94c to $7.24
Lee's Dreadnaught Driver, $8.24
Wright & Ditson's Deuce Balls, $2.88 doz.
Wright & Ditson's Club Balls, $3.74 doz.

Take to the Road on a Bike

Cycling is coming into its own again. An hour or two a day on the highway will harden muscles, drive away brain fag and induce refreshing sleep.

Men's Road Racing Bicycles with 22 inch frames, $35.75
Juvenile Bicycles without coaster brake, $20.89 and $22.74
With coaster brake, $24.89 $26.75, $27.75 and $29.50
Tires, $4.48, $4.96, $5.48 pr.
Bells, 39c, 69c
Pumps, 69c Lamps, $3.39
Cyclometers, 94c and $1.89
Horns, 89c, $1.29 and $1.39
Men's Great Western Bicycles with 20 inch frames, $32.50
Men's Great Western Bicycles with 22 inch frames, including coaster brake, $28.75
Men's Westfield Bicycles with 20 or 22 inch frames, including coaster brake, $35.75

Baseball the National Game

The school game, the college game — the national game. The boys in France are playing it in order to make better soldiers in the fight for Democracy. Catchers' Mitts—Junior sizes, 64c. to $1.24. Regular sizes, 98c. to $4.96.

Basemen's Mitts:
Junior sizes, 49c to 94c
Regular sizes, 94c to $4.74
Fielders' Gloves:
Junior sizes, 54c to $2.39
Regular sizes, 74c to $3.24
Baseballs, 5c to $1.39
Masks, 23c to $3.74
Bats, 16c to $1.14
Junior sizes, 19c and 24c
Proctors, inflated style:
Men's sizes, $4.49
Youths' sizes, $3.96
Others from 59c to $3.96
Suits, $1.49, $2.24 to $3.24
Stockings, 49c, 79c, $1.09 pr.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

How Many Bonds Did You Buy?

Thursday the Women's Liberty Loan Committee in this store sold bonds and took in subscriptions for more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) in Liberty Bonds.

They want to beat this record today.

Good Work! Help them do it.

Women's Liberty Loan Committee Booth, Main Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

SOLDIERS PROTECTED BY NEW HEALTH LAW

Men and Women Affected Will Be Arrested Hereafter.

AT GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST

Whitney Measure, Now in Force, Described as Most Drastic Ever Enacted by Any State.

A health law, descried as being the most drastic ever enacted in any State in this country and which was passed by the Legislature at the request of the Federal Government for the protection of soldiers and sailors, went into effect yesterday. It provides for the arrest and detention during treatment of persons afflicted with blood diseases.

Officials of the Health Department were sent to the Night Court last night for the purpose of enforcing the law, the administration of which is placed by the law mainly in the hands of the Health Department. The law was Bill 1,007, introduced at the last session of the Legislature by Senator Whitney.

Health Commissioner Copeland said yesterday that this was a wonderful law and that the part which the Federal Government had played in its enactment foreshadowed a time when the Federal Health Department would control and direct the work of local health departments in all cities. The law resembles the Page act, which was in effect some years ago until it was declared unconstitutional by the State Court of Appeals. The law was held to be class legislation because it applied to women only, but the Whitney act applies equally to men and women.

The Health Department intimated yesterday that arrests would be made under this act at the beginning at the rate of twelve a night. The prisoners will be held for a diagnosis. After that only those will be held who are suffering from a communicable form of the diseases specified in the act. They will be held in city hospitals, or may be released at the discretion of the health authorities upon guarantees that they will receive treatment. Those who are detained will be kept in hospitals for a period generally of from two to four weeks, at the end of which time they cease to be sources of contagion.

The Federal health authorities have turned over to the Department of Health a list of "suspects," who have been named by soldiers who have been questioned at army hospitals. The complaint may be made by any person, soldier or civilian. It was announced at the Health Department that men were to be arrested as well as women.

STILL FOR DEARER WHEAT.

Senate Repeats Vote, but Is Blocked by House Opposition.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate again today formally recorded itself in favor of increasing the Government minimum guaranteed price for wheat from $2.20 to $2.50 a bushel, despite the rejection of the proposal by the House. It insisted on the wheat clause in the Agricultural Appropriation bill, returning the measure to conference.

Advocates of the price increase admit that there is virtually no possibility that the House conferees will yield, and the Senate's insistence was largely a routine procedure.

"I am unalterably opposed to this increase," said Senator Pomerene of Ohio. "It would be a public calamity. The increase of 30 cents a bushel means an increase of $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 in the cost of bread."

"The increase would be 1 cent on each loaf of bread," Senator Gore replied.

Senator Gore said that in the West farmers were plowing wheat under because there was a better profit in rye and other grain.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota asked if it were fair to fix the parice of the farmers' products and not fix the price of the things he must buy.

Replying, Senator Gore said that he did not believe in the price fixing principle in general. He said it was better to have high-priced bread than to have none

PERSIA ANNULS TREATY.

Notifies The Hague That It Won't Recognize Russo-British Compact.

THE HAGUE, May 3.—Persia has informed Holland that it regards as null and void all treaties imposed on Persia in recent years, and especially the Russo-British treaty of 1907 regarding the spheres of influence in that country. The other treaties may be revised later, the communication from the Persian Government states, but that of 1907, with its appendices, is definitely annulled.

In 1907 Great Britain and Russia agreed between themselves to limit the spheres of their respective interests in Persia to the provinces adjoining the Russian frontier on the one hand and the British frontier on the other. The two powers agreed to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, but at the same time contemplated the possible necessity of financial control in conformity with the principles of the agreement. Between the Russian and British spheres a neutral sphere of about 188,000 square miles was delimited. The Russian sphere was approximately 305,000 square miles in extent, and the British about 137,000.

Last January Persia asked Russia to withdraw its troops from the Russian sphere. The Bolshevist Foreign Minister, M. Trotzky, denounced the Russo-British agreement, in a letter to the Persian Minister to Russia, as having been directed against the independence of the Persian people, and as null and void.

In March it was reported that a Persian delegation was on the way to Berlin to arrange a permanent Persian-German alliance.

THREE BURNED UNDER AUTO

Woman and Two Male Companions Killed on Jersey Road.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3.—Mrs. Veleta Bowen of Philadelphia, William Wagner of Camden, and an unknown man, said to live in Camden, were burned to death tonight in the woods three miles outside Absecon, when an automobile in which they were riding overturned and burst into flames. Mrs. Mary Bowen, sister-in-law of the dead woman, was also in the car, but was thrown lear of the wreck. The accident occurred eleven miles from here on the Camden road, and the auto was bound for this place. On a dangerous curve the machine shot off the road, striking against a tree stump. As it overturned the big machine pinned three of the party beneath it.

Mrs. Mary Bowen became hysterical at the sight of her companions under the car, and she was standing helpless close to the auto when Milton Hitchcock of Absecon, passing in his machine, saw the fire. With other autoists who gathered at the spot within a short time he made every effort to get the victims from under the blazing machine, but could not. By the time the flames had been extinguished with chemicals only charred bodies remained.

CALLS ON BERLIN FOR PROOF

Lansing Puts Foe to the Test on Hospital Ship Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The German Government has been called upon for proof of its allegation that the United States has abused the immunity to which hospital ships are entitled by allowing American aviators to go to Europe on such ships.

Both the British Admiralty and the American War Department promptly denied this charge, but the United States Government is not satisfied to allow the matter to rest there. When it was learned through news dispatches from London today that the German Wireless Press had reiterated the charge made briefly a few days ago, Secretary Lansing sent a communication through the Spanish Government to the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, who represents American interests in Germany, requesting that he ask the German Government for its proofs, if it has any, to substantiate the assertion.

Since it has been officially stated by the War Department that aviators have not gone to Europe on hospital ships, it is expected that the allegations made by the German Government will prove to be a parallel to the false affidavits which Count von Bernstorff submitted to the State Department in the Lusitania case.

NATION GETS EHRET PROPERTY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

interested in are the Astoria Silk Works of Long Island City, the New York and College Point Ferry Company, the Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Company, and the Bowery Bay Electric Light and Power Company. He is a Director in all of these corporations.

Patron of Fine Arts.

Mr. Ehret's New York home is at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue and is one of the finest houses on that avenue of splendid homes and apartment houses. His home is said to contain many splendid canvasses and other works of art. Mr. Ehret for years has been a patron of the fine arts. For half a century he has been one of the leading members of the Roman Catholic church in New York. In 1864 Mr. Ehret married Miss Anna Hasslocher, a daughter of J. B. Hasslocher of this city. She was a sister of the late Mgr. Hasslocher, who died in Rome in 1884, and who, at the time of his death, was Domestic Prelate to Pope Leo XIII. and the rector of the American College in Rome.

When Ambassador Gerard left Berlin after the breaking off of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany, it was reported that Mr. Ehret was accompanying him back to America. It was explained later that he decided to remain in the land of his birth on the advice of his physicians.

Mr. Ehret has always been an intense lover of Germany and a liberal supporter of German-American charities in this country. One of his last contributions to German-American charities was a gift of $10,000 to the German Bazaar, held in this city in February, 1916, just one year before this country declared war. He is said to have given large sums to the German Red Cross and other war charities in Germany in the last three and one-half years.

Mr. Ehret celebrated his eighty-second birthday in Germany on April 6 last. It is understood that he has never been made subject to war regulations in Berlin such as other Americans and German-Americans in Germany have been subjected to since the two countries went to war. He numbers among his German friends some of the most powerful men in the empire.

Mr. Ehret is the father of nine children, all of whom were born in New York. Six of them are girls. The sons are George Ehret, Jr., Frank A. Ehret, and Louis J. Ehret.

PALMER DEMANDS STOCK.

Custodian After Shares in Submarine Wireless Company.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A demand that all enemy-owned stock in the Submarine Wireless Company of New York be turned over to the Government was made today by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. The company was incorporated in 1912, with a capital stock of $500,000. Most of the stockholders are Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, many of them titled.

"The purpose of this enterprise," said Mr. Palmer, "is not yet clearly established, but among the Counts and Countesses in the stockholders' list are persons closely connected through marriage with Americans."

Among the titled persons listed as holding stock in the concern are Count Julius Andrassy, Prince Johann Lichtenstein, Count Stefan Szechenyi, Prince Louis Windischgrätz, Count Alex Andrassy, and Count Paul Esterhazy.

Liberty Bonds Buy Munitions—Buy Liberty Bonds
(BOND BOOTH, FIRST FLOOR)

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Men's Spring and Summer Furnishings
now on Special Sale

feature dependable merchandise at economical prices, and offer purchasing advantages that are out of the ordinary.

The assortments consist of Men's Shirts, Scarfs, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Shoes, Raincoats, Umbrellas and Walking Sticks, as detailed below:

ON THE FIRST FLOOR

Men's Silk Shirts

made of Japanese Habutai (imported direct by B. Altman & Co.) featuring a variety of novelty patterns, all in rich satin-stripe effects:

Heavy-weight, in plain model, at . . . . . $5.85 & 7.50

Medium-weight, in plain or plaited model, at $4.85

Men's Negligee Shirts

(soft cuff model) of silk-and-cotton mixtures; in handsome stripe effects . . $2.65

Men's Negligee Shirts

of fancy percale (plain or plaited, with stiff cuffs); presenting a good selection of patterns and colorings $1.25

Of madras, featuring a diversity of designs and colorings; soft cuffs only . $1.55

Of fine madras with woven stripes in a wide range of colorings; soft cuffs only, $1.85

Men's Four-in-hand Scarfs

(wide ends), made of excellent-quality silks in appealing color combinations, 55c. & 80c.

Men's Underwear

Sleeveless Coat Shirts of white madras; and Knee Drawers to match, per garment 45c.

Light-weight Balbriggan Shirts, sleeveless, or with long or short sleeves; and Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length, per garment . . . . . 68c.

Athletic Union Suits of white madras; sleeveless, knee-length . . per suit $1.15

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs

Plain, hemstitched, per dozen $3.50 & 5.50
With tape border, per half-dozen . 2.50
Initialed, per half-dozen . . . 1.75

Men's Silk-and-linen Umbrellas

of superior quality, with sterling silver-trimmed handles $3.75

Men's Walking Sticks

of dark, polished wood, with sterling silver cap $2.00

ON THE SIXTH FLOOR

Men's Raincoats

(sizes 36 to 46 chest, many in imported models), of rubberized materials; have been taken from regular stock and reduced to

$10.00 & $18.00

This is an opportunity to acquire seasonable Raincoats at prices that are far below the actual values.

Men's Oxfords

These Oxfords, until recently in regular stock at a much higher figure, may be obtained in black gunmetal or mahogany-colored calfskin. They are constructed on a well-shaped last and made of genuine leather throughout; just the type of low footwear in present demand,

$6.75 per pair

A Very Special Sale of Boys' Washable Suits
is also being held on the Sixth Floor

To meet the expected demand, a large quantity of desirable Suits, in sizes 2½ to 8 years, made of white and fast-color fabrics, have been taken from stock and marked

$1.85 & $2.75

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Store Opens 9 A. M.

Macy's
Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Closes 6 P. M.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Do Not Delay Your Decision Longer or This Opportunity May Be Gone

We Are Carrying An Assortment of Suits Which is the Largest and Best in Our Long Career.

Men's and Young Men's
Spring Suits, $24.75

We have been pushing this display of Spring suits as a very exceptional opportunity in view of two things, namely, the huge advantage we hold over other merchants through our policy of cash buying which enables us to seize *our* opportunity and pass it along to the consumer, and the fact that in all probability not until long after the close of the war will there be such an offering of suits at this price.

They are distinctly Spring suits in appearance, material and fit, of the latest models in fancy mixed worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres, homespun effects, fancy unfinished worsteds and blue serges. Coats lined in half or quarter style, peak or regular lapels, slant, patch or plain pockets, English soft roll collars.

Other suits from $17.50 to $39.75.

Youths' Long Trousers Suits, $16.50
Ages 15 to 20 Years

Give your boy the advantage of good clothes. There is sound wisdom in setting an example of manliness in clothes before your boy.

Semi-form fitting sacks, in fancy mixed cheviots and cassimeres with some homespun effects. Slant pockets or patch, narrow shoulders. Clean, upstanding, mannish garments for real boys, $16.50. Others at $19.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Young Men and Men! Very Special Suit Values at $22.50

BEARING the Kirschbaum label, you may be sure nothing has been subtracted from the fabric or workmanship to make possible this special offering at $22.50 . . . . The truth is, we are charging off a sufficient proportion of the cost of the garments—without regard to their actual intrinsic worth — in order to give New York men the benefit of this special week-end clothing event.

Fine cassimere and cheviot weaves in new Spring models

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

FOUR WEEKS OF CARNAGE.

The battle now proceeding in Flanders described by various writers, including Philip Gibbs and G. H. Perris, in Current History for May. Now ready. Published by The New York Times Company. 25 cents—$3 a year. Times Square, New York.

TELLS WAR STAND OF BRITISH SEAMEN

Head of Union Justifies Policy of "Bottling Up" Pacifist Delegates.

NONE CAN GET SHIP ROOM

Member of Federation of Labor Mission Cables Interview with Leader T. Havelock Wilson.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy last night made public the following cable message from Chester M. Wright, Director of Publicity for the alliance and a member of the American Federation of Labor mission to England and France:

"LONDON, April 30.—Why the Seamen's Union of Great Britain will permit no pacifists to leave the British Isles to attend an international peace conference was learned today in detail by the American trade union mission from J. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's Union.

"It was the seamen who prevented the British delegates from going to Stockholm and who more recently prevented British delegates, suspected of pacifist tendencies, from leaving for the United States to propagate the idea of a co-belligerent conference. While the seamen adhere to their determination to transport no pacifists, no pacifist can sail.

"Wilson came to the Grosvenor Hotel, where he remained in conference with the Americans for several hours, during which he talked almost continuously, revealing to them the history and relations between the British and German seamen. Few men are more intimately familiar with the workers than Havelock Wilson. He was one of the organizers of the first pure trade union to be organized in Germany.

"In addition to the seamen's position regarding the pacifists, Wilson informed the American mission of another decision reached by the seamen, of which little, if anything, has been heard previously.

Tells of Seamen's Boycott.

"'On Sept. 21, 1917,' said Wilson, 'we formed what we call a merchant seamen's league, and declared that if German terrorism on the sea continued we would enforce a boycott against Germany for two years after the war, and that for every new crime from that time on we would add one month to the length of the boycott. The length of the boycott now stands at five years seven months. We have reliable information that this action is making a very profound impression on German manufacturers and shippers.'

"The British seamen got their first intimation of German treachery when the international transport strike was first proposed by German delegates ostensibly to pledge support. But the British learned later that the German delegates had in their pockets as they talked contracts signed with employers.

"'After that,' said Wilson, 'we watched the German Social Democrats in the Socialists international. But we never could get the Germans to face the issue. Always they had excuses and evasions. We never had confidence in them. When war came we felt it our duty to take care of the men on our ships who could no longer sail, and also to set a good example.

"'Here were Germans on our ships who had been in England so long that they had forgotten their language. On Aug. 20, 1914—you see we acted quickly—we bought an estate of thirty-nine acres and built the model internment camp of Great Britain. We asked the Government to give us charge of all interned German sailors and let it be known to the credit of Great Britain, that was done.

"'The Government allowed us all 10s. per week per man for upkeep. The camp became a great success. There were 1,000 German sailors interned in it.

"'Until May, 1915, all went well. On May 1 the interned men celebrated May Day, their international revolutionary holiday. They had their banners, "Workers of the World, Unite," "World Brotherhood," and so on. We had planned a great fête to be held later and I had secured the consent of several well-known persons to attend and help make it a success. On May 7 the Lusitania was sunk.

"'I called the Germans in camp together and told them the terrible things that had happened. I told them they were not to blame but that the celebration could not be held. And they made no protest to me. Now here were 1,000 Germans not under control of the Kaiser. Some of them had been among us twenty or thirty years.

Rejoiced Over Disaster.

"'As soon as I had got out of the place they sang and cheered and rejoiced over the Lusitania disaster. They kept this up for four hours. They made me conclude that the camp must be handed over to the military as soon as possible, and this was done. Six months after that came the U-boat campaign, and, what made that worse, the fact that the U-boats always turned their guns on open boats.

"'I have got hundreds of cases fo boys whose arms and legs have been blown off by U-boat guns while trying to get away from sinking ships in open boats. I wrote the Secretary of the International Transport Workers' Union protesting against these crimes. His reply attempted to justify every crime. That showed us that not only was the Kaiser responsible, but that the organized trade union movement of Germany was also responsible.

"'On June 1, 1917, a Socialist Congress was convened at Leeds. It was advertised as the greatest conference ever held. We sent two men there to tell our story. Our men found that small bodies of only a handful of members had been delegated who got the floor easily for the pacifist cause. Our men could not secure anything like a fair chance.

"'In this conference MacDonald, Fairchild, and Jowett were elected delegates to Stockholm. We at once resolved that no delegates should leave this country. And none did.

"'That is the history of the seamen's determination to bottle up such British pacifists as may desire to go abroad spreading their doctrine. Mingled with it is the grim, sad story of 12,000 members of the Seamen's Union who have lost their lives on merchant ships through Germany's criminal conduct on the seas.

"'And while there is here and there one in England who resembles a leader of labor who is a pacifist, the determination of the British seamen to go through with the war to the finish is scarcely more than a reflection of the rank and file spirit that is to be found throughout the whole of British labor.'"

NEGLECT BRITISH WOUNDED

Germans Send Prisoners to Holland Without Proper Care.

LONDON, May 3, (via Ottawa.)—Dutch papers say that 107 severely wounded British who have arrived at Rotterdam for repatriation were not sent from Germany under proper conditions. No hospital train was provided, and the Dutch medical authorities expressed forcible opinions regarding the transport of stretcher cases under such conditions.

The German authorities, it is declared, must either confess inhumanity or admit that no hospital trains were available, owing to the German losses on the west front.

DENIES WORK FOR COLGATE.

W. C. King Says Manufacturers' Council Is Not Promoting Candidacy

Warren C. King, President of the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey, sent a statement to the newspapers yesterday denying that the council was organized to promote the candidacy of Austen Colgate of Jersey City for United States Senator. The statement was given out in a controversy with Lewis T. Bryant, the State Labor Commissioner, upon the proposal to require all workers in munitions and other factories to take out cards showing that they were steady workers and not aliens.

The statement said that Governor Edge had not been invited to the meeting in Trenton because he had not accepted several other invitations after he had addressed the council last December. Mr. King said that Governor Edge had been invited to the foundation meeting of the council last September, and that Mr. Colgate had been elected Vice President of the council against his wishes.

ANZAC SAYS TURKS ARE 'GOOD SPORTS'

More Like Christians Than the Germans, Declares Commander of Australians.

FIGHTING HARDER IN FRANCE

Col. Fethers Insists Bombardment by German Guns Is Harder on the Men in the Trenches.

The 500 Australian soldiers on their way back to the front, who for two days have been helping the fighting men of France and America to impress upon New Yorkers the vital necessity for subscribing to the Third Liberty Loan, yesterday told of their experiences on the fighting fronts at Gallipoli and in France. In making a comparison between the two battle fields, the consensus of opinion was that conditions at Gallipoli were worse and the fighting was worse in France, and also that the Turk as a foeman was more like a Christian than the German.

"It is hard to compare the two war fronts," said Colonel W. K. Fethers in command of the Australians, who won his D. S. O. in the fighting on the Somme in 1916, after having served four months at Gallipoli. "They were both very terrible, but each was so in its own particular way. At Gallipoli the conditions under which we fought were infinitely worse. I mean that personal hardships were greater in the fighting against the Turks than they were in France. At Gallipoli all our supplies had to come by sea, and if there was a bit of a blow there were no supplies. We had a comparatively small force to hold our trenches, which meant that we had to stay in those trenches night and day, with hardly any relaxation. Any one who has been through it can testify to the invigorating effects of a rest period after a stay in the trenches. Also at Gallipoli we suffered from thirst, and our wounded could not be cared for efficiently. We didn't have such comfortable trenches as in France.

"But I do not believe, for all the hardships, that the Gallipoli campaign is to be compared to that in France for its effect on the men. The shell fire at Gallipoli was only a fraction of the almost daily bombardment by the German guns. Even with the one day's rest in seven which was possible in France the strain on the men's nerves was far more severe than on the Dardanelles.

"But make no mistake about the merits of the Turk as a fighter. He hasn't the heavy artillery that the German has and he hasn't the masses of men to be used for cannon fodder whenever it suits the purpose of the high command, but when it comes to a man-to-man scrap I would rather face the German than the Turk. Abdullah, as we called the Turk, was always a gentleman and a good sport. Not one of the stories about his mutilation of the wounded was ever substantiated, and I do not believe them."

Colonel Fethers won his D. S. O. at the battle of Pozieres on the Somme in August, 1916. He was wounded on this occasion and invalided to England. Later he was sent to Australia on staff duty; whence he is returning to the front.

"We had been trying to take Pozieres Ridge from the Germans," said Colonel Fethers. "Several assaults had failed, and the Australian regiments were sent forward. My regiment went into battle with 28 officers and 800 men and we came out with 5 officers and 120 men unwounded, but the ridge was ours."

The contingent of Australians contains five officers who saw service at Gallipoli. With Colonel Fethers are Lieutenant Clifton Douglas, who was transferred to the Royal Field Artillery, and Captain H. S. Jacobs, Captain F. McCullom, and Captain R. Le Souge of the Medical Corps. Lieutenant Douglas took part in the famous landing in April, 1915. He was a member of the staff of The London Evening Standard when the war broke out, and enlisted in the 5th Battalion of the Victoria Public School Corps. After the landing, when he and his comrades waded ashore in face of Turkish shell fire, he won a commission, and was later transferred to the Royal Field Artillery. Lieutenant Douglas also fought at Arras and at Messines Ridge. He is returning from a six months' furlough. The three medical officers were enlisted men at Gallipoli and were later given furloughs to go home and finish their studies. They are now going to France with commissions.

Sergeant George Bell of the Australians has a reputation for being hard to kill. He holds a commission as "King's Sergeant," a rank from which only the King can remove him. On the storming of the heights above Suvla Bay, Sergeant Bell got his first wounds, being hit in the head by a bullet, while a bomb blew off his thumb.

"The Turks were heaving bombs at us which had long fuses attached," he said. "A good many reached us without exploding and I was throwing them back when one went off and took my thumb with it."

"Did you get a decoration?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I got my decoration on another occasion when I had a row with a machine gun." When the Sergeant refused to discuss his "row with a machine gun," one of his comrades broke in. "That machine gun was enfilading our trenches," said the soldier, "and had killed nearly 1,000 of our men inside two hours."

"I went quite mad at the slaughter," said Sergeant Bell. "I crawled up to the parapet and all of a sudden dashed over. I shot four of the gunners and bayonetted two. I think I must have been out of my head."

Sergeant Bell has since entertained an especial hatred for machine guns. On the Somme later he went after one and was hit thirteen times, five times through the lung. It was with difficulty that he got back into service after being invalided home.

"How does it feel to be hit," he was asked.

"It feels as if you had been kicked by a thousand mules at once," he answered.

Under the auspices of the British recruiting mission, the Anzacs spent most of yesterday helping out in recruiting parades and at Liberty Loan rallies. One contingent marched from the mission headquarters at 220 West Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue and thence to the battleship Recruit. Frequent stops were made for speech making. Lieutenant Gordon Sherris of the Canadian Black Watch Regiment sold $25,000 worth of bonds, and obtained twenty-five recruits for the British Army. The United States, represented in the parade by the Navy Yard Band, obtained ten recruits.

Another contingent, under command of Lieutenant Harold Sharp, an Anzac attached to the Recruiting Mission and headed by Harry Lauder's band of pipers invaded the east side. Twenty recruits for the British Army were obtained and nearly as many bonds sold. The Anzacs were entertained at luncheon afterward by the Hotel Ansonia.

The visiting Anzacs will be the guests of the Canadian Club of New York at the benefit performance in the Hippodrome on Sunday evening. Among the notables who will occupy boxes will be Brig. Gen. W. A. White of the British Recruiting Mission, Lieutenant Albert Le Moal, in charge of the "Blue Devils," and Colonel Fethers of the Anzacs.

Bureau Officers Ask Fighting Posts.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Every one of the 5,000 officers on duty in the War Department's Ordnance Bureau has applied for foreign service. High officers in the bureau today pointed to this fact as refuting charges that the Ordnance Corps had been used to furnish large numbers of staff officers with "bomb-proof" jobs. Cases have not been uncommon, it was said, where men have been reprimanded for attempting to use outside influence to get overseas service. Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams, who was relieved, as Ordnance Officer of the American expeditionary forces to become Acting Chief of Ordnance, took charge of that office today.

NEW SMITH COLLEGE UNIT.

Alumnae Will Send Another Group of Canteen Workers to France.

At a meeting of the Smith College Club to be held this afternoon in the headquarters of the Smith College Unit, announcement will be made that another unit, composed of canteen workers, will be sent to France soon. This action is being taken at the rgent request of the United States Government, it was said, in view of the excellent work accomplished by the college women already in the devastated regions of France.

Heretofore each member of the unit had to guarantee $2,000 to the unit's fund before she could sail for France. Many capable workers were unable to provide this amount, but according to a representative of the unit the Smith College Alumnae has arranged to supply the fund for efficient workers of small means. Mrs. Cone, wife of Lieutenant Frederick H. Cone, attached to Maj. Gen. Franklin Bell's staff, raised $15,000 which will send seven workers to France.

In the first group of seven to leave are three New York women, Mrs. Barrett H. Witherbee, Miss Edna Seeber, and Miss Elizabeth Durpee.

LUSITANIA MEMORIAL SERVICE

Under the Auspices of

THE AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE AND AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY

Patriotic Societies will Participate

TRINITY CHURCH

Tuesday, May 7th, 4 P. M.

(Anniversary of the Tragedy)

FULL CHORAL SERVICE

ADDRESS BY DR. MANNING

PATRIOTIC PUBLIC INVITED

WHAT DID GERMANY EVER DO FOR YOU?

BUY LIBERTY BONDS!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Good Morning!

GRAVITY iz no more posatiff evidence ov wisdom than a paper collar iz ov a shirt.

—Billings.

Wise men—please note

New Spring Top Coats

Reduced to

$21.50

Fourth Floor.

THESE are the uncertain days and evenings when no man has the right to jeopardize his health by not taking along a lightweight coat to take the place of the heavy winter overcoat.

Many Different Styles, Shades and Fabrics

Light weight Chesterfields.
Loose Slip-Ons.
Light Knitted Coats.

Oxford Grays, Browns, Heather Mixtures, Cheviots, Tweeds. For business or dress wear.

Sizes 34 to 44, inclusive.

New Spring Suits—The Best We Can Find in America—Latest Models and Fabrics

$22.50 to $45.00

Men's Shoes---Unusual Values

For Today

650 pairs High and Low Shoes—tan or black Oxfords and tan or black boots. **$5.85**

800 pairs Men's Oxfords, in dull leather, black Kidskin and Cordovan. **$7.85**

Ground Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.

354-358 Fifth Avenue, at 34th St.

Seventy-five Smart Suits for Misses and Young Women

will be placed on sale in the Tailored Suit Salon today for **$35**

These values are exceedingly opportune, for increased cost of materials and workmanship are such that these models cannot be duplicated for less than $50 to $65

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

SATURDAY—LAST DAY

START OF SEASON'S SALE

Misses' Afternoon Frocks

14 TO 20 YEARS

TAFFETA AND CREPE DE CHINE

Unusually Splendid Models, Three of Which Are Pictured Here

VALUES $18.75 to $21.50 — **13.85** — **VALUES $18.75 to $21.50**

FABRICS—

Taffeta and crepe de chine, with crepe Georgette attractively used in combination. These are among the most popular charming materials for Spring and Summer Afternoon Frocks as well as for all semi-formal occasions.

COLORS—

Are the new shades, soft and conservative, as well as light tones for warmer weather, and include Lucille and navy blue, dove-gray, mulberry, taupe, green, rookie, flesh, black and white.

SALE ENDS SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

Quantities assure complete assortment of styles, colors and sizes up to 6 P. M. TODAY

No Charge for Alterations

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. & 35th St.

Established 1879

Men's Gloves 1.85

Heretofore 2.25

An unusual offering in Men's Kid Gloves of selected skins in rich tan shades, for street and business wear. **Fifth Floor**

Saturday Only

Fine cheviot Polo, Golf, or Lounge Shirts —collars separate or attached — are sold in the new Men's Shop, Fifth Floor. **Special 2.50**

You Never Pay More at Best's

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

BUY ANOTHER LIBERTY BOND TODAY AT THE LORD & TAYLOR PATRIOTIC MEETING WHICH WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

Major M. S. Boehm, of the Canadian Army, who saw service on the ground of the present great offensive. A straight from the shoulder talk.

First Lieutenant Robert F. Kelly, 22nd Infantry, U. S. Army, and Second Lieutenants K. I. E. Doty, F. J. Bradley and Gerald F. Beal—

Accompanied by

PRIVATE HARRY ZODY,

who a few days ago was in a front line trench. The name of his regiment must not be advertised, but he was selected as the one best man in his command to bring a message from General Pershing's Army. He has been wounded twice, and his story will include an extraordinary account of a German gas attack upon the American troops.

MLLE. CLAUDIA MUZIO, Leading Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who has generously volunteered to present her autographed photograph to purchasers of bonds.

THOMAS CHALMERS, Leading American Baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

LIEUTENANT HELEN ROOK, of the Stage Women's War Relief.

The meeting will open at 2:15 P. M.

SUSPICIOUS BLAZE WRECKS WAR PLANT

Explosion Starts Fire in Meurer Steel Barrel Co. in Long Island City.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATES

Company Was Making Steel Containers Needed for Munitions.

The Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, as well as the intelligence services of the army and navy in New York, began an investigation yesterday of a fire which damaged to the extent of probably $125,000 the factory of the Meurer Steel Barrel Company, at Third and Oliver Streets, Long Island City. The plant was nearly destroyed, and probably it will be several weeks before it can resume work on several important Government contracts, which call for the delivery of large quantities of steel bargels and other steel containers needed in the shipment of war munitions.

The fire started at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and by the time the first fire apparatus arrived the entire building, which covers a block in the Hunter's Point section, was in flames. There were about 200 persons at work in the building, and all of them escaped.

One of the reports made to Fire Marshal Brophy was that about the time the fire started there was an explosion, but at a late hour last night Marshal Brophy said that he had not been able to verify the report. By the hardest kind of work the firemen were able to keep the fire from spreading to other nearby buildings, some of which are now being devoted to Government work. A number of loaded freight cars in the yards of the factory were saved.

Jacob Meurer, the President of the company, said that he was not permitted to discuss the work which the company was doing for the Government.

"There are suspicious features about this fire, he said, "but, of course, we cannot tell anything about that until the investigations now being made are completed. I am not prepared to estimate the amount of the damage, but it will be large. The machinery which has been destroyed was of special make and costly. The building is ruined. That's all I can say now."

A report that the company was making steel helmets for the American troops fighting in France was denied by officers of the company.

Lieutenant Commander Karl Rodiger of the German Navy, who, according to information obtained by agents of the Department of Justice, may prove to be the chief of the German spy organization in this country, was questioned for more than five hours by Government agents yesterday. His examination will continue today. Assistant United States District Attorney Ben A. Matthews and Chief Charles W. DeWoody of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, are in charge of the examination of Commander Rodiger. Neither would discuss the matter last night.

George Dietz of 534 West 170th Street was arraigned in the West Farms Court yesterday, charged with uttering seditious remarks against the United States Government. Magistrate Cornell sentenced him to six months in the Workhouse. The charge on which Dietz was convicted was preferred by his wife, who said that on April 26 he denounced the President and the Government, and said he would like to blow them up with a bomb. Mrs. Ella Mayfield, Dietz's mother-in-law, corroborated her daughter's charge.

25,000 ENEMY WOMEN TO BE REGISTERED HERE

Police Will Handle the Detail in City—American Wives of Germans Must Report.

Attorney General Gregory notified the Federal authorities here yesterday to prepare for the registration of women subjects of the Kaiser living in this city, and also in the Hudson River counties which are included in the jurisdiction of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy said that the Police Department would handle the registration in New York City, Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Beacon, White Plains, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Nyack. The postmasters will direct the work in the towns of 5,000 population and under.

Marshal McCarthy estimated that there were about 25,000 women in New York City who were subjects of the Kaiser, this number including women of American birth who were married to German subjects. Austro-Hungarian women will not be required to register.

The rules to govern the registration have not yet been made public, but the understanding is that they will be practically identical with those which governed the registration of male enemy subjects. All female German subjects of the age of fourteen years and upward will have to register.

They will have to state, under oath, their ages, the period of years they have been resident in the United States; to give the addresses of all places of residence they have had since Jan. 1, 1914; if employed here and by whom; the date of their arrival in the United States; the name of the ship on which they crossed; the names of any male relatives who may be serving in the army or navy of the enemy, and whether they have ever been arrested.

The Government registrars will also make a record of their height, weight, color of hair and eyes, shape of nose, shape of the chin, complexion, as well as of any scars or other marks which might serve as means of identification. Whether the women will be finger printed will not be known until the regulations are made public.

Several of the best known of the interned Germans in this country have American wives. Rudolph Hecht is married to a Cincinnati woman. Dr. Schuls, the Poughkeepsie alien arrested last week, is married to a member of one of the oldest American families in that city. The wife of Colonel Pierkowski, the highest ranking German army officer now enjoying liberty in this country, was also an American. Colonel Pierkowski, who is a former agent of the Krupps and a reputed adviser of Captain Boy-Ed, has never been interned. He reports once a week to a custodian, Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss.

One of the best known of the enemy alien women who will be required to register is Mme. Johanna Gadski, wife of Captain Tauscher of the German Army. Captain Tauscher was also a Krupp agent. He returned to Germany as a member of Count Bernstorff's embassy staff. Mme. Ober, another famous German singer, who recently applied for permission to return to Germany, will also be required to register.

The registration will probably begin in about three weeks.

Charged with shipping contraband rubber into Germany, Felix Malitz and Gustave Engler, respectively President and Secretary of the American Correspondents' Film Company, 2 Rector Street, were found guilty last night by a jury in the Federal Court, Brooklyn. They will be sentenced today by Judge Manton, the maximum penalty being two years at Atlanta, or $1,000 fine, or both. The evidence at the trial proved that Malitz and Engler, both born in Germany, smuggled the rubber into Germany through Holland and Sweden, employing sailors and stewards on neutral ships.

30 KILLED IN CARACAS.

Venezuelan Arsenal Blown Up—Drifting Toward Revolution.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 3.—Passengers who arrived today on the Red D liner Philadelphia from Venezuela and Porto Rico, brought the first news of a terrific explosion which occurred last month in the Government arsenal at Caracas, Venezuela. The explosion took place just before the vessel sailed from that country.

John D. Holby of Stamford, Conn., said that more than thirty soldiers, including a Major and two Captains, were killed in the explosion. The scene of the accident was a large storehouse in which great quantities of war munitions had been placed. The Venezuelan Government did not allow the newspapers to print any news of the disaster, even locally, and the matter was hushed up at once, he said.

Martin L. Thomas, an Englishman, expressed the opinion that Venezuela was on the verge of a revolution. The people are becoming restive under the administration of President Juan Vincente Gomez, who is, he said, strongly pro-German. When the vessel sailed, he said, it was rumored that General Penaloza was gathering a force to attempt the overthrow of the present Government. General Penaloza is said to favor the cause of the Allies.

SENATORS ASSAIL THE SEDITION BILL

Sherman Injects a Sharp Attack on Attorney General Gregory.

SAYS HE SHIELDS ALIEN FOE

Instances the Case of The Nashville Banner—Vote on Conference Report Today.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—An agreement to vote at 4 o'clock tomorrow on the conference report on the Sedition bill, penalising disloyal acts and utterances, was reached late today by the Senate after another day of attack on features alleged to limit freedom of speech and extending the Postmaster-General's mail censorship powers.

Criticism of the measure was continued by several Senators, led by Senators Sherman of Illinois, Republican, who again assailed Administration officials, including Attorney General Gregory and Secretary Baker. The Illinois Senator charged the Attorney General with lacking vigor in prosecution and with removing a Tennessee District Attorney, who, he said, was proceeding under the Alien Enemy law against Major E. B. Stahlman, publisher of The Nashville Banner.

Senator Norris of Nebraska also attacked the censorship clause and announced that he would move for its elimination. He said the power proposed for the Postmaster General—to withhold mail which he believes would violate the espionage laws—was too great to give any man.

The censorship provision was defended by Senator King of Utah, one of its authors, and Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican. The latter said that the proposed legislation would not harm loyal Americans, but was needed to curb disloyalists.

Accusing Secretary Baker of having said in an address delivered in Jersey City some months ago that George Washington's soldiers "stole anything they could lay their hands on," Senator Sherman demanded to know how we could "blame the Haywoods and the Townleys when they deliver diatribes against soldiers living when the speech of the Secretary of War was of the soldiers dead."

Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico said the provisions prohibiting scurrilous remarks against the American uniform would have subjected Secretary Baker to prosecution. He favored the bill, he said, to stop such criticism.

Senator Sherman charged that Attorney General Gregory did not prosecute under the existing laws with the vigor he should. He said that the Attorney General had removed from office District Attorney Campen of Tennessee, because of the latter's activity in obtaining information tending to show that Major E. B. Stahlman, publisher of The Nashville Banner was an alien enemy. Senator Sherman asserted that testimony showed that Major Stahlman was an alien enemy, and that his utterances before the war showed him to be such, but that he had not been prosecuted. He added that he believed testimony would show that Campen was removed at the request of Major Stahlman.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana remarked that he understood from press reports that Campen was removed because the Attorney General did not think he was sufficiently vigorous in the prosecution of the Espionage act and similar acts during the war.

Senator Sherman reiterated his assertion that the District Attorney was removed because of the information he had secured against the Nashville publisher.

In answer to the statements made by Senator Sherman, Major Stahlman, who is here in connection with the Senate postal rate hearings, denied that he was an alien enemy, saying that he had been naturalized in 1856 and had lived in Nashville for fifty-three years.

Major Stahlman also denied that he had any connection with District Attorney Campen's dismissal, of which, he said, he knew nothing until he read a statement issued by the District Attorney announcing the severance of his connection with the Department of Justice "for the good of the service."

Major Stahlman said his naturalization had been questioned by political enemies because he had "turned a bunch of rascals out of the City Hall and the Court House."

GERMANS DEFEAT FINNS, TAKE 20,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

many interprets as obliging them not to leave ports and not to cruise in territorial waters. M. Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister, objected to this interpretation and suggested that a commission be appointed to settle the dispute. This was accepted by Germany, and the commission will meet in Berlin.

At the same time Foreign Minister Tchitcherin demanded a guarantee of immunity in the Crimea for the Black Sea Fleet, a report of whose capture by the Germans has not been confirmed.

Germany has refused to admit into the territories occupied by her 300,000 starving refugees who are gathered near the frontiers, as requested repeatedly by the Russian Foreign Minister.

It is reported from Irkutsk that China is claiming territory near Chita. The Siberian Soviet Government has protested to the Chinese Government.

Ukraine Treated as Enemy Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3. — Official French dispatches were received today indicating that the Germans had decided to install themselves in the so-called independent province of Ukraine as if it were a conquered and colonized region.

"From recent debates in the Committee of the Reichstag," said one of the dispatches, "it is learned that Marshal Eichhorn conducted himself as if he were occupying enemy territory.

"It is stated today that he had not confined himself to obliging Ukrainian peasants to cultivate their fields, but he has just laid his hands upon the police at Kiev, established a court-martial and arrested a certain number of members of the Government.

"Such is the fate of all States which for one reason or another think they can have confidence in Germany and deliver themselves to her. Wherever the soldiers of the latter penetrate there is no longer a place for the slightest independence or liberty. It means the rule of the sword with all its horrors. This question is holding the attention of the French papers this morning."

CHOLM SEIZED BY POLES.

Ukraine Loses Territory She Got by Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from Kiev to Copenhagen, as forwarded in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, says that the Cholm district, which under the Brest-Litovsk treaty was given to the Ukraine, has been taken over completely by the Poles. Polish functionaries have been appointed and Polish courts have been established.

The Cholm district was included in Russian Poland. A large part of its inhabitants are Poles. When the Ukrainians declared their independence of Russia they laid claim to this territory and under the arrangement made at Brest-Litovsk it was included in the Ukraine.

This caused great dissatisfaction in the Polish State set up by the Germans and Austrians, and for a time threatened to bring on a crisis in its relations with the Central Powers.

FINNS WANT A MONARCHY.

Peasant Party Organ Openly Advocates German Prince as King.

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The first Helsingfors newspapers reaching here since the Finnish revolution are filled with discussions as to whether Finland should be a republic or a monarchy. Every bourgeois newspaper with the exception of the Helsingin Sanomat strongly favors a monarchy. A courier reaching Helsingfors from the headquarters of General Mannerheim also is quoted as saying the sentiment of the "White," or Government Army is overwhelmingly in favor of a monarchy.

Negotiations are in progress to offer the crown to Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, according to the Helsingfors correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

LONDON, May 3.—Finnish newspapers are calling for the establishment of a monarchy in Finland, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The Svenska Tidningen, the organ of the Peasant Party, openly advocates that a German Prince be appointed King.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Extraordinary

Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.85

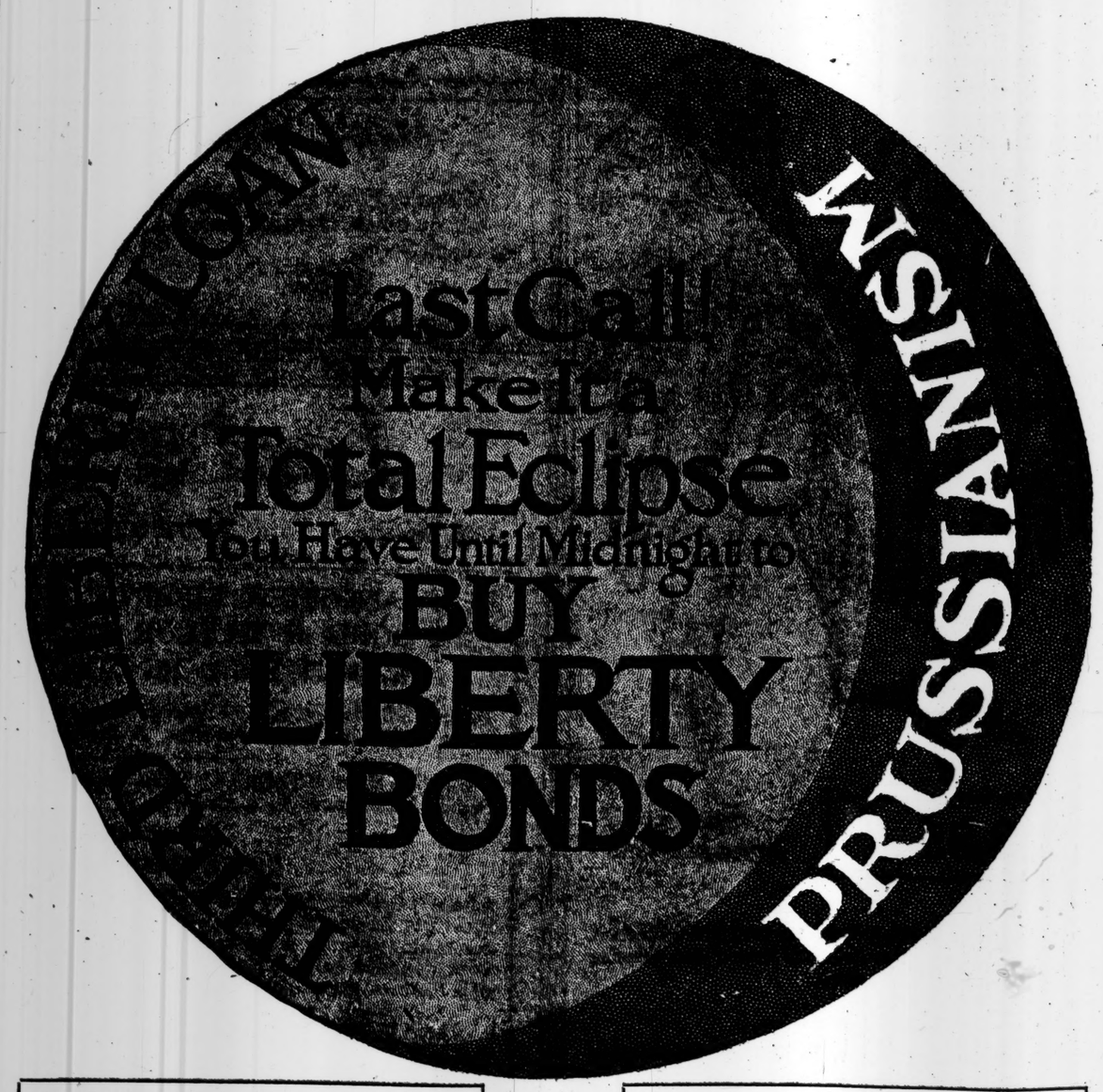
¶ These shirts were intended for retail at much higher prices, but having purchased the entire stock in hand from the maker at a great concession, it is possible for us to offer them at the remarkably low price of

One Dollar-Eighty-five

¶ Tailored in Silk Striped Cloths, Dimity Cords, and Woven Madras. The patterns are entirely different from any we have shown this season, and are fully as individual as they are original. All sizes.

Men's Silk Neckwear at 55c

¶ Large open-end cravats in a wide range of light-weight Summer silks of excellent quality. Figured, spot, and striped patterns in new and striking colorings. Splendid values!



Banks, Trust Companies and Booths open for subscriptions until midnight.

This is one of several advertisements contributed by
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
to endorse and recommend the purchase of bonds of the
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

This Is Your Last Chance to Buy Liberty Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan—Do it Now!

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The Ultimate in Men's Suits and Overcoats

At $25, $30 and $35

To our minds, and to the minds of reasonable men who are acquainted with existing conditions in the clothing trade, (and who isn't, by now?) the prices named represent fair quotations for suits of such quality as are displayed today at GIMBEL'S.

Certain it is that they are **the Ultimate** in point of today's values, judged from any standpoint. GIMBEL Clothes are made from models designed here. They must meet rigid specifications as to tailoring, trimming, fabric, style. You would be astonished could you learn the pains we are at, today more than ever, to give men **worthy clothing at moderate prices.**

At each of the figures quoted, there is a choice of the season's best colors and cloths in single breasted one, two, and three button styles.

We can fit any man or any youth no matter what his preferences or build.

Special at $18.50
Men's Suits and Overcoats
which possess the individuality and "class" of clothing costing considerably more. Plain Blues, Plain Greys, Grey Mixtures, in big assortments.
GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

It's About the Biggest Sports Event New York Has Seen Since McGraw Took the Pennant.

84,000 GOLF BALLS

from Scotland (Mostly Challengers)

In a Single, Stupendous Purchase

at **34c** Pro grade (reg. 50c) now $3.95 doz.

43c R. & A. Challengers (reg. 75c) now $4.95 doz.

54c X L Challengers (reg. $1.00) now $6.30 doz.

Think of it, golfers! 7,000 dozen, or 84,000 golf balls—come into our already great stocks at one time. More than many sporting goods stores sell in a whole banner season—more than some stores sell in two whole seasons! In the Sale are—

The XL Challenger (reg. $1 each) at 54c, or $6.30 doz.
The R & A Challenger (reg. 75c each) at 43c, or $4.95 doz.
The Pro Grade (reg. 50c each) at 34c, or $3.95 doz.

The maker's fame girdles the globe. The mere mention of his name would fill the Sporting Goods Store this morning. But we promised not to use it in our advertising. (Ask your "Pro" or your fellow club members after you have secured your own liberal supply of these golf balls.)

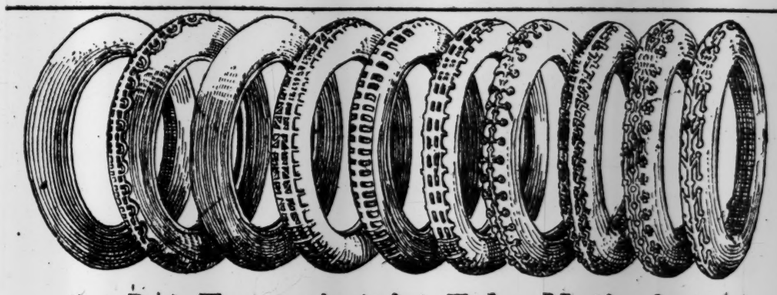
Come early today. Buy generously. And tell golfer friends whom you want to do a good turn.

This purchase is as rare as a Par-5 hole in One.

Imported Scotch Golf Club Special $1.95—drivers, brassies, cleeks, baffies, special or socket heads.

Aluminum and Steel Putters, $2.45—also cleeks and mashies.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Main and Fourth Floors



Let Every Autoist Take Notice!

Bargains in Tires!

Sold Without Guarantee—Mostly Seconds

Average Saving One-Third

Part of these tires came from Greenhut's—some from other sources.

Having in mind the condition of the tire market, it is needless to emphasize that at the prices quoted these tires are GENUINE BARGAINS, but, we repeat, the "Seconds" are sold WITHOUT GUARANTEE!

Auto Tires (Seconds)
(Sold Without Guarantee)

Name	Size	Style	Sale Price	List Price
Portage	30x3	*CL-PL	$9.45	$15.10
Firestone	30x3	CL-PL	8.75	14.00
McGraw	30x3	CL-PL	8.55	13.65
McGraw	30x3	CL-NS	8.75	14.30
McGraw	30x3½	CL-PL	11.20	17.90
Portage	32x3½	SS-PL	14.05	22.45
Firestone	32x3½	SS-PL	13.20	21.10
Norwalk	32x3½	SS-NS	19.25	30.75
Firestone	32x4	SS-PL	17.75	28.35
McGraw	32x4	SS-PL	17.45	27.95
McGraw	32x4	CL-PL	17.45	29.75
Portage	33x4	SS-PL	20.10	32.10
Firestone	33x4	CL-NS	21.20	33.90
McGraw	34x4	SS-NS	19.55	31.25
Portage	36x4	SS-NS	25.20	40.30
Firestone	34x4½	SS-PL	26.10	41.75
Portage	34x4½	CL-PL	27.30	43.65
Norwalk	34x4½	CL-NS	33.90	54.25
Norwalk	36x4½	CL-PL	34.25	54.80
Norwalk	36x4½	CL-NS	35.95	57.50
Portage	36x4½	SS-NS	33.35	53.35
Norwalk	35x5	CL-NS	39.60	63.35
Norwalk	37x5	CL-PL	39.90	63.85
Norwalk	37x5	CL-NS	41.95	67.10
Portage	37x5	SS-NS	39.70	63.50

Auto Tubes (Seconds)
(Sold Without Guarantee)

Name	Size	Color	Sale Price	List Price
Norwalk	30x3	Gray	$1.70	$3.35
Norwalk	30x3½	Gray	2.15	4.15
Norwalk	30x3½	Red	2.30	4.60
Norwalk	31x3½	Red	2.40	4.65
Norwalk	32x3½	Red	2.50	4.80
Norwalk	32x3½	Gray	2.25	4.40
Norwalk	34x3½	Red	2.90	5.75
Norwalk	34x4	Red	3.25	6.45
Norwalk	34x4	Gray	2.95	5.85
Norwalk	32x4½	Gray	3.60	7.15
Norwalk	35x4½	Gray	3.75	7.35
Norwalk	37x5	Gray	4.60	9.20

Auto Tires (First)
(Guaranteed 3500 Miles)

Name	Size	Style	Sale Price	List Price
Gryphon	30x3	CL-NS	$11.25	$15.00
Gryphon	30x3½	CL-NS	14.45	19.25
Gryphon	32x3½	SS-NS	17.15	22.85
Gryphon	31x4	CL-NS	22.45	29.95
Gryphon	32x4	SS-NS	23.10	30.65
Gryphon	33x4	SS-NS	23.95	31.90
Gryphon	34x4	SS-NS	24.60	32.80

*CL—Clincher.
PL—Plain.
NS—Non-skid.
SS—Straight Side.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Gimbel Sports' Section—Fourth Floor—Quick Service

To Our Own Workmen

In the name of the great cause for which every true American is fighting, in one way or another, we thank you for the splendid response you are making to the Third Liberty Loan.

Here are the amounts which the workingmen of our various companies have subscribed up to Friday noon. These amounts will be still greater by tonight.

Think of it! 9,349 men out of 10,254 loan $649,750! If all workmen in the country lend their support as loyally, that will make over a billion dollars from workmen alone!

Aren't you proud? We are. We are proud of the way you are working. We are prouder still of the way you are loaning your money to our country.

Company:	Number of Men Employed:	Number of Men Subscribed:	Percentage Subscribed:	Amount Subscribed:
T. A. Gillespie Loading Co	5,000	4,503	90%	$302,950
International Loading Corp'n	395	322	82%	25,250
The Runyon Corporation	455	370	81%	27,150
Civilian Inspectors, Parlin & Runyon	.....	.....	.....	3,300
T. A. Gillespie Co. (N. Y. Office)	28	28	100%	19,550
Gillespie Manuf'g Corp'n	94	94	100%	8,200
Int'l Steel & Ordnance Co	967	967	100%	63,000
East Jersey Pipe Corp'n	75	75	100%	4,550
American Shell Company	1,500	1,400	93%	95,450
Gillespie-Hart Company	771	771	100%	48,500
T. A. Gillespie Co. (Pittsburgh and Louisville)	711	574	80%	39,600
Oliver Loading Co	258	245	95%	12,250
	10,254	9,349	91%	$649,750

Your money is still yours, invested in the biggest and best corporation in the world—the United States of America.

Total subscription of T. A. Gillespie Company and its allied companies to the Third Liberty Loan, including the above employees, $1,500,000.

T. A. GILLESPIE COMPANY
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
50 Church Street New York

DO YOUR PART

Liberty Bonds—like our guaranteed mortgages—are absolutely safe.

No investor has ever lost a dollar on either of them—or ever will.

Buy the Bonds this month—instead of the mortgages. Your country needs the money.

There will be plenty of money left to buy mortgages when conditions change.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

Silk Underwear

At White Sale Prices

Flesh color Crepe de Chine in a variety of styles.

Envelope Chemises $1.95 to $7.50

Bodices 95c to $3.95

Petticoats $4.50 to $9.95

Bloomers $1.95 to $7.50

Main Floor. 1.95

Buy Thrift Stamps

BLOOMINGDALE'S—59TH ST.

The

HAT

for Men & Women

Buy a Liberty Bond

KNOX

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
196 Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street
191 Broadway, Singer Building

ECONOMY COOK BOOK

By Maria McIlvaine Gillmore

Author of "Meatless Cookery"

N. Y. Herald says: "It will do more than a 'bit' toward winning the war if its highly practical and sensible directions are followed. It will also aid on the side of health, for the hundreds of recipes in the book are quite as appetizing as they are healthful and economical."

$1.00 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

Do not forget to help the Salvation Army War Work Fund this week.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Buy Liberty Bonds

This space contributed by The Fifth Avenue Bus.

The UNWILLING VESTAL

By Edward Lucas White

Author of "El Supremo."

The *Outlook* says:—"Mr. White in his fascinating story of old Rome purposely makes Emperor, Vestal Virgins, slaves, and every one else talk like the people you see at movies or meet on the railway. For once we have a story of classical days over which we do not go to sleep. The same is true, of course, of 'Quo Vadis,' but that remarkable book is far less unconventional than this."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

Do not forget to help the Salvation Army War Work Fund this week.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

If you have large or small collections of books or any other literary property for sale communicate with us first. We pay highest prices and remove books promptly at our expense. One of our representatives will call anywhere in this country or Canada to estimate. We have bought more private libraries than any other dealer in New York during our career. There is a reason.

THOMS & ERON, Inc.

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BALDNESS

ITS CAUSES, ITS TREATMENT AND ITS PREVENTION

By Richard W. Müller, M. D., A. M. A., Ac. Med., etc., author of "Hygiene of the Face," "Loss of Hair," "Hair and Its Preservation."

Showing how a moderate amount of preventive care will do away with most of our hair trouble. Written in simple, non-technical language, very fully illustrated, and provided with all necessary recipes, directions, &c., for treatment.

$2.00 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

Do not forget to help the Salvation Army War Work Fund this week.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

CAILLAUX CASE WITNESSES CALLED

Military Court Holds Preliminary Hearing of Treason Charge Against the Ex-Premier.

BONNET ROUGE EVIDENCE

Hero Officer Testifies Against Duval, Then Leaves for Front to Fight Again.

PARIS, May 3.—A preliminary hearing in the case of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who is charged with treason in connection with the operations of Bolo Pacha, was held this morning. Captain Bouchardon of the Military Court of Paris presided. The witnesses heard were Charles Roux, First Secretary of the French Embassy at Rome, and Gustave Hervé, editor of La Victoire.

The most of today's session in the trial of the Directors of the Bonnet Rouge, the defunct Socialist and Germanophile newspaper, was taken up with the consideration of trips to Switzerland by M. Vercasson, one of the accused men, in behalf of M. Duval, Director of the Bonnet Rouge, who is also on trial. M. Germain, an expert accountant, testified that Vercasson brought from Switzerland 475,000 francs, which he gave to Duval. On being crossexamined, Germain said that Vercasson's operations appeared to be regular and in good faith, but that he personally benefited to the extent of 25,000 francs from his work.

According to the testimony Duval offered to loan Vercasson 150,000 francs, taking French National Defense bonds as security. When Vercasson presented the bonds at a bank he was informed that no loan could be made on such collateral because Alexander F. Ribot, then President of the council, had forbidden such transactions.

Captain Paul Denoe, recently severely wounded at the front and wearing the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the War Cross, with five stars and two palms, was another witness. He was formerly administrator of the San Stefano Casino Company, and said that he resigned from that post owing to the fact that Marx, the Mannheim banker, had obtained control of the company and desired to dominate it entirely. He said his impression was that Duval was unreservedly devoted to Marx's interest, and had become "Marx's man." The witness said that Marx was a dangerous man of a sort well known before the war, "a German ostentatiously professing Francophile sympathies."

After the conclusion of his testimony, Captain Denoe asked that he be excused for the balance of the trial. "I have serious business to attend to," he said. "I must return to the front. My commandant has just been wounded and I command by battalion now."

Permission was granted to the Captain to absent himself during the remainder of the trial.

The close relation between the Bonnet Rouge case and the prosecution of Bolo Pacha was established when Police Commissioner Faralicq, who is charged with the investigation of the Bonnet Rouge affair, testified that Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt, had obtained in 1916 a complete report concerning the conditions existing in General Sarrail's army at Saloniki. A man called Adda, private secretary to Yozen Pacha, came to France frequently and always returned with important military information. The report concerning the condition at Saloniki was full and complete, showing that General Sarrail's army was unable to take the offensive, giving the exact number of men incapacitated by sickness and disease, and the exact losses in recent battles in Macedonia.

The report was a copy of a document sent by General Sarrail to the French Government exposing the situation and asking for reinforcements. Mme. Lewis, former stenographer for M. Marion, assistant manager of the Bonnet Rouge, identified the document, which she typed at her employer's request. They were copies of two letters from General Sarrail to the Minister of War, two telegrams, and a ten-page letter from Captain Mathieu to M. Paix-Seailles, who was suspected in January of having given important military information to unauthorized persons and was tried before a court-martial concerning the situation at Saloniki.

M. Paix-Sealles was called to the stand and admitted giving the documents to Miguel Al Mereyda, another one of the accused, who died in prison before the trial began.

WOMAN SCARED BURGLARS.

They Tied Her Up and Attacked Husband, but She Got Away.

When Mrs. Barnard Muller opened the door of her flat at 14 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, expecting to admit her husband upon his return from work, three men seized her. While they were tying her to a stationary wash tub and gagging her so that she could not scream her husband entered the flat. The men attacked him and in the confusion Mrs. Muller slipped the thongs and made her way down the fire escape from the third floor.

After Muller had been knocked unconscious with blows from the butts of the robbers' pistols, the men heard Mrs. Muller screaming for the police. They ran to the street just as Policeman Kinane of the Bergen Street Station ran up. He pursued the thieves to Sixth Avenue, shooting at them. At Sixth Avenue the men leaped into a motor truck and commanded the driver, Charles Sauer of 323 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, to open his throttle wide.

At President Street, after a three blocks' run, they decided they could not outspeed the policeman, who had commandeered a swift automobile and was taking more careful aim. They leaped from the truck and ran into the basement of an apartment house at 214 Sixth Avenue, and escaped. Policeman Kinane found a diamond ring valued at $900 in the dust in the basement, with a Deputy Sheriff's badge, where the thieves had dropped them. Muller told the police $1,000 in cash and $850 in Liberty bonds were missing from his desk.

TO FLY TO PITTSBURGH.

French Aviator Leaves Mineola to Open Warfare Exhibit.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 3.—Piloting a fast Spad fighting plane, Lieutenant Georges Flzschere, a French instructor at the aviation field here, left at noon today to fly overnight 461q miles to Pittsburgh, where his arrival will open the French Aerial Warfare Exhibit, presided over by Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, mother of the famous American ace, Major William Thaw. Lieutenant Flaschere's schedule called for stops at Philadelphia and Altoona.

A telegram to Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America announced the aviator's arrival in Philadelphia in the late afternoon and his continuance of the flight. The exhibit which the Lieutenant will open is for the purpose of obtaining funds for the orphans of French aviators who, unlike the American flyers, are not insured by their Government.

BUILDING MORE SUPERGUNS

Germans Start Work in a Belgian Factory and Employes Quit.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says a frontier correspondent asserts that the Germans are constructing long-range guns of the type used in the bombardment of Paris at Serain, five miles southwest of Liége, in Belgium, and that they have requisitioned the Cockerill works for the purpose.

The dispatch says that all the workmen in the factory have refused to work and will be deported this month.

FAVOR TAKING OVER BRITISH LIQUOR TRADE

Committees Estimate the Cost to the State Will Be Less Than $2,500,000,000.

LONDON, May 3.—The English, Scotch, and Irish Committees appointed to investigate the purchase and control by the State of the liquor traffic have reported in favor of the feasibility of the scheme. The cost is estimated at more than £400,000,000, but less than £500,000,000.

The Scottish and Irish Committees favor the inclusion of wholesalers in the plan, and also making the purchase of the stocks of liquor a separate transaction from that of the other assets, thus solving the difficulty concerning the inflation of whisky prices which has taken place since the war by the application of the principle of the excess profits duty.

The English Committee, dealing with a smaller liquor business, declares that the bulk of the stock may be regarded as working capital required to earn a profit, and that its value should be included in the sum arrived at by capitalizing the net profits of the concerns owning it. This committee maintains that the trade should be bought out on the basis of the profit which it was capable of earning before the war.

In regard to the form of payment, the English Committee points out that at the time when the State's obligations come to be discharged, the conditions of the money market are likely to be very different from those before the war, and the general standard of capital values substantially lower. As the extent of depreciation cannot be predicted at this time, the committee recommends that the sum arrived at should be written down to the standard of capital values prevailing when the purchase transaction comes to be completed, and that special Government guaranteed stock should be issued at a price enabling it to command in the market cash equivalent to the sum so adjusted.

The Scottish and Irish Committees favor the same principle of purchase on the basis of pre-war profits. All three committees agree as to the interests which must be included in the scheme. All include the export trade as subject to acquisition, and all propose to exclude allied trades, such as a major portion of the hotels, clubs, railroad refreshment rooms, theatre bars, passenger vessels, and dining cars.

The cost of the purchase of the breweries, distilleries, and public houses, with means of supply, is estimated at £350,000,000 in England and Wales and £61,000,000 in Scotland. The Irish Committee supplies only certain data for an estimate.

SEES 3 MORE YEARS OF WAR.

This Country Not Yet Fully Awakened, Says William Allen White.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—In the opinion of William Allen White, author and editor of Kansas, it will require heavy war losses to arouse this country to the gravity of the present situation. Moreover, basing his opinion upon his observations on the battefields of France in the service of the American Red Cross, Mr. White does not hesitate to predict that the American casualty lists will be heavy.

"But America already is awakening—awakening wonderfully," he added.

The war, Mr. White asserted, would last possibly three years.

In discussing politics as it relates to the war, Mr. White said:

"There will be no war party this year. Both parties claim to be the war party and each will be more or less right. There is no dividing issue on the war except to win it now. The Democrats have been too slow. The time element will be the chief difference. But even at that they have done the best they can. The war will last two or three years more. It will be the biggest thing in our politics until 1920.

PLAN TO RAISE FUND FOR SALVATION ARMY

Committee Is Organized for Campaign—Commander Booth Appeals to Workers.

Fifty women who are to take a leading part in the campaign to raise $250,000 for the war work of the Salvation Army met yesterday afternoon in the Waldorf-Astoria and organized a Campaign Committee, with Mrs. William Cumming Story as Chairman. They heard speakers describe the work the Salvation Army was doing on the western front, and they listened to an appeal for help from Commander Evangeline Booth, the head of the organization in the United States. The campaign is to be made in the week of May 5-12.

Commander Booth spoke of the great need of keeping the war work of the organization going. She referred to the devotion and self-sacrifice of the men and women who had gone to France under the blood and fire flag of the religious army. She said that some of the workers were mere girls in years, but they were filled with the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice. They asked little of themselves, she said.

Sergeant Barre of the 18th Infantry, U. S. A., described the hardships of the Salvation Army workers in the army huts back of the line. Their desire was, he said, to move toward the first line trenches regardless of the danger.

It was announced that the campaign would begin with a mass meeting in the Hippodrome tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The speakers will be ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard, Governor Whitman, and Commander Booth. The Chairman of the meeting will be George Gordon Battle.

Among those present at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Fowler Trow, Mrs. William Rogers Chapman, Mrs. Henry Judson Shaw, Mrs. Robins A. Lau, and Mrs. Clarence de Vaux Royer. Each woman present represented some organization, and all pledged their support to the campaign.

AWARDS SPINGARN MEDAL.

W. S. Braithwaite, Colored Poet and Critic, Receives Prize.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—William Stanley Braithwaite of Cambridge, literary critic for The Boston Evening Transcript and known as a poet throughout the country, received the Spingarn medal here tonight. Governor R. L. Beeckman made the presentation at exercises held at the First Baptist Church.

The medal is the fourth to be awarded and the donor is Major Joel E. Spingarn of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is given each year to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who is adjudged to have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any field of elevated or honorable endeavor.

This medal has been awarded in previous years to E. E. Just for researches in biology, to Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A., (retired,) for services in organizing the constabulary of Liberia, and to Harry T. Burleigh for excellence in the field of creative music.

HONORS ORONSA'S CAPTAIN.

Liverpool Humane Society Gives Him a Medal for Bravery.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society has awarded a silver medal and certificate to Captain Holt Hobson of the British steamship Oronsa for gallant and high discipline on the occasion of the torpedoing of that ship by a German submarine.

Use a Real Blood Builder

A body which has become poisoned and weakened by thin, impure blood, can't be restored to former vigor and capacity by a mere temporary tonic, or "pick-me-up." The blood must be made all over new, rich and red by a genuine blood reconstructive.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

helps to create new, sturdy blood cells. These tiny boats carry oxygen up the blood-stream to all the body cells and tissues, nourishing them, charging them with new vigor, vitality, and purpose. If your health is below par because your blood is deficient in red cells try Gude's Pepto-Mangan. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a splendid general tonic and appetizer, easily digested, promptly assimilated by the blood, exceedingly pleasant to the taste. Endorsed and prescribed by physicians everywhere.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"Gude's Pepto-Mangan." For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

Manufacturing Chemists

ONWARD TO VICTORY!

We must win the War. There are but two ways to do it, either FIGHT or BUY LIBERTY BONDS. YOUR COUNTRY needs your help. Be 100% American and act NOW. Third Liberty Bonds are U. S. Government Bonds, the best security in the world.

This space donated to the winning of the War by

L. C. BLANKE CO., Inc.

High Speed and Carbon Tool Steel and Tools.

Executive Offices, 10-12 Thomas St., New York

Second Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

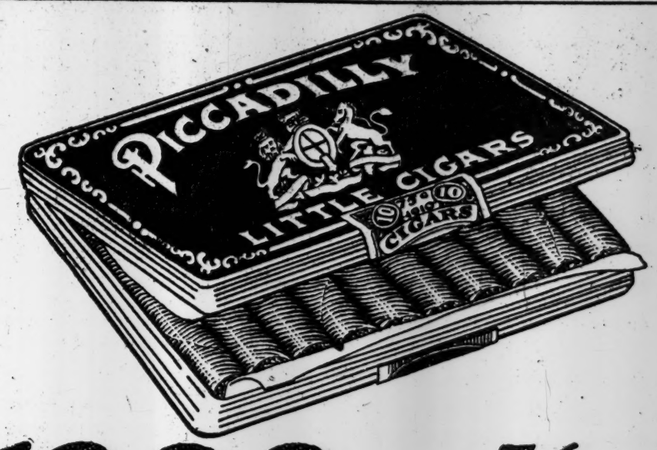
HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.



Tempered to the taste by the touch of Time

The 1000 lb. Havana Blend

THE stock for the Piccadilly Little Cigar grows old unhurriedly—reposing in well ventilated, air-cooled warehouses. It acquires mildness and mellowness through the seasoning and softening of a kindly old age.

The Piccadilly Little Cigar doesn't trifle with your sense of taste. It affords a fine, rich, smooth Havana flavor never before achieved in a "short smoke." This is the 4th Reason—see the Process for the other nine.

10 for 12 Cents

Guaranteed by

The American Tobacco Co.

Piccadilly Process for 1,000 lb. Havana Blend

1—We take 1,000 lbs. of high grade, selected and blended tobaccos as a base.

2—We use the greatest care in the selection of the finest leaf of each variety for this 1,000 lbs.

3—Uniformity of this 1,000 lbs. assured by the careful weighing of each grade contained in blend.

4—Mellowness and mildness of this 1,000 lbs. made perfect by the proper ageing of the tobacco.

5—Evenness of smoke and taste of this 1,000 lbs. preserved through careful and suitable fermentation.

6—Smoothness of this 1,000 lbs. produced by a thorough intermixing of the tobacco after careful shredding.

7—Absolute cleanliness of this 1,000 lbs. safeguarded by an automatic sifting and purifying process.

8—Harmony of fragrance of this 1,000 lbs. maintained by storing of tobacco in containers and temperature registered by thermometers.

9—Each *Piccadilly* is made of an exact fractional part of this 1,000 lbs.

10—The filler in each *Piccadilly*, from the 1,000 lbs., is encased in a golden-brown, silk-like wrapper.

Banks, Trust Companies and Booths open for subscriptions until midnight.

This is one of several advertisements contributed by CHURCH & DWIGHT COMPANY to endorse and recommend the purchase of bonds of the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

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Liberty Bonds---$2 Down, $1 Per Week

Where you can buy Liberty Bonds on the Partial Payment Plan:

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Transatlantic Trust Co.

Amsterdam Av. and Manhattan St.
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.

Amsterdam Av. and 143d St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.
Bank of Washington Heights.

Amsterdam Av., 2007 (W. 100th St.)
Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Astor Place and 8th St.,
Corn Exchange Bank.

Avenue D and 10th St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Battery Place, 17 (West St.)
International Bank.

Beaver and William St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Bowery, 56 (Canal St.)
Citizens Savings Bank.

Bowery and Grand St.
Chatham and Phenix Nat. Bank.

Bowery, 124 (Grand St.)
Bowery Bank.

Bowery, 128 (Grand St.)
Bowery Savings Bank.

Bowery, 190 (Spring St.)
Commonwealth Bank.

Bowery, 330 (Bond St.)
Commercial Exchange Bank.

Bowery, 341 (Great Jones St.)
Dry Dock Savings Institution.

Broad St., 23 (Exchange Place)
The Continental Bank of N. Y.

Broad St., 26 (Exchange Place)
New York Trust Co.

Broadway, 2 (Beaver St.)
Battery Park National Bank.

Broadway, 16 (Beaver St.)
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.

Broadway, 18 (Beaver St.)
Seaboard National Bank.

Broadway, 56 (Exchange Place)
Scandinavian Trust Co.

Broadway, 57 (Exchange Alley)
Chase National Bank.

Broadway, 60 (Exchange Place)
Columbia Trust Co.

Broadway, 80 (Wall St.)
Union Trust Co.

Broadway, 90 (Wall St.)
Brooklyn Trust Co.

Broadway, 115 (Thames St.)
Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co.

Broadway, 120 (Cedar St.)
Empire Trust Co.

Broadway, 120 (Cedar St.)
Liberty National Bank

Broadway, 128 (Cedar St.)
American Exchange National Bank

Broadway, 140 (Liberty St.)
Guaranty Trust Co.

Broadway, 140 (Liberty St.)
Fulton Trust Co. of New York.

Broadway, 149 (Liberty St.)
Chatham & Phenix National Bank

Broadway, 160 (Maiden Lane)
Lawyers' Title & Trust Company

Broadway, 170 (Maiden Lane)
Maiden Lane Savings Bank

Broadway, 176 (Maiden Lane)
Title Guarantee & Trust Company

Broadway, 214 (Fulton St.)
National Park Bank

Broadway, 222 (Ann St.)
Equitable Trust Company

Broadway, 233 (Barclay St.)
Irving National Bank

Broadway, 233 (Barclay St.)
Irving Trust Company

Broadway, 247 (Murray St.)
Importers & Traders National Bk.

Broadway, 253 (Murray St.)
Corn Exchange Bank

Broadway, 257 (Warren St.)
Atlantic National Bank

Broadway, 270 (Chambers St.)
Chemical National Bank

Broadway, 271 (Chambers St.)
Metropolitan Bank

Broadway, 295 (Reade St.)
East River Savings Institution

Broadway, 320 (Pearl St.)
Citizens' National Bank.

Broadway & Leonard St.
Lincoln Trust Company.

Broadway, 470 (Grand St.)
Pacific Bank.

Broadway & Spring St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Broadway, 565 (Prince St.)
Metropolitan Bank.

Broadway, 644 (Bleecker St.)
Manhattan Savings Institution.

Broadway, 680 (Great Jones St.)
East River National Bank.

Broadway, 685 (W. 3d St.)
National Butchers & Drovers' Bk.

Broadway, 754 (E. 8th St.)
Irving Trust Company.

Broadway & 18th St.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

Broadway, 874 (E. 18th St.)
Greenwich Bank.

Broadway & 26th St.
Public National Bank.

Broadway & 28th St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Broadway & 29th St.
Commercial Exchange Bank.

Broadway, 1411 (W. 30th St.)
Hudson Trust Company.

Broadway, 1541 (W. 41st St.)
Commercial Trust Company.

Fifth Ave. & 42d St.
Bankers Trust Company.

Broadway, 1531 (W. 45th St.)
Greenwich Bank.

Broadway, 1819 (W. 60th St.)
Gotham National Bank.

Broadway & 61st St.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

Broadway, 1960 (W. 66th St.)
Colonial Bank.

Broadway & 72d St.
Lincoln Trust Company.

Broadway, 2100 (W. 73d St.)
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company.

Broadway & 79th St.
Colonial Bank.

Broadway & 86th St.
New York Produce Exchange Bank.

Broadway, 2574 (W. 96th St.)
Broadway Central Bank.

Broadway & 105th St.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

Broadway & 105th St.
Colonial Bank.

Broadway & 113th St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Broadway & 144th St.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

Broadway & 168th St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Canal St., 395 (Thompson St.)
People's Bank.

Cedar St., 55 (William St)
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.

Chambers St., 51 (Broadway.)
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bk.

Chambers St., 115 (Hudson St.)
Irving Savings Institution.

Chambers St. & West Broadway.
Fidelity Trust Co.

Church St., 50 (Fulton St.)
Corn Exchange Bank.

Columbus Ave. & 72d St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Columbus Ave., 441 (W. 81st St.)
Colonial Bank.

Columbus Ave., 666 (W. 93d St.)
Colonial Bank.

Columbus Ave. & 93d St.
New York Produce Exchange Bk.

Columbus Ave., 921 (106th St.)
Colonial Bank.

Delancey St., 79 (Orchard St.)
Bank of United States.

Delancey St., 89 (Ludlow St.)
Public National Bank.

East 10th St. & Avenue D.
Corn Exchange Bank.

East 14th St. & Fourth Ave.
German Savings Bank.

East 14th St. & Second Ave.
New York Produce Exchange Bk.

East 23d St. & Fourth Ave.
Metropolitan Bank.

East 23d St., 131 (Lexington Ave.)
Fifth National Bank.

East 28th St. & Madison Ave.
Pacific Bank.

East 29th St. & Fourth Ave.
Corn Exchange Bank.

East 32d St. & Fifth Ave.
Sherman National Bank.

East 42d St., 7 (Fifth Ave.)
Corn Exchange Bank.

East 42d St. & Madison Ave.
Central Trust Company.

East 42d St., 60 (Park Ave.)
Lincoln National Bank.

East 57th St. & Madison Ave.
Pacific Bank.

East 57th St. & Third Ave.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

East 58th St. & Madison Ave.
United States Savings Bank.

East 60th St. & Madison Ave.
Guaranty Trust Company.

East 60th St. & Madison Ave.
New York Produce Exchange Bk.

East 60th St. & Lexington Ave.
Corn Exchange Bank.

East 72d St. & Lexington Ave.
Corn Exchange Bank.

East 75th St. & Madison Ave.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.

East 77th St. & First Ave.
Commonwealth Bank.

East 85th St. & Third Ave.
Yorkville Bank.

East 86th St., 126 (Lexington Ave.)
Corn Exchange Bank.

East 86th St. & Lexington Ave.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

East 103d St. & First Ave.
New York Produce Exchange Bk.

East 116th St. & Madison Ave.
Public National Bank.

East 116th St. & Third Ave.
New York Produce Exchange Bk.

East 125th St. & Lexington Ave.
Harlem Savings Bank.

East 125th St. & Park Ave.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Eighth Ave. & 14th St.
New York Savings Bank.

Eighth Ave., 79 (W. 14th St.)
New York County National Bank.

Eighth Ave., 481 (W. 34th St.)
West Side Bank.

Eighth Ave. & 42d St.
Franklin Savings Bank.

Eighth Ave. & 57th St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Eighth Ave. & 125th St.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company.

Fifth Ave. & 14th St.
Central Mercantile Bank.

Fifth Ave. & 19th St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Fifth Ave. & 21st St.
Union Exchange National Bank.

Fifth Ave., 200 (W. 23d St.)
Garfield National Bank.

Fifth Ave., 204 (W. 25th St.)
Lincoln Trust Co.

Fifth Ave., 250 (W. 28th St.)
Second National Bank.

Fifth Ave. & 33d St.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

Fifth Ave., 358 (W. 34th St.)
Columbia Trust Company.

Fifth Ave., 425 (E. 38th St.)
Union Trust Company.

Fifth Ave., 475 (E. 41st St.)
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

Fifth Ave., 507 (E. 43d St.)
Columbia Bank.

Fifth Ave. & 43d St.
Guaranty Trust Company.

Fifth Ave., 527 (E. 44th St.)
Harriman National Bank.

Fifth Ave., 530 (W. 44th St.)
Fifth Avenue Bank.

Fifth Ave., 780 (W. 47th St.)
Empire Trust Company.

Fifth Ave., 618 (W. 50th St.)
Equitable Trust Company.

Fifth Ave., 710 (W. 56th St.)
Metropolitan Trust Company.

Fifth Ave., 786 (E. 60th St.)
Union Trust Company.

Fifth Ave., 1400 (115th St.)
State Bank.

First Ave., 1429 (E. 74th St.)
Bank of Europe.

Fourth Av., 280 (E. 22d St.)
Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y.

Fulton St., 81 (Gold St.)
Market & Fulton National Bank

Grand & Norfolk Sts.
Corn Exchange Bank

Grand St., 378 (Norfolk St.)
State Bank

Greenwich & Warren Sts.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank

Hanover Square, 7 (Pearl St.)
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank

Hudson St., 402 (Clarkson St.)
Greenwich Bank

Lenox Ave. & 116th St.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank

Lenox Ave. & 125th St.
Corn Exchange Bank

Lenox Ave. & 125th St.
Columbia Trust Company

Lexington Ave. & 86th St.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank

Lexington Ave. & 125th St.
Franklin Savings Bank

Liberty St., 85 (Broadway)
Universal Savings Bank

Liberty St., 143 (West St.)
Coal and Iron National Bank

Madison Ave. & 116th St.
Public National Bank

Madison Ave., 1,707 (E. 116th St.)
Bank of the United States

Mulberry St., 84 (Park St.)
M. Berandini State Bank

Nassau St., 5 (Pine St.)
Hanover National Bank

Nassau St., 20 (Cedar St.)
Mechanics & Metals National Bank

Nassau St., 31 (Cedar St.)
National Bank of Commerce

Ninth Ave. & 14th St.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank

Park Ave. & 125th St.
Corn Exchange Bank

Park Place, 5 (Broadway)
Broadway Savings Institution

Pearl & Fulton Sts.
Corn Exchange Bank

Rivington St., 158 (Clinton St.)
State Bank

St. Nicholas Ave. & 116th St.
Colonial Bank

St. Nicholas Ave. & 181st St.
Corn Exchange Bank

Seventh Ave. & 33d St.
Corn Exchange Bank

Seventh Ave. & 49th St.
Pacific Bank

Seventh Ave. & 58th St.
New York Produce Exchange Bank

Seventh Ave. & 135th St.
Chelsea Exchange Bank

Sixth Ave., 110 (Greenwich St.)
West Side Savings Bank

Sixth Ave., 246 (W. 16th St.)
Greenwich Savings Bank

Sixth Ave. & 23d St.
Excelsior Savings Bank

Sixth Ave., 596 (W. 36th St.)
Greenwich Bank

Sixth Ave. & Fortieth St.
Union Dime Savings Bank

Spring St., 64 (Lafayette St.)
Italian Savings Bank

Third Ave., 3 (Astor Pl.)
Metropolitan Savings Bank

Union Square, 20 (E. 15th St.)
Union Square Savings Bank

Union Square, 31 (E. 16th St.)
Bank of the Manhattan Company
Uptown Office

Union Square, 34 (E. 16th St.)
Corn Exchange Bank

Wall St., 2 (Broadway)
First National Bank

Wall St., 16 (Nassau St.)
Bankers Trust Company

Wall St., 34 (William St.)
Bank of Cuba in New York

Wall St., 37 (William St.)
Equitable Trust Company

Wall St., 37 (William St.)
Corporation Trust Company

Wall St., 40 (William St.)
Bank of Manhattan Company

Wall St., 42 (William St.)
Merchants National Bank.

Wall St., 44 (William St.)
Bank of America.

Wall St., 45 (William St.)
U. S. Trust Company.

Wall St., 46 (William St.)
Franklin Trust Company.

Wall St., 48 (William St.)
Bank of New York (N. B. A.)

Wall St., 52 (William St.)
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.

Wall St., 54 (Hanover Sq.)
Central Trust Company.

Wall St., 55 (William St.)
International Banking Corporation.

Wall St., 55 (William St.)
National City Bank.

Wall St., 60 (William St.)
Metropolitan Trust Company.

Wall St., 76 (Pearl St.)
Seamen's Bank for Savings.

Washington St., 141 (Cedar St.)
Henry J. Schnitzer State Bank.

West Broadway, 92 (Chambers St.)
Irving Trust Company.

West Broadway, 280 (Lispenard St.)
Greenwich Bank.

West 26th St., 7 (Fifth Ave.)
State Bank.

West 28th St., 12 (Fifth Ave.)
Corn Exchange Bank.

West 33d St., 49 (Broadway)
Mutual Bank.

West 34th St., 31 (Astor Court)
North River Savings Institution.

West 34th St., 41 (Broadway)
New Netherland Bank.

West 34th St., 266 (Eighth Ave.)
Chelsea Exchange Bank.

West 42d St., 115 (Sixth Ave.)
American Savings Bank.

West 42d St., 220
Bryant Park Bank.

West 42d St., 308 (Eighth Ave.)
Corn Exchange Bank.

West 125th St., 67 (Lenox Ave.)
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

West 125th St., 137 (Seventh Ave.)
Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

West 125th St., 231 (Eighth Ave.)
Empire City Savings Bank.

William St., 22 (Exchange Pl.)
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

William St., 67 (Cedar St.)
Transatlantic Trust Company.

William St., 100 (John St.)
Metropolitan Bank.

William St., 135 (Fulton St.)
Greenwich Bank.

MANHATTAN BOOTHS

Avenue B, 147 (E. 10th St.)
Chistodora House.

Battery Pl., 17 (West St.)

Beaver St., 56 (William St.)

Beekman St., 5 (Nassau St.)

Bridge St., 8-10 (Whitehall St.)

Broad St., 25 (Exchange Pl.)

Broad St., 30 (Exchange Pl.)

Broad St., 40 (Beaver St.)

Broadway, 50 (Exchange Pl.)
Standard Arcade.

Broadway, 60 (Exchange Pl.)

Broadway, 61 (Exchange Pl.)

Broadway, 71 (Rector St.)

Broadway, 111 (Thames St.)

Broadway, 115 (Thames St.)

Broadway, 130 (Cedar St.)
Café Savarin.

Broadway, 120 (Cedar St.)
Equitable Building.

Broadway, 141 (Liberty St.)

Broadway, 149 (Liberty St.)

Broadway, 170 (Maiden Lane.)

Broadway, 195 (Day St.)

Broadway, 220 (Ann St.)

Broadway, 235 (Barclay St.)
Woolworth Building

Broadway, 245 (Murray St.)

Broadway, 253 (Murray St.)

Broadway, 256 (Warren St.)

Broadway, 270 (Chambers St.)

Broadway, 299 (Reade St.)

Broadway, 346 (Leonard St.)

Broadway, 350 (Leonard St.)

Broadway, 366 (Franklin St.)

Broadway, 377 (White St.)

Broadway & 31st St.
Hotel Imperial

Broadway & 32d St.
Martinique Hotel

Broadway & 34th St.
R. H. Macy & Company

Broadway & 42d St.
Knickerbocker Hotel

Broadway & 43d St.
Shanley's (Restaurant)

Broadway & 44th St.
Hotel Astor

Broadway & 48th St.
Rector's (Restaurant)

Broadway & 48th St.
Palais Royal (Restaurant)

Broadway & 48th St.
Churchill's (Restaurant)

Broadway & 74th St.
Ansonia Hotel

Broadway, 2,422 (W. 92d St.)
Flower Hospital War Relief

Broadway & 96th St.

Broadway & 165th St.
Audubon Theatre

Central Park N. & 110th St.
Young Women's Hebrew Assn.

Central Park West & 72d St.
Majestic Hotel

Chambers & Centre Sts.
Hall of Records

Church & Cortlandt Sts.
Hudson Terminal Concourse

Church St., 30 (Cortlandt St.)

Church St., 50 (Fulton St.)

City Hall Park

Columbus Ave & 60th St.
Thos. Healy's Restaurant

Columbus Circle
Childs Restaurant

Columbus Circle.
Front of Maxwell Sales Corporation

Cortlandt St & Hudson River
West Shore Ferry

East 9th St. & University Place
Lafayette Cafe & Hotel

East 34th St., 248 (Second Ave.)
United Club

East 42d St. & Madison Ave.
Manhattan Hotel

East 42d St., 1 (Fifth Ave.).
Childs Restaurant

East 42d St. & Madison Ave.
Belmont Hotel

East 45th St., 132 (Lexington Ave.)
Central Club for Nurses

East 58th St., 7 (Fifth Ave.)
Riding Club

East 60th St., 511 (East River)
Lenox Hill Neighborhood House

East 76th St., 540 (Avenue B)
East Side Settlement

East 125th St., 22 (Fifth Ave.)
Harlem Patriotic League

Eighth Ave. & 58th St.
Reisenweber's Hotel

Eighth Ave. & 155th St.
Polo Grounds (2 Booths)

Exchange Place, 45 (Broad St.)

Fifth Ave. & Eighth St.
Brevoort Hotel

Fifth Ave. & 34th St.
Waldorf Hotel

Fifth Ave., 389 (E. 36th St.)
Red Cross Headquarters

Fifth Ave., 411 (E. 37th St.)
Model Tea Room

Fifth Ave. & 36th St.
Kurzman (Millinery)

Fifth Ave. & 38th St.
Bonwit Teller & Co.

Fifth Ave. & 39th St.
Arnold Constable & Co.

Fifth Ave. & 59th St.
Plaza Hotel

Fifth Ave. & 42d St.
Public Library

Fifth Ave., 509

Fifth Ave. & 44th St.
Delmonico's Restaurant.

Fifth Ave. & 44th St.
Sherry's Restaurant.

Fifth Ave. & 47th St.
Gidding's (Women's Outfitters.,

Fifth Ave. & 55th St.
Gotham Hotel.

Fifth Ave. & 55th St.
St. Regis Hotel.

Herald Square

Hudson St., 100, (Franklin St.)

John St., 64, (William St.)

Lafayete St.
(Municipal Building.)

Lexington Ave. & 52d St.
Central Y. W. C. A

Liberty St., 143, (West St.)
C. R. R. of N. J.

Madison Ave. & 32d St.
Park Ave. Hotel.

Madison Ave. & 34th St.
Vanderbilt Hotel.

Madison Ave. & 43d St.
Hotel Biltmore.

Madison Ave. & 45th Str.
Ritz Carlton Hotel.

Madison Square
"Liberty Bank."

Nassau St., 30, (Cedar St.)

Nassau St., 150, (Spruce St.)

Nassau St., 154, (Spruce St.)

Park Ave. & 42d St.
Grand Central Terminal.

Park Row, 13, (Ann St.)

Park Row, 41, (Ann St.)

Park Row, 53-63,
World Building.

Pine St., 11, (Broadway.)

Plaza Circle.

Rector St., 2, (Trinity Pl.)

St. Nicholas Ave. & 189th St.
Neighborhood Guild of Washington Heights.

Seventh Ave. & 33d St.
Pennsylvania R. R. Station.

State St., 17, (Pearl St.)

State St., 24, (Bridge St.)

Union Square
Battleship "Recruit"

Vanderbilt Ave. & 48th St.
Chatham Hotel

Vesey St., 30 (Church St.)

Vesey St., 63 (W. Broadway)

Wall St., 2 (Broadway)

Wall St., 14 (Nassau St.)

Wall St., 37 (William St.)

Wall St., 40-42 (William St.)

Wall St., 60 (William St.)

Wall St., 64 (William St.)

Wall St., 82 (Pearl St.)

West St., 20 (Morris St.)

West St., 45 (Rector St.)
Bowling Green Neighborhood Association

West 34th St., 45 (Fifth Ave.)
Worth (Outfitters)

West 34th St., Sixth Ave.
McAlpin Hotel

West 39th St., 42 (Sixth Ave.)
Junior League of the City of N. Y.

West 39th St., 33 (Fifth Ave.)
Vacation Association

West 40th St. & Sixth Ave.
Beaux Arts

West 42d St., 228 (Seventh Ave.)
Murray's Restaurant

West 42d St., 41 (Sixth Ave.)
Stern Bros. (Dry Goods)

West 48th St., 129 (Seventh Ave.)
Bristol Hotel

West 57th St., 9 (Fifth Ave.)
Tappe, Inc. (Modes)

West 57th St., 10 (Fifth Ave.)
Bendel's (Millinery)

West 57th St., 200 (Broadway)
Red Cross Auxiliary

West 58th St., 224
Art Workers' Club for Women

West 125th St. and Seventh Ave.
West 125th St. and Seventh Ave.

Whitehall St., 44 (State St.)
New York Produce Exchange

Whitehall St., Foot of
Man. Term. Staten Island Ferry

William St., 52-54 (Pine St.)

William St., 68 (Cedar St.)

HEADQUARTERS, METROPOLITAN CANVASS COMMITTEE MANHATTAN

62 Cedar St.

319 Broadway.

Duane & Lafayette Sts.

Broadway, 596.

E. Broadway, 86.

Prince St., 128.

Delancey St., 77.

Barrow St., 29.

Second Ave., 225.

Fifth Ave., 10.

Second St., 282.

Sixth Ave., 367.

Fifth Ave., 149.

Eighth Ave., 461.

Fifth Ave., 297.

Fifth Ave., 509, (42d St.)

84th St., 183 E.

Broadway, 1308.

83d St. & Broadway.

Third Ave., 953.

Third Ave., 1182.

West End Ave., 916.

Broadway, 2525.

Broadway, 2745.

125th St., 235 W.

Lexington Ave., 1235.

Seventh Ave., 2340.

Third Ave., 1987.

156th St. & Broadway.

St. Nicholas Ave., 1400.

125th St., 121 E.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX BANKS

Boston Road, 960 (Teasdale Ave.)
Twenty-third Ward Bank.

Claremont Parkway & Bathgate Ave.
Public National Bank.

East Tremont Ave., 440 (Park Ave.)
Bronx Borough Bank.

East Tremont & Arthur Aves.
Corn Exchange Bank.

East 149th St., 360 (Courtlandt Ave.)
Bronx National Bank.

East 149th St., 370 (Courtlandt Ave.)
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

East 149th St., 375 (Courtlandt Ave.)
Corn Exchange Bank.

Fordham Road & Decatur Ave.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Park & Tremont Aves.
Bronx Savings Bank.

Post Ave. & 207th St.
Corn Exchange Bank.

Southern Boulevard, 1,060 (E. 160th St.)
Westchester Avenue Bank.

Third Ave. & 187th St.
Twenty-third Ward Bank.

Third Ave., 2,787 (E. 147th St.)
Dollar Savings Bank.

Third Ave. & 148th St.
Columbia Trust Company.

Third Ave., 2,803 (E. 148th St.)
Twenty-third Ward Bank.

Third Ave. & 135th St.
Commonwealth Bank.

Westchester & Union Aves.
State Bank.

HEADQUARTERS, METROPOLITAN CANVASS COMMITTEE BRONX

Alexander Ave., 225.

Intervale Ave., 1,200.

East 149th St., 355.

East Tremont Ave., 470.

New York University.

Marion Ave. & Fordham Road.

Westchester A ve., 2,764.

Broadway, near 200th St.

City Island Police Station.

Gun Hill Road, 609.

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You can make your payments in advance of the schedule of dates and receive your bond just so much the sooner. You can subscribe to as many $100 Bonds as you wish and pay for them on this Partial Payment Plan.

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You help to protect the business life of the nation—the incomes of the American people. You help all workers—all business enterprises. And you send reinforcements to our boys abroad.

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Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway - New York City

YANKEES BEAT RED SOX IN PITCHERS' BATTLE BETWEEN SLIM LOVE AND JOE BUSH

PIPP'S TIMELY STAB UNRAVELS RED SOX

Yankee Favorite Ends Battle of Thrills with Single in the Eleventh Inning.

MILLER HELPS SAVE GAME

His Throw to Plate Gives Love Enough Encouragement to Outpitch Joe Bush.

Wallie Pipp swung his bat with triumph in the eleventh inning of the game between the Yanks and the Red Sox at the Polo Grounds yesterday. His slashing single to centre coaxed Frank Baker over the plate with the run which gave Huggins's lads a 3 to 2 victory over Boston. Pipp's timely tap broke up the greatest pitching duel of the season between Bullet Joe Bush and Slim Love. The game was finished just in time to turn the emotional populace loose into a hard rainstorm.

It was Ed Barrow's first appearance here as manager of the Red Sox, and the new combination looks like a pretty strong ball club. Li Hung Schang, who used to catch for the Athletics, is playing left field and was bothered by the sun. Stuffy McInnis, for so long the first baseman of Connie Mack's $100,000 infield, is holding down third base. Stuffy seems to be one of those players who can play anywhere with grace and ease.

Bullet Joe Bush, another acquisition from the Mackian school of baseball, gave the Yanks six hits up to the volcanic eleventh and had a little bit the better of the flinging duel with Love. Slim, however, grew stronger as the game went along into the night, and, after a sensational play by Elmer Miller in the eighth pulled Love out of a deep hole, he pitched wonderfully effective ball.

That play in the eighth brought the crowd to its feet yelling. In that chapter Bush came to his own rescue and hammered out a single. Harry Hooper pounded a single to right, sending Bush to third. Dave Shean then slammed a high fly to deep centre field, and it looked as if Bush would score easily after the catch and break the 2 to 2 tie.

Miller Saves the Day.

As Miller caught the ball Bush was away down the third base path like a jack rabbit. Miller, without any apparent effort, threw the ball toward the plate. A straighter and more accurate heave was never made on a ball field, for it went like a streak plumb into Truck Hannah's big mitt and he tagged Bush just as he was sliding into the plate with the hurried run.

Hooper went to second on the play and Amos Strunk, another graduate of the White Elephants, was at the bat and looked dangerous. A single would give the Red Sox the game. Strunk cracked a long drive to right field and it looked as if it was going to carry the grand stand wall. Gilhooley romped over to the concrete stockade and plucked the ball just as it was going to crash against the wall. With that kind of support to encourage him, Love did his part after that with credit.

Ping Bodie made himself solid with the bleachers fans when his hit in the seventh pushed Pipp over with the run which tied the score. The bleacherites have reserved their decision on Ping for some time, but their loud admiration broke forth yesterday without restraint. It was music to Ping's ears, for the only reason that Ping plays ball is for the glory—and his salary.

The Red Sox were gay with Love in the first two innings and it looked as if they were going to have a regular Barrow holiday picnic. With one out in the first Shean singled to centre and went to third on Strunk's safety to right. Love unpeeled a wild pitch, which sent Shean home. In the second inning, with one gone, Scott pummeled a triple to left centre and scampered home on Agnew's sacrifice fly to Bodie. Ping's throw home touched the earth before it got to Hannah and bounded over Truck's head.

Huggins Emotional at Last.

The Yanks got into the counting game in the third. Hannah, the first man up, was called out on strikes by Umpire Nallin. The third strike called did not meet the approval of Manager Huggins or Hannah, and there was a general rush for the plate to shout the matter over with the umpire. Huggins was quite emotional. He went at Nallin just as if he was going to get "Strangler" Lewis's head hold on the umpire and squeeze him until he yelled "Uncle." Love smashed a single to left and Schang tried to pluck it from the top of the daisies, but failed. Gilhooley forced Love at second and went to third on Peck's single to right. Gilhooley and Peck then started a double steal. The ball was thrown down to second to head off Peck, and Peck cleverly kept the Red Sox throwing the ball back and forth until Gilhooley had a chance to cross the plate. The Red Sox kicked on that decision, but it did not do a bit of good.

The Yanks tied it up in the seventh. With one out, Pratt singled to right and was forced by Pipp. Bodie then jammed a hard drive to left centre, which Strunk knocked down, but he fumbled the ball trying to pick it up, and Pipp rushed over with the tying run.

The Yanks had a glorious chance to win in the tenth when Bodie doubled and Miller laid down a bunt. Bush tried to get Bodie at third, but all hands were safe. Hannah then walked and jammed the bases, with no one out. Huggins was going to send in Caldwell as a pinch hitter, but changed his mind, and Love hit into a double play. Caldwell then batted for Gilhooley and hoisted a fly to centre field, which, if it had come earlier, would have permitted the winning run to score.

Peck fanned for a starter in the eleventh. Baker singled to right and traveled around to third on Pratt's single to centre. Then up came Pipp and poled a drive to centre, which sent Baker home with the victory.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	1	1	3	0
High,rf	0	0	0	0	0
F'k'naugh,ss	5	0	1	2	4
Baker,3b	4	1	1	2	2
Pratt,2b	5	0	2	4	1
Pipp,1b	5	1	2	9	1
Bodie,lf	4	0	2	5	0
Miller,cf	3	0	0	5	1
Hannah,c	3	0	0	3	1
Love,p	3	0	1	0	0
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	9	33	15

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	2	1	1
Shean,2b	4	1	2	1	5
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Schang,lf	5	0	0	0	0
McInnis,1b	5	0	1	9	1
Hoblitzell,1b	0	0	2	1	0
Scott,ss	4	1	1	5	3
Agnew,c	3	0	0	7	0
Bush,p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	39	2	10	*31	17

* One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Gilhooley in tenth.
Errors—Pratt, Shean.

New York.....000 000 100 01—2
Boston .....110 000 000 00—2

Two-base hits—Bodie, (2.) Three-base hit—Scott. Stolen base—Hoblitzell. Sacrifice hits—Shean, Miller. Sacrifice fly—Agnew. Double plays—Love, Baker, and Pipp; Miller and Hannah; Bush, Agnew, and Hoblitzell. Left on Bases—New York, 7; Boston, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—off Love, 2; Bush, 4. Struck out—by love, 2; Bush, 5. Wild pitch—Love.

College Baseball Results.

At Medford, Mass.—Tufts, 6; Dartmouth, 3.
At Villa Nova, Penn.—Villa Nova, 3; Catholic University, 2.
At South Bend, Ind.—Notre Dame, 9; Indiana, 2.
At Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan, 1; Chicago, 0.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Toledo, 3.
Columbus, 4; Indianapolis, 2.
Milwaukee, 6; St. Paul, 0.
Kansas City, 10; Minneapolis, 1.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 10; Little Rock, 3.
Memphis, 9; Nashville, 0.
Atlanta, 4; Mobile, 3.

Baseball To-day. 3:15 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 2 (11 innings.)
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 6.
Chicago, 19; Detroit, 3.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 8.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	12	4	.750
Cleveland	9	4	.692
Chicago	6	4	.600
New York	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Washington	5	9	.357
Detroit	3	6	.333
St. Louis	4	8	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	13	1	.929
Chicago	9	3	.750
Philadelphia	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	7	8	.467
Pittsburgh	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	9	.357
Brooklyn	4	10	.286
Boston	3	11	.214

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:15.)
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3.)
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

WHITE SOX PILE UP RUNS.

Hit Tiger Pitchers at Will, Scoring a 19-to-3 Victory.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—Hammering three Detroit pitchers virtually at will for a total of twenty-five hits, six of them for extra bases, Chicago scored a 19 to 3 victory over Detroit this afternoon.

James, who started for Detroit, lasted two innings, and gave way to Hall after yielding six hits and as many runs. Hall retired in the fifth after the visitors had added eight more runs to their count. Coveleskie finished the game.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	3	3	2	1	0
Collins,rf	3	1	2	2	1
Weaver,ss	7	3	5	7	5
Risberg,2b	4	2	3	2	*
Jackson,lf	5	2	2	2	0
Felsch,cf	5	2	3	0	0
Gandil,1b	6	0	2	8	0
McMullen,3b	6	3	3	1	0
Schalk,c	1	3	1	2	1
Lynn,	1	0	1	0	0
Williams,p	4	2	1	0	1

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dressen,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Bush,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	4	1
Veach,lf	3	1	0	3	0
Heilman,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Young,2b	3	0	1	2	5
Spencer,o	2	0	0	1	1
Yelle,c	1	0	0	2	1
James,p	0	0	0	0	1
Hall,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	2
aWalker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	14

a Batted for Hall in fifth.
Errors—Bush, (2.)

Chicago .....1 5 0 2 6 3 0 0 2—19
Detroit .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2— 3

Two-base hits—Young, Risberg, McMullen, Gandil. Three-base hits—Liebold, Risberg, Felsch. Stolen bases—Weaver, (3,) Felsch, Risberg, Cobb, (2.) Heilman, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice flies—Risberg, Jackson. Double plays—Young and Dressen, J. Collins and Gandil, Risberg, Weaver, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; Hall, 2; Coveleskie, 2; Williams, 3. Hits—Off James, 6 in 2; Hall, 9 in 3; Coveleskie, 10 in 4. Struck out—By Hall, 1; Williams, 1. Wild pitch—Williams. Losing pitcher—James.

SENATORS RALLY TOO LATE.

George Burns Gets Two Triples in Game Which Mackmen Win, 8 to 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 3.—Philadelphia defeated Washington today, 8 to 6. Shaw, replacing Ayers, with the score tied in the seventh, was hit freely. With two out in the ninth, Washington rallied, and three hits drove Myers out of the box.

Gregg replaced him, and Walter Johnson, batting for Judge, doubled. With runners on third and second Morgan filed out. George Burns drove in half of the local runs, twice hitting a triple with two on bases.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	4	4	2	4	0
Kopp,lf	2	3	1	3	0
Walker,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Burns,1b	4	1	2	11	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Davidson,2b	2	0	0	2	6
Dugan,ss	4	0	1	1	3
McAvoy,c	4	0	1	8	1
Myers,p	4	0	0	0	4
Gregg,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	10	27	11

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	5	2	2	1	3
Milan,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Shanks,lf	5	1	3	4	0
Judge,1b	3	1	1	8	1
aJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Foster,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	4	1
Ayers,p	2	0	0	0	1
bSchulte	1	1	1	0	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	1
cHarrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	6	18	24	12

a Batted for Judge in ninth.
b Batted for Ayers in seventh.
c Batted for Shaw in ninth.
Errors—Lavan, Ainsmith, Dugan.

Philadelphia .....2 0 1 0 1 0 5 1 *—8
Washington .....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—6

Two-base hits—Shotton, Shanks, Lavan, Johnson, Jamieson. Three-base hits—Milan, Burns, (2.) Stolen bases—Lavan, Kopp, Jamieson. Sacrifice hits—Judge, Walker, (2.) Gardner. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 3; Shaw, 4; Myers, 1. Hits—Off Ayers, 6 in 6 innings; Shaw, 4 in 2; Myers, 12 in 8 2-3; Gregg, 1 in 1-3. Struck out—By Shaw, 1; Myers, 2. Winning pitcher—Myers. Losing pitcher—Shaw.

BROWNS' HITS ARE IN VAIN.

Get More Blows Than Indians, but Are Defeated, 5 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—St. Louis outhit Cleveland today, but timely hitting by the latter team, coupled with Davenport's wildness, enabled Cleveland to win, 5 to 4.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Halt,3b	3	0	1	2	4
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	3	2
Speaker,cf	4	1	0	3	0
Roth,rf	3	1	2	3	0
W'gans,2b	3	1	0	2	3
Kavanagh,1b	4	1	1	9	0
Wood,lf	4	0	2	2	0
O'Neil,c	3	0	2	2	1
Groom,p	3	0	0	0	2
aWilliams	0	0	0	0	0
Enzman,p	0	0	0	0	0
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	33	5	9	27	12

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Maisel,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Sisler,1b	5	1	3	9	1
Smith,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Demmitt,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	2	2	4
N'maker,c	3	0	1	7	1
Gerber,ss	2	0	0	2	1
bWilliams	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Johns,ss	1	0	0	1	1
Davenport,p	2	0	1	0	4
bHendryx	1	0	0	0	0
Houck,p	0	0	0	0	1
cAustin	1	0	1	0	0
Rogers,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	35	4	12	27	18

a Batted for Gerber in sixth.
b Batted for Davenport in sixth.
c Batted for Houck in eighth.
Errors—Chapman, Gerber, Davenport.

Cleveland .....0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0—5
St. Louis .....1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Roth, Wood (2.) Three-base hit—Sisler. Stolen bases—Sisler, Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double plays—Sisler and Gerber; Chapman and Kavanagh; Chapman and Wambsgans. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 12. First base on error—Cleveland. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 4; Enzman, 1; Coumbe, 2; Davenport, 5; Rogers, 1. Hits—Off Groom, 11 in 6 2-3 innings; Enzman, 0 in 0, (retired no batter;) Coumbe, 1 in 2 1-3; Davenport, 7 in 6; Houck, 2 in 2; Rogers, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Davenport, 4; Houck, 2. Winning pitcher—Groom. Losing pitcher—Davenport.

Chapman Joins Naval Reserves.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—Deciding not to wait for his draft call, Ray Chapman, star shortstop for the Cleveland Americans, has enlisted in the Naval Reserves. He was placed in Class 1A and was to have been called in the next quota from his district.

BENTON GETS AWAY TO WINNING START

Giants Fall Upon Offerings of Nehf, While New York Veteran Masters Braves.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 3.—The Giants found Arthur Nehf an easy proposition this afternoon, and by hammering the offerings of the little southpaw for eight hits, including a double and two triples, defeated the Braves in the opening game of the series, 5 to 1.

Boston provided the Giants with a sterner opposition than that which they encountered in Philadelphia, but failed to make much headway against the southpaw slants of Rube Benton. Benton, making his 1918 mound début, allowed only six hits, and these were so judiciously distributed that only the minimum damage resulted.

Ross Young, by meeting the first ball pitched to him for a single to left, started the Giants on their way in the opening inning. Young took second on a wild pitch. Kauff rapped the ball at Nehf, but the pitcher's throw to third to head off Young was late, and both Ross and Benny were safe. Burns fouled to Konetchy, but Zimmerman delivered a double to left that scored Young and put Benny on third. Doyle's single to right sent Kauff home, but Zimmerman was cut down at the plate on Rehg's throw to Wilson.

For three innings the Braves went runless, but in the fourth they hung up one tally, and only sharp work on the part of the Giant infielders prevented a tie score. Massey raised a high foul, which Zimmerman caught at the edge of the field boxes back of third base. Herzog singled to right and Kelly singled to centre, Herzog pulling up at second. The pair then worked a double steal, and when Benton passed Rehg the bases were loaded. Smith brought in Herzog with a sacrifice fly to Kauff, and when Benny's return shot through Rariden's legs, Kelly dashed for home and Rehg ran for second.

Benton, backing up Rariden, scooped up the ball, at which Kelly turned back for third. Benton threw to Doyle, who chased Rehg back toward first. Rehg then started for second again and Kelly came for home, but he was out at the plate. Kelly protested so loudly when Umpire Moran declared him out that the arbiter banished him to the clubhouse.

With two out in the fifth, Young beat out an infield hit and Kauff sent a single to right. Burns hit for a triple to right centre, on which Young and Kauff trooped home.

Benton and Kauff accounted for the Giants' last run, which counted registered in the seventh inning. Benton drew a pass and after Young had taken three futile swings at the ball, Kauff tripled to right, scoring the big lefthander.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Young,rf	5	2	3	2	0
Kauff,cf	5	2	2	2	0
Burns,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Zimm'n,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Doyle,2b	4	0	2	4	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	6	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Rariden,c	4	0	0	5	1
Benton,p	3	1	0	0	3
Total	36	5	9	27	17

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Massey,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	1	0
Kelly,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Powell,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Rehg,rf	3	0	0	5	1
Smith,3b	3	0	1	0	3
Konet'y,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Rawlings,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Wilson,c	3	0	0	7	0
Nehf,p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	29	1	4	27	11

a Batted for Nehf in eighth.

New York.....2 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—5
Boston .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Kauff, Burns. Stolen bases—Burns, (2.) Young, Herzog, (2.) Kelly. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double play—Kauff, Benton, Doyle, Holke, Fletcher, and Rariden. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; Nehf, 2. Hits—Off Nehf, 8 in 8; Canavan, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Benton, 3; Nehf, 2; Canavan, 1. Wild pitch—Benton, 1; Nehf, 1. Losing pitcher—Nehf.

CUBS TAKE UPHILL BATTLE.

Get Seventh Game in Row by Downing Matty's Men, 9 to 8.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Chicago won its seventh straight game today by defeating Cincinnati 9 to 8. The locals played an uphill battle, overcoming the lead of the visitors, but lost this advantage when Hendrix lost control in the eighth inning, walking four men.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hollocher,ss	3	1	0	1	5
Flack,rf	5	2	3	1	0
Mann,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Paskert,cf	4	2	1	3	0
Merkle,1b	5	0	2	14	1
Kilduff,2b	4	0	2	2	3
Deal,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Killifer,c	4	1	2	8	0
Hendrix,p	2	1	1	1	1
Weaver,p	0	0	0	0	2
aZeider	1	1	1	0	0
Total	37	9	14	27	15

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	2	2	2
L. Magee,2b	4	0	0	0	0
Roush,cf	4	1	1	6	0
S. Magee,lf	5	1	1	4	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Neale,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Bl'kburne,ss	4	2	0	1	4
Wingo,c	4	1	2	2	0
Bressler,p	4	1	3	1	3
Total	37	8	12	*25	9

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Weaver in ninth.
Errors—Killduff, S. Magee, Neale.

Chicago .....0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 4—9
Cincinnati .....1 2 0 0 0 0 1 4 0—8

Two-base hits—Groh, Flack, Bressler. Three-base hit—S. Magee. Home run—Hendrix. Stolen bases—Zeider, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Hendrix. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Double plays—Deal and Merkle; Hollocher, Killduff, and Merkle; Blackburne and Groh. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 7. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 5; Bressler, 3; Weaver, 1. Hits—Off Hendrix, 11 in 7 1-3 innings; Weaver, 1 in 1 2-3; Bressler, 14 in 8 1-3. Struck out—By Bressler, 2; Hendrix, 1. Winning pitcher—Weaver. Losing pitcher—Bressler.

DOAK HOLDS PIRATES SAFE.

Errors by Buccaneers Also Aid Cardinals to Win by 6 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—St. Louis won from Pittsburgh here today, 6 to 2. Effective work by Doak, the St. Louis pitcher, and timely hitting by his teammates, coupled with costly errors by Pittsburgh, gave the victory to the visitors.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	1	1	5
Baird,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	4	3
Cruise,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Paulett,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Smyth,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Snyder,c	3	1	2	3	1
Doak,p	3	1	0	0	2
Total	32	6	10	27	12

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Caton,ss	5	0	1	1	4
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	10	3
Carey,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	5	3
King,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Bigbee,lf	1	0	0	0	0
M'K'nie,3b	3	1	1	3	3
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	3	3
Miller,p	1	0	0	0	2
Sanders,p	2	0	0	0	1
aHinchman	1	0	0	0	0
bPitler	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	6	27	19

a Batted for Sanders in ninth.
b Ran for Hinchman in ninth.
Errors—Smith, Hornsby, (2,) Caton, (2,) Mollwitz.

St. Louis.....0 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—6
Pittsburgh .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Hornsby, Snyder, Schmidt. Home run—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Paulette, Caton, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Niehoff, Doak. Sacrifice fly—Snyder. Double plays—Hornsby, Niehoff, and Paulette; Sanders, Mollwitz and McKechnie. Left on base—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburgh, 3. Base on balls—Off Doak, 2; Miller, 1; Sanders, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 5 in 9 innings; Miller, 8 in 4 2-3; Sanders, 2 in 4 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Miller, (Cruise.) Struck out—By Doak, 4; Miller, 2; Sanders, 2. Winning pitcher—Doak. Losing pitcher—Miller.

Dunlevy Blanks Rivals.

Evander Childs High School's baseball team shut out the Townsend Harris nine yesterday at the Catholic Protectory grounds by the score of 10 to 0. The game went seven innings. Dunlevy twirled for the victors and furnished one of his best games of the season. He struck out twelve and allowed only one hit.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Evander Childs	4	2	1
Townsend Harris	0	0	0

3 0 0 .—10 15 1
0 0 0 0—0 1 8

Batteries—Dunlevy and Schelberg; Scovall, Wesler, and Lynch.

DODGERS TUMBLE PHILLIES.

Coombs Suppresses Visitors, While Mayer Is Pounded Hard.

There was more dash and spirit in the play of the Brooklyn baseball team yesterday than has been shown this season, and as a result the Robins crowded the Phillies back to defeat in the opening game of the series by a score of 5 to 2. Erskine Mayer was of little avail in holding back the Dodger batsmen, who seemed possessed with the idea of heavy stick work at opportune moments.

Coombs was a factor in the fray, for while the Dodgers were pounding Mayer with fair success Coombs was holding back the Phils by masterly twirling. The hits off Mayer were not so many, but they were juggled together in just the right allotment to bring about runs. Tincup succeeded Mayer after the sixth when Mayer was taken out to make way for a pinch hitter.

Brooklyn assumed the lead from the outset. In the first inning Olson led off with a double, went to third on O'Mara's infield out, and scored on Daubert's sacrifice fly. In the next inning Whitted dropped Johnston's fly, and the latter went to third when Hickman doubled to right. Schmandt's single through short scored Johnston, Hickman taking third and scoring a minute later when an attempted double play failed owing to Bancroft's error.

Brooklyn added the final two tallies in the eighth. With one down, Daubert singled to centre and went to second when Meusel fumbled the ball. Myers's hit past Pearce brought him home. Myers was caught stealing, but Johnston was passed and stole second and scored when Hickman tripled to the fence in left centre.

The first Boston score was made in the seventh. Whitted doubled to left and scored on Meusel's hit to centre. In the eighth Meusel carried a run in. He singled to left and scored on Tincup's two-bagger.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	1	1	3	2
O'Mara,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	8	0
Myers,cf	3	0	2	7	0
Johnston,lf	3	2	2	0	0
Hickman,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Schmandt,2b	4	0	2	1	2
Wheat,c	3	0	1	4	2
Coombs,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	29	5	10	27	9

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	5	0	0	1	2
McG'ffig'n,2b	1	0	0	2	0
Pearce,2b	3	0	1	3	3
Stock,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	8	2
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Meusel,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Burns,c	4	0	0	8	1
Mayer,p	2	0	0	0	3
Tincup,p	1	0	1	0	1
aFitzgerald	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	8	24	16

a Batted for Mayer in seventh.
Errors—Pearce, Whitted, Meusel, Tincup.

Brooklyn .....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 .—5
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Stock, Whitted, Tincup, Olson, Hickman. Three-base hits—Hickman, Schmandt. Stolen base—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Coombs. Sacrifice fly—Daubert. Double play—Luderus and Pearce. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Coombs, 1; Base on balls—Off Mayer, 1; Tincup, 1; Coombs, 3. Hits—Off Mayer, 6 in 6 innings; Tincup, 4 in 2. Struck out—By Mayer, 2; Coombs, 2. Winning pitcher—Coombs. Loosing pitcher—Mayer.

SUNDAY GAME IN TANGLE.

Ebbets Refuses to Let Robins Play at Harrison Park Tomorrow.

The gauntlet was thrown down to the National Commission yesterday when the proposed plan of having the big league teams play games at Harrison Park in Jersey on each Sunday during the Summer encountered another obstacle in the refusal of Charles Ebbets, owner of the Brooklyn National League Club, to allow his team to compete in the opening game tomorrow against the Philadelphia Club. Early in the day Ebbets had a conference by telephone with Harry Hempstead of the Giants and Colonel Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees, and following this sent the following telegram to John K. Tener, President of the National League, and Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission:

"In conference with Hempstead and Ruppert today we deem it inadvisable to play game at Harrison next Sunday as advertised in today's papers, pending later consideration of the subject." This word was concurred in by William H. Baker, President of the Philadelphia Club.

The question of territorial rights is one of the vital issues at stake, and owing to the protests of International League clubs that their territory would be violated if the big leagues played here, Ebbets was threatened if the schedule was followed.

Four of the major league clubs have now practically defied the National Commission, which, it is understood, ordered that Sunday games be played at Harrison Park. They are, in addition to Brooklyn and Philadelphia, the Red Sox and the Yankees. The latter two teams were originally scheduled to play the opening game at Harrison, but this was abandoned when Colonel Ruppert did not take kindly to the idea. Then came the substitution of Brooklyn and Philadelphia, with the result that has been mentioned.

Ebbets said that if he were an owner of an international League club under the existing circumstances he would most certainly protest against the invasion of territorial rights by the

SIGN TRADE TREATY WITH NORWEGIANS

War Board Permits Exportation of Food and Other Supplies Needed in Country.

SHE WILL HELP OUR ALLIES

Agreement Provides That Our Shipments Must Not Find Their Way Into Germany.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The signing of a general commercial agreement between the United States and Norway, the first agreement of the kind to be entered into by America with one of the North European neutrals was announced tonight by the War Trade Board. Under the agreement Norway is assured of supplies to cover her estimated needs so far as they can be furnished without detriment to the war needs of the United States and its allies, and Norway, on her part, agrees to permit the exportation to America and its allies of all Norwegian products not needed for home consumption.

It is provided that none of the supplies imported from the United States or its allies or forwarded with the aid of American bunker coal shall go directly or indirectly to the Central Powers or be used to replace commodities exported to those countries. This applies to anything produced by any auxiliaries to production obtained under the agreement.

The agreement was signed by Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous explorer, who was sent here on a special mission by his country.

The agreement enumerates the quantities of foodstuffs, fodder, fertilizer, textiles, metals, and minerals, rubber and miscellaneous commodities which Norway is entitled to receive. Norway is to furnish among other things, nitrates, iron ore, metals used in hardening special process steels, timber for mine props, wood pulp and other exports, particularly for the Allies. America's own requirements in the way of imports from Norway being relatively small.

"It is, of course, provided that none of the supplies imported from the United States or its associates, or forwarded by the aid of American bunker coal shall go directly or indirectly to any of the Central Powers or be used to replace commodities exported to those countries," says a statement by the War Trade Board announcing the agreement. "A further but easily comprehensible proviso stipulates that nothing manufactured, grown, or produced by means of machinery, implements, fuel, lubricants, or other auxiliaries to production imported under the agreement is to be exported to the Central Powers. Guarantees, too, are to be exacted by Norway in the case of any re-export to neutrals against a benefit to Germany or any of its allies from such re-export.

"Bunker coal and supplies for ships carrying the supplies to Norway will be furnished and such vessels will not be seized or hampered by the United States and associated Governments, though the powers of inspection and supervision necessary under war conditions, are of course retained.

"The agreement, which in its terms is considered most liberal to Norway, represents an arrangement satisfactory to both parties, the American representatives having some time ago informed Commissioner Nansen that they accepted the final Norwegian proposal as a basis for the completed agreement.

Believes Public Will Indorse It.

"The War Trade Board believes that this liberality toward Norway and the sacrifices which this country is making to place at the disposal of that country the supplies of which Norway stands in need will be understood and indorsed by the American people, in view of the attitude which Norwegians have adopted and maintained in adhering to their right and obligation as a neutral seafaring nation and public carrier to keep their shipping in operation regardless of the menace of the ruthless, unsparing German submarine attempting to enforce an illegal piratic holdup of the world's commerce; of Norway's unwavering adherence to its neutrality in the face of heavy German pressure.

"It will be remembered that, according to figures published a short time ago, Norway has paid a heavy price in 1,500,000 tons of shipping destroyed and 1,000 lives sacrificed as toll to the German submarines to maintain this political and maritime neutrality. Norway in addition, alone of the northern neutrals, is absolutely dependent upon outside imports of food and supplies to maintain her national existence, and is not, aside from fish and fish products, a food-exporting nation.

"Not all the supplies enumerated in the schedules are to come from the United States, but will be made accessible to Norway, which is to draw as large a part of these supplies as practicable from these other sources. Arrangements are also being made for licensing to Norway for a long list of so-called 'nonessentials' not covered by the agreement.

"The completion of the Norwegian agreement represents in a way a triumph for methods of open diplomacy, since the negotiations were, it is recognized, decidedly furthered by the publication some time ago for open discussion of the terms of the American proposal to Norway and of the Norwegian reply to it. Tribute is paid by the War Trade Board to the eminent qualities of Dr. Nansen, which have done so much to make the negotiations a success."

The principal items on the list of supplies for Norway include 300,000 tons of bread grains, 200,000 tons of foodstuffs, 14,500 tons of coffee, 50,000 tons of sugar, 10,000 tons of pork and beef, 20,000 tons of oil seeds, 76,250 tons of mineral oils, 250,000 tons of iron and steel, 40,000 tons of phosphate rock, and smaller quantities of many other products.

Dr. Nansen, having successfully completed his mission, called at the White House today and said good-bye to President Wilson.

NORWEGIANS JUBILANT.

But Newspapers Warn Public Against Expecting Too Much.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 3.—Public feeling approaching jubilation has resulted from the announcement in the newspapers that Dr. Nansen had signed an agreement in the United States for an exchange of necessities for the people of this country in return for Norwegian shipments. Nothing is yet known of the details, and some newspapers advise their readers not to expect too much from the settlement immediately.

The Tidens Tegn expresses confidence in Dr. Nansen's "strong will and unfailing uprightness," and adds "only a week ago we were told that America had demanded conditions which it would be treachery to accept. We cannot believe that Dr. Nansen accepted conditions unworthy of our national dignity."

Wellesley to Limit Commencement.

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 3.—The senior class of Wellesley College voted today to eliminate the usual commencement festivities in June and to devote the fund set aside for this purpose to the purchase of Liberty bonds and surgical dressings. The concert, senior play, garden party, and float, long regarded by students and alumnae as the attractive events of commencement week, will be dropped this year, and all the graduating ceremonies, including the baccalaureate sermon, will take place on Friday, June 14. There are more than 300 members of the senior class.

ACTORS TO GIVE TWO PLAYS.

One at Daily Matinees and Another at Night on Co-operative Basis.

The method of operation to be pursued by the Actors' and Authors' Theatre, Inc., upon their taking the Fulton Theatre under their management later in the month, was the subject of an informal discussion at a dinner of the organization last night at the Hotel Des Beaux Arts. Those present included Edwin Milton Royle, President of the organization; Augustus Thomas, Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Mrs. Thomas A. Wise, George Henry Trader, Hilda Spong, and Minnie Dupree.

The Actors' and Authors' Theatre plans to give plays at the Fulton Theatre on a co-operative basis, beginning in about three weeks. The first play to be presented, it was said last night, probably will be a patriotic piece by Captain H. H. Hughes, now stationed at Fort Myer. For this first piece, it was declared, practically an all-star cast had been obtained. All of the players, regardless of their professional standing, will be paid $50 a week, but will also be given a share of the profits. Royalties to authors will vary, plays having been offered free of royalty by several well-known dramatists.

It will be the plan of the organization to present two bills simultaneously, one at the matinees, which will be daily, and one at night. All new plays will be presented first at the matinees, and later played at night if their reception justifies it. The main purpose of the organization is to provide employment for players between the periods when they are regularly engaged by commercial managers, and also to provide a laboratory in which plays which might not otherwise be produced will be given a hearing. Both long and short plays will be produced. The organization has been capitalized at $50,000, about half of which has been subscribed.

A public meeting of the organization will be held at the Fulton Theatre on Monday afternoon, at which time addresses will be made by a number of prominent actors and authors.

GIVE MUSIC OF THE WAR.

Columbia University Chorus's Program Includes "Stand Up, America."

Music growing out of the war and its impress on a European composer of distinction marked the concert of the Columbia University Chorus last evening in Carnegie Hall, where recently another choir had produced Florent Schmitt's "Chant de Guerre," a voice from the French battlefields. Sir Edward Elgar's "The Spirit of England," heard for the first time in America on the present occasion, echoed another side of war, the spiritual effect on those at home.

Remote from conflict, the challenging "Fourth of August" was contrasted with two episodes of poetic elegy, "To Women" and "For the Fallen." Elgar's music, in its measured tread, carried a suggestion of the call to war, the marching men, darkly seen as through a veil. His text, from Laurence Binyon's "The Winnowing Fan," rose to a climax impressive in its sincerity, a lament for the slain on foreign fields, "known to the heart of their own land as the stars are known to the night."

There was a patriotic moment later when Edward Horsman's "Stand Up, America," conducted by the New York composer, brought an American audience spontaneously to its feet. Mme. Laura Tyszynska-Howe made an address, followed by the Polish hymn, Herbert Witherspoon sang "The Marseillaise," Dan Beddoe carried the tenor airs in the Elgar work, and Claudia Muzio and Mary Jordan also assisted in Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which, like "The Spirit of England," was conducted by Walter Henry Hall.

Soprano and Pianist in War Benefit.

Alys Michot, a French soprano of evident experience, and Lester Donahue, the pianist, who is about to join America's army, gave a benefit concert in Aeolian Hall last night for American artists affected by the war. Miss Michot was heard in airs from "Manon" and "The Barber of Seville," and Mr. Donahue played music of Bach, Chopin, and Debussy. There were patriotic speeches and the audience waited late for visiting French soldiers who were among the invited guests.

Organ Recital at Holy Rood Church.

Frank P. McNulty will give a free recital on the new organ of Holyrood Church at 179th Street and Fort Washington Avenue on Sunday afternoon, assisted by Maud Morgan, harpist, and H. T. Burleigh, baritone. The recital is in part to meet the expense of the organ, recently installed.

GOVERNMENT TO SEE WHERE STEEL GOES

8,000 Tons of Pig Iron Taken from Mill for Another Doing War Work.

75 PER CENT. CUT IN AUTOS

Passenger Cars May Be Further Curtailed to Help in Ship Construction.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Every ton of steel and pig iron in the country virtually has been commandeered by the Government for war purposes, and any surplus remaining after war needs are met, will be distributed to non-war industries under strict Government supervision. This was learned officially today, following publication in New York of minutes of a meeting there last Friday, attended by the chief steel men of the country, and J. Leonard Replogle, Director of Steel for the War Industries Board. At that meeting Mr. Replogle announced the Government's new policy to guarantee a constant supply of steel for the nation's war activities. He told the steel men they would be required to devote their entire capacity to war orders, and they signed a pledge agreeing to this program.

Eight thousand tons of pig iron were taken today from a large mill engaged in less essential work and shipped to a steel mill doing war work, which was about to close down because of pig iron shortage. Similar action has been taken more than once during the last few weeks, and the practice will be continued whenever steel mills and plants engaged in non-war work have steel for the Government's war requirements.

The passenger automobile industry, one of the largest consumers of steel of the so-called less-essential industries, will be among the first to feel the effect of the new policy. Representatives of 75 per cent. of automobile manufacturers of the United States are to meet next Monday a Government committee composed of P. B. Noyes, Director of Conservation of the Fuel Administration; George N. Peek, Director of Finished Products of the War Industries Board, and Mr. Replogle.

The official announcement that the Government's and allies' steel requirements will necessitate a 75 per cent. curtailment of the passenger automobile industry, or possibly a greater restriction. Voluntary agreement to this program will be asked, but the Fuel Administration is prepared to enforce such a restriction on manufacture of this kind of automobiles. A voluntary 30 per cent. curtailment is now in effect.

Figures in the possession of the War Industries Board and the Fuel Administration show that during 1917 1,000,000 passenger automobiles were made in this country. This year's production, if manufacturers were permitted to carry out the program they announced to the Government, would be more than two million cars. This is declared to be sufficient steel to build 9,000,000 dead weight tons of shipping. Other less essential industries, large users of steel, will likewise be affected, particularly commercial and private building construction.

AVIATOR HEALY KILLED.

Cadet O'Hanley of Garden City Injured by Fall at La Jolla.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 3.—Flying Cadet Nicholas Healy was instantly killed and Cadet O'Hanley's ankle was broken as a result of an airplane accident today at La Jolla, near this city. According to reports from La Jolla, the airplane fell in a spinning nose dive from an altitude of about 500 feet after the cadets had made a forced landing for some unknown reason and had started up again.

O'Hanley's home was in Garden City, L. I.

DEMOTE WOODS INSPECTORS

Tierney and Mead Now Captains —Enright Refuses Reasons.

Following rumors that police officials alleged to have been active in favor of Mayor Mitchel in the last campaign were to be punished, Inspector Frank A. Tierney and Inspector Charles S. Mead were reduced yesterday to Captaincies. When asked why the two men had been reduced Commissioner Enright said: "No reason at all." He would not discuss the matter further.

Both Inspectors were in high favor under Commissioner Woods. The ability of Inspector Mead had earlier been recognized by Commissioner Bingham, against whom Commissioner Enright, then a Lieutenant, brought suit for damages. Inspector Mead studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1906. Under Commissioner Bingham, Inspector Mead organized the Legal Bureau of the department in 1907. He became a Captain in 1915 and was made an Inspector on Dec. 4, 1917, in the last month of Commissioner Woods' incumbency. Inspector Tierney joined the department in 1896 and became an Inspector in 1915. Both men have fine police records.

Captain Dominick Henry, who had been an Acting Inspector, was made a full Inspector. He is President of the organization of Police Captains and a strong personal friend of Commissioner Enright. He was placed in charge of the fourth district, the so-called "upper tenderloin." Captain Charles A. Formosa was also promoted to an Inspectorship. He had previously been an Inspector from 1911 to 1915, when he was reduced by Commissioner Woods.

GOVERNMENT DOES BAKING.

Runs Six Big Buffalo Shops When Unpatriotic Bakers Strike.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 3.—The Federal Government went into the baking business here today to meet a situation created by a strike of 200 bakers in twenty shops. All wage demands had been granted by the master bakers, but the men demanded a reduction of sixty minutes a week and refused to leave this question to arbitration.

James B. Stafford, Federal Food Administrator, commandeered three of the largest bakeries, ordered them to discontinue all baking except bread, and instructed the bakeshops where strikes were in force to get their supply of bread from the Federal bakeshops.

Men who would strike on such an issue in the present crisis, Mr. Stafford said in a letter, were not 100 per cent. American.

"This is no time to mince matters," the letter continued, "and any organization that will jeopardize the safety of the country in such a crisis is not patriotic. I do not think the rank and file of the men realize this, but I do think there is an element among them who have misinstructed them and made them blind to the loyalty and devotion which they owe to this Government which is protecting them and their children."

Following a conference with master bakers, Mr. Stafford added three more bakeries to those working for the Government, these with the three commandeered at midnight having a total capacity of 200,000 loaves daily. This amount, it was said, would supply the city's normal demands.

CAMP GRANT GRADUATES.

New Yorkers Win Honors at Officers' Training School.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The names of the following men from New York, New Jersey, and New England were included in the list made public today by the Adjutant General of the Army of the graduates of the Third Officers' Training Camp conducted at Camp Grant, Ill., under the direction of the Commanding General of the 86th Division:

COUPER, D., Lester Av., Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., Inft.
DECKER, H. P., 167 Archer Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Inft.
FRASER C., Monticello, N. Y., Inft.
HAYES, A., Woonsocket, R. I., Inft.
HOGAN, R. W., Monticello, Me., F.A.
MOORE, R. J., Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Inft.
MORGAN, C. L., Mystic Conn., F.A.
MULLARNEY, P. J., 180 East 123d St., N. Y. C., Inft.
O'REILLY, M., 228 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Inft.
RAWSON, J. L., West Townsend, Mass., Inft.
SNYDER, W., Long Eddy, N. Y., Inft.
VIALL, R. S., Plattsburg, N. Y., F.A.
WHITFORD, W. G., Nile, N. Y., Inft.
WILLIS, G. E., 329 18th Av., Long Island City, N. Y., Inft.

The graduates will be placed on eligible lists and commissioned as Second Lieutenants when suitable vacancies occur.

SHIPPING BOARD'S GOAL 13,500,000 TONS A YEAR

Can be Done by Launching Three Vessels a Year from Each Way in Nation's 157 Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Working at full capacity, the 157 shipyards now established in the United States will be able to turn out approximately 13,500,000 tons of shipping each year if three ships are launched annually from each of the ways. Most of the recent launchings have been accomplished in a much shorter time than that from the laying of the keel.

The United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation are putting forth every effort to obtain the highest efficiency so that, with the completion of the big Government-owned fabricating yards, the nation will be in a position to supply enough shipping for all of the men who can be trained this year and next.

There are at present 398 ways for steel ships. It is proposed that contracts for steel ships will call for an average of about 8,000 tons each, and this program under the "three ships from each way" estimate would provide 9,552,000 tons.

The ways for wooden ships number 332, and these, on the same time basis, with wooden ships averaging 4,000 tons, would provide an additional 3,984,000 tons, giving a total of 13,536,000 tons without taking into consideration construction work which may be done on concrete ships.

Here is what has been accomplished since the Emergency Fleet Corporation took over the shipbuilding industry:

Steel contract ships launched, 18; tonnage, 136,250.

Steel requisitioned ships launched, 183; tonnage, 1,195,887.

Wooden ships launched, 35; tonnage, 108,500.

Total of steel and wooden ships launched, 236; tonnage, 1,440,627.

Steel contract ships delivered, 4; tonnage, 35,200.

Steel requisitioned ships delivered, 134; tonnage, 942,171.

Total of steel ship deliveries, 138; tonnage, 977,371.

U-BOAT SINKINGS STILL EXCEED SHIP OUTPUT

Colby Declares More Vessels Were Sunk Last Month Than America and England Built.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—"During the year 1917 German submarines sank more than 10,000,000 dead weight tons of shipping—11,000,000 would be nearer the truth"—said Bainbridge Colby, member of the United States Shipping Board, before a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association today.

Last month, he said, the sinkings exceeded the combined tonnage built by Great Britain and the United States during that month. More than 11,030 large British steamers have been sunk since the war began.

"The submarines today," Mr. Colby continued, "are sinking ships faster than are built at present, and the only way to cope with the underwater assassins is to build ships with such a frenzy that the lanes of the ocean will be choked and the submarine pirates will be beaten. We must have the ships. I want to see a million men in the shipyards; I want to see all non-essential industries stopped so that ships may be built. The submarines are still sinking more ships than are being built. Without ships we cannot send men, food or munitions to the other side. It is for our workingmen, our employers to realize that we can, by their enlightened impulse, achieve that unity of purpose which will win for us."

As a result of this exposition of the havoc wrought by the German U-boats the committee unanimously adopted a resolution pledging its fullest support to the Government shipbuilding program.

Holden Evans, President of the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, announced that they had laid the keel of a vessel yesterday which he promised would be launched in fifty days.

A White Paper, published March 22, 1918, placed the gross merchant tonnage lost in enemy action in 1917 at 6,623,623 tons, distributed as follows:

Period.	British.	Foreign.	World's Total.
First quarter.....	911,840	707,533	1,619,373
Second quarter...	1,361,870	875,064	2,236,934
Third quarter....	952,938	541,535	1,494,473
Fourth quarter...	782,880	489,954	1,272,843
Total.....	4,009,537	2,614,086	6,623,623

The same White Paper revealed the output to be as follows:

Period.	British.	Foreign.	World's Total.
First quarter....	246,239	282,200	528,439
Second quarter..	249,331	377,109	626,440
Third quarter....	248,283	368,170	616,453
Fourth quarter...	419,621	512,402	932,023
Total.....	1,163,474	1,539,881	2,703,355

The net loss for the year was shown to be 3,920,268 tons; the net loss since August, 1914, 2,632,297 tons.

SHE WINS $25,000 VERDICT.

Manicure Charged F. G. Noble with Dragging Her Into Divorce Suit.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Platzek returned a verdict of $25,000 yesterday for Miss Anna Dickhoff, a manicure, in a suit against Frank G. Noble, Vice President of William Baumgarten & Co., interior decorators, of 715 Fifth Avenue, because of occurrences in Mr. Noble's apartment at the Savoy Hotel on the night of Feb. 23, 1917. The plaintiff testified that she was summoned to the apartment by Noble in her professional capacity, and that when she got there she found him in a bathrobe, but he told her Mrs. Noble would be in shortly. She then saw him go to a window and signal to some one in the street. While she was manicuring his fingers two men forced their way into the apartment and said they "had the goods" on Noble.

The plaintiff said she left the apartment at once and learned the next day that she had been named as co-respondent in a suit for divorce brought against Noble by Mrs. Jessica Noble of 755 Park Avenue. She filed an answer denying the charges, and Mrs. Noble then attempted to withdraw the action, but was not permitted to do so until after the court had ruled out all the allegations affecting Miss Dickhoff and had compelled Mrs. Noble to pay her costs. Noble was fined $200 later in Special Sessions on Miss Dickhoff's charge of assault. She sued him for damages, alleging that a manicuring and hairdressing business she had established had to be abandoned because of the troubles brought on her by the Nobles. The case was not defended by Noble.

Whitman Banks on War Record.

Governor Whitman, talking on patriotism last night before the members of the Kings County Republican Club of the Fifth Assembly District, Greene Avenue, near Broadway, Williamsburg, intimated that he thought his Gubernatorial war record would result in his re-election. After asserting that his terms had been free from scandal, he recounted the State's contributions to the national forces, and added: "We shall stand on our record."

Wooden Soles for Army Shoes.

BROCKTON, Mass., May 3.—Experiments with wooden soles as a substitute for leather in army shoes have been ordered by the Government, it was learned today. An order for 1,000 soles to be made from maple and poplar wood has been placed with a firm in this city. The manufacturers assert that a saving of nearly 82 a pair can be made if the sole is found to answer requirements.

ARMY CLERK IS ARRESTED.

Also Three Dealers Charged with Giving Him Bribes.

Lawrence Goldman, a clerk employed in the purchasing office of the Army Transport Service of the Quartermaster's Department, was arrested yesterday, charged with having accepted bribes for assisting dealers in wartime needs in getting Government contracts. Three of the latter were also arrested. They are William C. Colson, agent of a concern which makes lifeboats at Cos Cob, Conn., who is accused of paying Goldman $1,000 on Feb. 28; Thomas B. Galbraith, representing the Combination Rubber Company, and John Craven, a broker in chemicals and other army supplies. Craven is charged with having offered Goldman $25 on Jan. 5, and Galbraith with having offered him $200 to pass a contract for fire hose. United States Commissioner Hitchcock held Goldman in $5,000 bail and the others in $3,000 each for examination on May 18.

It was said that $100,000 worth of contracts were passed by Goldman which might not have been accepted except for the assistance given the bidders by Goldman. The latter is thirty-two years old, is married, and lives at 50 Harmen Street, Brooklyn. Suspicion was aroused against him when some of the supplies failed to give satisfaction, and Federal officials asked Police Commissioner Enright to have an investigation made. Lieutenant George Busby discovered that Goldman was apparently living beyond his means and that deposits aggregating $5,000 had been made in a bank by Goldman in the name of his wife. Prosecutor Stephenson said that he believed that the frauds had been going on since Jan. 1.

BENEFIT

For dependents of American, Canadian and British Soldiers from New York fighting with the Canadians—
under the auspices of the
CANADIAN CLUB OF NEW YORK
15th Band—Coast Artillery Corps
LOVAT Kiltie Pipe Band.
The following artists have patriotically volunteered their services—
Miss Julia Marlowe, Mr. Henry E. Dixey,
Mr. E. H. Sothern, Miss Frances Alda,
Mr. Percy Grainger, Miss Julia Arthur,
Mr. Riccardo Martin, Mr. Geo. MacFarlane,
Miss Evelyn Starr, Miss Eva Gauthier,
The Blue Devils, McCarthy Kids.
Raymond Hitchcock, Master of Ceremonies.
Thrilling war stories will be told by returned wounded heroes.

HIPPODROME
SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 5TH.
Seats Now on Sale at Box Office, 50c to $5.00. Boxes seating 4 to 12, $50, $75, $100. War Tax Exempt.

Liberty Land
69TH REGIMENT ARMORY
Lexington Ave. & 26th Street
LAST DAY
Polish Day Program—2 P. M.
Final Feature Program 8 P. M.
GOVERNOR WHITMAN
will deliver the final address of the Third Liberty Loan at "Liberty Land."
LIEUT. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA
will conduct the 69th Regiment Band.
THE BLUE DEVILS FROM FRANCE
will make their last appearance at "Liberty Land."
MAJOR KOZLOWSKI of the Polish Military Commission in France
will speak in behalf of the Liberty Loan.
Last opportunity to see the big exhibition of war material from the battlefields of France. Tickets free at the Armory.

CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday Aft., 2:30 P. M., May 4
JOINT RECITAL
SASCHA JACOBSEN
JOHN POWELL
Entire House Reserved—25c & 50c
BOX OFFICE OPEN.

OWING TO THE ELABORATE PROGRAM MR. SOUSA WILL OPEN GERALDINE
FARRAR'S
PATRIOTIC MUSIC FESTIVAL
Aid of State Women's War Relief.
PROMPTLY AT 7:50
TOMORROW (SUND.) NIGHT
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Unprecedented Program of Stars.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Farewell Recital
NOVAES
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

CHOICE SEATS GALA CONCERTS TOMORROW NIGHT.
METROPOLITAN & HIPPODROME, & Best Seats for HARRY LAUDER
JACOBS THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38 St.
Phones Greeley 4188-4189-4190-6442.

Consoli TICKET OFFICE, Tel. Bryant 6515 7877-7878
Metropolitan Opera House. Patriotic Musical Festival, Sunday, May 5.
GERALDINE FARRAR, JOHN McCORMACK, ZIMBALIST & ALL STAR CAST.
Centre seats all parts of the house. 1438 Broadway, (FORTIETH-FORTY-FIRST STS.)

TYSON & CO.
GOOD SEATS FOR D. W. GRIFFITH'S "HEARTS OF THE WORLD," AT THE 44TH STREET THEATRE.
On Sale at All of Our Offices.

MOTION PICTURES.
44th ST. THEATRE 2ND MONTH D. W. Griffith's SUPREME TRIUMPH HEARTS OF THE WORLD STILL TURNING THOUSANDS AWAY
THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR
Twice Daily 2:10 & 8:10 | EVGS. & SAT. MAT. 25c to $1.50. OTHER MATS. (inc. Sun.) 25c to $1.

BROADWAY
THEATRE, 41st Street and Broadway.
'THE TWO SOUL WOMAN'
with Priscilla Dean.
SECOND BIG WEEK.
The Fadettes Lady Orchestra.
Summer Prices Now in Effect.
Mats., All Seats 25c. Nights, 25c & 50c.
Continuous from Noon to 11:30 P. M.

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-50c. Loos $1
ENID BENNETT in "The Biggest Show on Earth." Soloists and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

RIALTO 20 30 & 50c Times Square.
BILLIE BURKE in "Let's Get a Divorce." Soloists, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA

STRAND B'WAY AT 47TH ST.
GERARD'S MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY
Doors Open 10:30 A. M. Continuous to 11:30 P. M. No Advance in Prices. Mats. 20-30-55. Eve. 30-40-55.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
DOROTHY DALTON "LOVE ME."
—in—
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 20c & 50c, incl. tax

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, "Hawks & Doves."
10, 20, 30

Last Call! Loosen Up! Buy Liberty Bonds!

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15
Prices 50c to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.00.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S
RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY
The Rainbow Girl
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF.
ZIEGFELD STARTS 11:30.
NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee TODAY at 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
The Off Chance
MONDAY. Seats Now. The New 3 Act Comedy, Preceded by Barrie's "THE NEW WORD."
BELINDA

GAIETY BROADWAY & 46 ST. Evgs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY, 2:30.
SICK-A-BED
Biggest LAUGH-maker in town.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
43d St., East of B'way. Phone Bryant 7410. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY and Thurs., 2:30.
A Marriage of Convenience
STAR CAST INCLUDES
BILLIE BURKE
HENRY MILLER

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:30.
EUGENE WALTER'S
NANCY LEE
CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20.
GOING UP
The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
FLO-FLO
The Pinch Hitter of the Musical Comedy Season.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE B'WAY, 40 ST.
LAST MAT. TODAY FAREWELL TONIGHT
HARRY LAUDER
SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES.
OLCOTT
CHANGED to "ONCE UPON A TIME"

PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Today, 2:30.
SEE THE GIRL WHO SINKS THE GERMAN SUBMARINE, in The Military-Naval Sensation
7 DAYS LEAVE
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
POLLY WITH A PAST

VANDERBILT WEST 48 ST.
OH LOOK!
LAST 2 TIMES. Evs. 8:20. Mat. TODAY. With HARRY FOX, Melody, Mirth, Chic, Comely Chorus.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. TODAY, 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evgs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Wed.
A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. TODAY, 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. WED.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH
with Florence Moore

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25-75c.
"ODDS & ENDS of 1917"
Next Week—"The Man Who Came Back."

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN"
GLOBE MAT. TODAY.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
Mat. Today 2:15 | LAST 2 WEEKS | LAST SAT. MATINEE BUT ONE.
Evgs. at 8:15.

HIPPODROME..... Special
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:15
Under auspices of
THE SALVATION ARMY
GOV. WHITMAN, EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD AND COMMANDER EVANGELINE BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY WILL GREET THE HONOR MEN SENT BY PERSHING.
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SEVENTEEN

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE NEED HELP

The report from Berne that, according to a Petrograd dispatch received there, "the Bolsheviki are trying to "unite the Russian Socialists, with the "object of effecting a coalition Gov- "ernment capable of demanding a re- "vision of the Brest-Litevsk peace "treaty," and that they have already released from prison members of the Kerensky Cabinet who "have accepted Government positions," finds a curious confirmation in a Paris dispatch to our neighbor The Sun, published on Wednesday, in which this intimation of Bolshevist purpose is given:

> A leading Bolshevist has confided to a French diplomat that his co-workers are trying to reconstruct the Government with the assistance of members of the Menshevist party, or even with the help of the Cadets. The Bolsheviki are not prepared to make great concessions, and will not choose powerful members of the rival parties except in a supreme emergency.

If this is true, it is evident that the Bolsheviki have been driven to the expedient of organizing a coalition Government in the hope of saving themselves yet a little while from the rising wrath of the Russian people. There is no indication that they intend in good faith to temper the radical rigor of proletariat rule through the Soviets by inviting really influential leaders of more moderate opinion to take part in the councils of the Government. It is more probable that they have in mind the creating of the appearance rather than the reality of a Government more representative of the Russian people and of Russian opinion. It is a move that, if not correctly interpreted by the Governments of the Allied Powers, may involve very grave dangers for them and for the Russians.

When the revolution occurred, a little more than a year ago, the Russian people were filled with joy. It was like the coming of the millennium. At last, after centuries of autocracy, after innumerable revolutionary attempts, liberty had come. The word "svoboda" was on every lip. Under the Provisional Government and under the Kerensky Ministry there was a nearer approach to liberty than the Russians could have hoped for during the preceding years. But the organizers of Russian liberty were not men of sufficient strength and resolution to guard and maintain it. In a few months they were overthrown, overwhelmed by the elements, not very numerous, but organized and determined, aided all the time and powerfully by the German agents and propagandists that worked among them, who seized the power of the Government and established proletariat control. The new Government was anti-social, it represented the will and purpose of the class struggle, it was not anti-German. It is hardly possible any longer to doubt that LENINE, at least, was acting under German direction, in the German interest. There were many others like him, and their influence was very great in the successive acts and policies, beginning with the disorganization and disbandment of the army and ending in the complete surrender of Russia into the hands of the Germans at Brest-Litovsk, which wrecked Russia as a nation and brought on the dreadful ills which now afflict her.

Under the rule of the Bolsheviki and of the local Soviets throughout Russia, the new-born liberty has been strangled in its cradle, the Russian people have known no freedom. The Bolsheviki dispersed the Constituent Assembly, a representative body chosen by the people themselves. No meetings are permitted save those of the Bolsheviki, no newspapers are allowed to appear save those which advocate their principles and support their Government. The doors of Russian prisons have closed upon many of the ablest and best men, sincere friends of Russian liberty, true representatives of real Russian opinion. That is not the worst of it. A people may be ruled by a despot and yet be reasonably happy and contented if they are permitted to make a living, if they have enough to eat and the wherewithal to clothe and shelter themselves. That is not true of the Russian people today. The industries of Russia are broken up, practically destroyed. The transportation system is disorganized. Production is at a dangerous minimum—even Germans are complaining that by refusing to plant crops the Russians have violated a provision of the treaty. Throughout large areas of the old Empire the people are dangerously near to starvation, their suffering is so great that intimations are given that in some provinces there is danger of social disorganization, when every man will be forced to look out for himself. Capital, of course, is in hiding or has been seized by the Bolsheviki, as the peasants were persuaded to seize so many of the landed estates.

Information comes from many sources that the eyes of the Russian people have at last been opened. They see that the Bolsheviki are the authors of their distress, of their ruin. They now understand that with all its promises of ease and plenty for the masses as the result of proletariat war upon capital and the bourgeoisie, a socialistic government is death and destruction for those who were to be its beneficiaries. Highly significant evidence of the disillusionment of the Russian people and of their changed feeling toward the Bolsheviki may be seen in the attitude of the Russians and Americans of Russian birth here toward the Liberty Loan. All over the east side there have been multitudes of enthusiastic workers for the loan and subscriptions have been large. These people are deeply concerned for the interests and for the future of Russia. If they were for a time misled by the specious program of the Bolsheviki, they see the truth now, they know that the fruits of proletariat rule in Russia are of the bitterest, that instead of deliverance LENINE and TROTZKY have brought misery and a new slavery, the worst of all, enslavement to Germany. They see that the only hope for Russia now is the triumph of the Allies, and they willingly give their aid and their money to fortify our Government for the prosecution of the war.

While Russians here turn to the Allies for succor, there is no little danger that in Russia itself circumstances might lead many of the people to seek help from another quarter. In extreme distress men will accept relief from anybody who can give it. The Russians have been misled before, they might now, in their suffering, be deceived into the belief that even under German control they would be better off and happier than under the rule of the Bolsheviki. They would say that they could hardly be made more miserable. The imminent danger is, therefore, that any approach to recognition by the Allies of the Bolshevist Government, to co-operation with it, will be looked upon by the Russians as a move to give aid and encouragement to their worst enemies, to the very men who have brought them to their present desperate straits. A not unnatural or surprising result of such overtures to the Lenine-Trotzky Government would be a general appeal to Germany for help. It could hardly go far in relieving present Russian distress, it would go so far in serving German interests that the Imperial Government would instantly seize upon the opportunity to secure, so far as possible, the adherence of the Russian people to its cause. No very skillful propaganda would be required to convince great bodies of Russians that by uniting with the Bolsheviki the Allies had declared themselves to be the enemies of Russia, for it is very evident that the impression is growing there that the Bolsheviki are the people's enemies.

If the Allies could by any means reach the great mass of the Russian people, they could forestall Germany, they could initiate movements that would overthrow the Bolsheviki, they could lay the foundations of a movement that would deliver Russia from the grasp of Germany, and, it may be, ultimately put the Russians in a position to give them important reinforcement and aid in bringing the war to a nearer conclusion. It would be a task of very great difficulty, calling for the highest exercise of allied statesmanship and diplomacy. Necessarily, it would be a work undertaken through channels of civil communication, with military support. The beginnings might bring discouragement, but it is not alone their own interests in the war that the Allies have to serve. It is a work of humanity, of the greatest magnitude, and urgent. Its aims would be the deliverance of the Russian people from both the Bolsheviki and from the Germans.

CLOSING THE LIBERTY LOAN.

This morning the Liberty Loan needs a smaller addition than was reported yesterday morning as necessary to make the quota. That the addition will be enough to assure oversubscription is sure, for the campaign is ending, as it began, with strong support from New York. The starting impetus was given here and the finish will be led here. The country reported yesterday an addition for the day leaving but 2 per cent. untaken, but New York's share was 35 per cent. of the increase. There is no reason to doubt that New York will fill its quota. There will be a late closing today, and $75,000,000 was subscribed after Thursday's tabulation was ready for Friday's papers.

Every State west of the Mississippi has filled its quota. The remarkable response to the President's purchase on the installment plan of a $50 bond is characteristic of this campaign as distinguished from the earlier ones. The President's subscription of thousands had small effect compared with his committing himself to weekly payments. The worker who makes the same arrangement will do more for himself than for the country, and well for both. The country will profit by his economy, and the savings from his wages will make him secure against a rainy day. These are flush times for wage earners. Some are choosing to spend more in proportion that they earn more. It is a short-sighted view, and explains much of what happens to keep the poor poor. When wages are up goods cost dear, and money spent buys smaller satisfactions. In human experience there are alternations of high and low wages, high and low goods. Those long-headed enough to save high wages can use them to buy cheap goods, and make a profit on their patriotism.

Secretary MCADOO urges that those who can should buy Thrift Stamps with the interest of $160,000,000 which the Government is about to pay on May 15. Not all can buy bonds, but anybody can buy Savings and Thrift Stamps, and thus earn interest on interest, again killing two birds with one stone by enabling the Government to pay its way with the money saved for the individual's use when money will be harder to get than now. No more is likely to be heard about the comparison with the German loan. The totals are not very different, but Germany would delight to have dollars instead of marks, whereas nothing could induce us or anybody else to make the exchange.

Although the loan closes tonight, only approximate figures are to be expected. For several days there will be additions from outlying States, counties, and cities. The changes will be only in details. The broad popular response everywhere is on the record beyond removal. Also is on the record that New York adjusts itself to the emergency, whatever it may be. Now there will be an interval when people can apply themselves to their own affairs, in preparation for another appeal with easy confidence that the country, like New York, is equal to the emergency, whatever it may be. The country never was more united, nor was prosperity ever more widespread, nor the excellence of the cause ever surpassed. The end crowns the work, and Germany will rue the day that it ever began a struggle that will never be abandoned until it is finished.

RAISING AN ARMY TO WIN THE WAR.

The proposal to authorize the President to summon to the colors as many men as he may consider necessary to win the war will hardly find favor with Congress. It is the President's function to command the armies of the United States, not to raise them—that is the concern of Congress under the Constitution. Chairman DENT of the House Committee on Military Affairs has introduced a bill providing for increase of the army up to 5,000,000 men. "It seems to me," says Representative DENT, "that is as large an army as we can possibly use at this time." It would certainly insure as large an army, excluding the force now in France, as could be transported overseas in the next two years.

It may be assumed that if the President could be invested with sole authority to raise armies he would not send to France between May, 1918, and May, 1920, more than 5,000,000 men, less those required for military duty in the United States and its dependencies. Representative KAHN was for dispatching 6,000,000 men to France in two years, when interviewed in Washington recently, but as the Dent bill has his support it may be supposed that the transportation experts have told him what the shipping limitations will be.

At this point it should be said that more than 5,000,000 soldiers may be needed to defeat the Teutonic Powers decisively. Congress should plan for more millions, but with the understanding that it takes time to organize, train, equip, and transport great armies. The controlling factor in the problem is ships. It is known just how many are available for transport purposes now, but how many will be available at this time next year cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. Our facilities will become progressively greater, but the maximum number of troops transportable in 1919 would average less than 200,000 a month. Most of the shipping experts would say that an average of 200,000 a month was not attainable. While planning for an American army adequate to the titanic task of bringing about the military defeat of Germany and her allies, no matter how long the war lasts, it would not be the part of wisdom to authorize at this time the raising of greater forces than could be sent to France in the next two years. Congress at its next regular session, perhaps a year from now, could provide for still another addition to the army, to be transported to France in the Summer of 1920, so that there would be an unbroken procession of troops crossing the Atlantic to the end of the war.

The operation of the draft is also an important factor in the problem. There are said to be 1,800,000 men in Class 1 who could be called to the colors. When Congress adopts the joint resolution, including all those who have become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, the total of available men in Class 1 will advance to 2,500,000. Under the Dent bill, if the army should be raised to a strength of 5,000,000, (there are 1,600,000 man in France and undergoing training,) it would be necessary to add 3,400,000 to the land forces. Class 1 would be short 900,000 men. Therefore it would become necessary to draw on Class 2 or to make a change in the minimum age limit.

Another factor in the problem which must have consideration is camp and cantonment accommodation. The War Department should prepare to build more barracks, hospitals, quarters, warehouses, and storerooms, and without delay. As soon as troops move out to take passage for France, drafted men can move in, but the present facilities are woefully inadequate, if our land forces are to be increased to 5,000,000 men and the procession of troops across the Atlantic is to be maintained.

The whole subject will be thrashed out by Congress, the sooner the better. It would be well to err on the side of large numbers, but they should be definite. The effect on Germany of action by Congress to call men to the colors until 5,000,000 are under arms for service in France, with no delays in equipment and training to be tolerated, would be far more impressive than a direction in blank form to the President to raise as large an army as he deems necessary to insure victory.

WARTIME TRADE ADJUSTMENTS.

With one accord the steel trade of the nation has bound itself to abandon commercialism and devote its output to the use of the Government for war. In all the world outside the United States there is not more coal and iron than there is in this country alone, and the larger part of that other half is devoted to the same cause as the American half. Germany's perception of the meaning of these facts was revealed when it seized the French deposits as its first act of war after crossing the Belgian border. Without these deposits Germany could not hope to sustain its struggle, and if allowed to retain property stolen from its neighbor, France is deeply hurt industrially. Thus the war of the iron and coal trades of the world resembles the war between the nations in that it is a war between honest industry and robber commerce. Earlier in the war it was thought that Government requirements would take under a quarter of the nation's resources, but now the calculation is that there will be left for general trade less than the proportion which it was thought that the Government would need. In such conditions there can be no such thing as dullness in the iron trade, and with the iron trade busy there is surety of trade activity.

The New York State Industrial Commission has tabulated the changes in the various trades. The ordinary building trade is depressed, and Secretary MCADOO has abandoned even governmental buildings. But this deficiency is more than made good by Government requirements in other directions. For example, the Government is building in this neighborhood eleven million feet of storage warehouse floors. That alone would rival the erection of the Equitable Building and would be a fair year's work, but it is only one item of many. The diversification of the Government's needs is shown by the fact that one leading carpet factory is now running its machines 90 per cent. on the production of duck. Wool, too, is under Government requisition; and railway orders from the Government are on a scale exceeding anything received from the railways themselves for several years. The building material industry is safe to put 100,000,000 tons of freight on the railways. Thirty million feet of lumber were used in the cantonments, and now they are to be enlarged for the growing army. Before the war there were buildings enough for all of us, and now there is more room in them for those who are left behind. Against the decrease in ordinary building projects there is to be placed $288,000,000 of Government engineering and building work, according to the record down to March.

The gain is more than the loss, and the demand will be placed where it will do most good. It is not too much to say that the war has regenerated the highly competitive steel industry. The members of the trade are co-operating under Government leadership in a patriotic effort to meet public demands with only fair profit. The Government will regulate the priorities, and assist the contractors to keep down the cost of materials. The plans run for months, even years, ahead. In rails alone there is ninety-two weeks' work ahead, of ship plates there will not be enough until the submarines are mastered, and there are foreign orders behind the domestic orders. Wages will not be low under such conditions. Money will not be scarce, bank credits will be available for all who can get materials, there being a surplus from those whose orders are not on Government account, and therefore who must be idle in the interval between placing themselves under the new conditions. No section of the country can escape the summons to activity in the work of spending money for the Government and against Germany. This is stirring news, not depressing. Capital challenges labor in the excellence of its response, and labor makes a good response. The material and moral reactions are surprisingly good, and need only to be kept so.

OUR TURN NOW.

When the war broke out all good Germans were instructed to hate Russia, as its originator. Later it became more advisable to hate England, so the German people were ordered to hate her, and did so. Now hate is being organized from headquarters against the United States. This country is being portrayed as a greedy monster whose aim is the commercial conquest of Europe. The Cologne Volkszeitung, for instance, calls upon "the whole of Europe, including, of course, England and France," to unite against the American Mammon. The World truthfully says that this is the best possible evidence of the fact that we have at last become a real danger to the German rulers—that "the German General Staff never proclaims "national hatred except when it is "afraid"—but it adds:

> Even so, how, as reasonable beings, are we to account for the lunatic idea that France and Great Britain, to whose aid this mighty force is sweeping, should turn upon it and make common cause with the enemy?

Germany does not expect it, and there is nothing "lunatic" about the expectation which she really does entertain. She does not expect that the Governments of France and Great Britain will be fools enough to believe its nonsense, but she does expect that there will be plenty of fools in those countries who will. It is a mistake to estimate this campaign of hate as mere panic and rage. It is carefully calculated and very intelligent. Judge the future by the past. What has been the purpose of these campaigns of hate when directed against other countries? By that we can tell what is the purpose of this one.

The German newspapers which print these exhortations in obedience to orders are giving the cue to their propagandists and accomplices in enemy countries. When, for instance, Great Britain was painted in German newspapers as the crafty originator of the war, the German agents in the United States saw the signal thus hoisted and instantly obeyed it, and the whole course of their labors was bent in the direction indicated from Berlin. In the same way the German newspapers gave the cue to the German propagandists in Italy, and there the seeds of distrust against both France and England were sown with devastating results. The signal is being hoisted again. These articles in the German press are signals to the German agents in England, France, Italy, and South America—perhaps especially in South America. They know now what line to take. They will not labor with the Governments of those countries, any more than they did when the other campaigns of hate were under way; but they will labor with the ignorant, with the fools, with the pacifists, in those countries, with the purpose of inspiring distrust and fear of the United States. It is not a "lunatic idea." It has worked well in some cases, though never as well as Germany probably hoped; it has never, except for a tragic moment in Italy, produced great results, but it has produced some results, enough to warrant Germany in trying it again, this time at the expense of the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

By No Means a Fiend in Human Form.

Many people are taking a wrong view of the pro-German teacher whose departure from Vassar has just been firmly and very properly accelerated by the Federal authorities. It is not necessary, or even justifiable, to see in her opinions evidence of a deep depravity on her part. They only show that the young woman is a German, a peculiarity which she could not well help, and while it is a little more surprising, from the American standpoint, that she, having education and intelligence, should remain as ignorant of the facts with relation, say, to the sinking of the Lusitania, as the dullest peasant in East Prussia, the phenomenon should be familiar by this time.

Miss RICHRATH ought to know—she has no excuse for not knowing and in a way does know—that even if the Lusitania really had been armed and loaded with ammunition to be used in killing Germans, instead of being entirely unarmed and carrying no ammunition, it still would have been an abominable crime to sink her until after visit and search had demonstrated the nature of her cargo and her passengers and crew had been removed to a place of safety. In forgetting or denying these facts, however, she does only what has been done in scores of cases by the German "intelligensia" and illustrates a form of mental blindness found in all lands and well known to the student of humankind. All of us find it lamentably easy to believe what we want to believe, and ignore what we do not want to see.

That Miss RICHRATH would do what she could to advance German interests is more than probable, but the freedom with which her sympathies are expressed shows plainly enough that she is not either a professional or an amateur agent of the Kaiser. Such agents guard their tongues far more carefully than she does, and her frankness in defining her hopes and preferences makes her about the least dangerous of our enemy aliens.

This is not to say, or even to hint, that her removal from Vassar was unjustified or that her internment for the duration of the war would be undeserved. It is only to declare that her courage in speaking her mind at such cost to herself was far less reprehensible than silence and spy-work, and that her conduct here has been about what we would all expect that of a patriotic American woman's to be if she had been caught in Germany by the outbreak of the war and unable to get away.

Soldiers from Far Away.

For our own men who are now walking the streets of New York after learning by experience what it means to fight the Germans in France we feel a thrill in which mingle fervent admiration, pride in the recognition their courage and ardor have so soon won from the other fighters at the front, and a trace of honest envy. For the "Blue Devils" we have another thrill, different, though it goes as deep, and yet a third for the English and Canadian soldiers who on their various high errands here give us by their bearing and the look in eyes that have looked long on noble and dreadful things a new appreciation of the task in which we soon hope to take an equal part.

And now the Australians have come to meet with a new emotional reaction, peculiar in that, though they have journeyed further than any of the others, they are of a type familiar to us. Big and long and lean, their like can be found all over what used to be our "frontier"—that "out West" once distant from "the East," but now so near. Not all of them are veterans, but all of them look and act as if they were, and veterans of just about the sort we expect ours to be when they return from the wars.

It is not easy to see in the faces of these antipodeans any clear traces of the agonies and the disappointments suffered by them on the bare, brown hills of Gallipoli. They are not depressed, at any rate, by what they endured in that most ill-fated expedition, and though success was not theirs, it is evident that the thought of defeat, there or anywhere else, has not entered their minds. A special something is theirs for which "vivacity" is not exactly the right name, though near it. Certainly of weariness they show not a sign, as they make here the brief halt in the voyage around the world now so nearly completed. It is a hint of eagerness and haste to be again where there is waiting for them more of the work they know how well to do that they manifest in their quick, light movements.

They have the responsiveness of the French, with the solidity and more than the sturdiness of the other British troops.

None who sees these Australians can doubt their right to take their place among the world's finest soldiers, and not as military machines, blindly obeying orders, but as men fully understanding what they are about, ready to do and, if necessary, to die for a cause they have judged and known to be good.

A Ravager Laments His Work.

It is with a sort of humiliation—with the sort of embarrassment or mental sickness sane people feel when they hear the ravings of a madman—that one read yesterday the report made by the Kaiser's personally chosen chronicler of what the master of the German people said and did when he had before his eyes a typical illustration of what the war he started has brought upon the world.

The horror of the spectacle impressed him, in one way, much as it would, as it does, other beholders, but so far was he from seeing its lesson or meaning that he could only wish that thousands of the Germans who are not soldiers might stand where he did and so get his realisation of what Germany had been spared by the prowess of its armies! That, of course, is nothing else or less than lunacy—a complete misunderstanding of obvious facts and clear implications.

With even a remnant of ordinary intelligence, the Kaiser's wish is quite the last one he would have expressed or felt, for unless the excursionists for whose presence on the battle line he yearned were as mad as himself, they would have felt, not gratitude to him for what they had escaped, but an agony of well-justified terror as they thought of what was likely to happen to themselves when the day of reckoning came. For not many of them now can believe that he struck to ward off a blow—not many fail to know that their present danger is of his own creation.

And on the battlefield the Kaiser bemoans the destruction of French cities and picks violets to send to the Kaiserin! The impulse to laugh at him turns into a shudder of disgust. His very existence is a sort of indecency, not fit for honest eyes to rest upon.

A Nimiety in Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking up the word "nimiety" in the dictionary today I found a rather interesting illustration from Coleridge, as follows: "There is a nimiety, a too-muchness, in all Germans." We certainly can feel the truth of this at the present time.

M. S. BLISS.

New York, April 30, 1918.

THE NEW ARMY.

Hark to the tramp of our millions of soldiers,
Splendid and steady, with eyes stern and grave,
Bearing before them a Star-Spangled Banner—
Who, can you say, are these heroes so brave?

They are America's spirit incarnate,
See on their faces that glorified light!
Summoned to join all the forces for Freedom—
Finest and best, armed with strength and with might!

Why are they joyous, these millions of soldiers?
Why are heads high and their shoulders unbowed?
Why, though they're facing both darkness and danger,
Look they so eager, exalted—so proud?

Why, they're America's spirit incarnate,
Privileged now to go forth to the Line!
Consecrate, laureled, the choice of a Nation,
Finest and best—could *they* sigh or repine?

God speed you onward, ye millions of soldiers,
Loved of your country, its joy, its life's breath!
Great your devotion, but greater your glory,
E'en though the march leads to anguish and death.

For you're America's spirit incarnate!
Facing the sunrise that follows the night!
Yours to join battle for Justice and Freedom—
Finest and best—yours to win the Great Fight!

LOUISE POND JEWELL.

CALLS TAINTED NEWS A PERIL TO PUBLIC

F. W. Lehmann Uses the Argument in Defending Associated Press Against Hearst.

EXPLAINS PROPERTY VALUE

Attorney Tells Supreme Court That Publication Does Not Relinquish Agency's Rights to News.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Presentation of arguments on the petition of the International News Service—the Hearst service—for dissolution of injunctions restraining the organization from pirating Associated Press news was completed today in the Supreme Court. The case was taken under advisement and there was no indication as to when an opinion would be rendered.

In presenting The Associated Press's side of the case, Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis, urged the court to sustain the lower court in enjoining the Hearst service from taking Associated Press dispatches from bulletin boards and early editions of newspapers receiving The Associated Press service. He contended that there was a property right in news and that if that principle were overturned, chaos would result, making impossible the establishment of a responsible system of gathering news.

Senator Johnson of California, in making the concluding argument for the Hearst service, argued that the very principles to which The Associated Press objected in this suit, the taking of news by one organization and using it as its own by another, has been common since "time immemorial," and that both services had been guilty of the same practice. He paid particular attention to the legal phases of the case, declaring the question of property right in news had been up for consideration before the courts in a number of instances. He cited the so-called Tribune suit in which The Chicago Tribune endeavored ineffectually to prevent The Associated Press from carrying certain news items taken from a London newspaper during the Boer War, and efforts of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Times to enjoin certain New York newspapers from printing Rear Admiral Peary's story of his trip to the North Pole, to which exclusive rights had been obtained.

"News, as disseminated by the many journals of the country," Mr. Lehmann argued, "is powerful to shape public conduct. If its influence is to be on the side of good, rather than upon the side of evil, the business must be in clean hands and conducted by honest methods. If it comes to the public from tainted sources and by tainted means, the news itself will not escape contamination."

Property Right Continues.

Mr. Lehmann presented argument at length and referred to decisions to uphold the contention that publication of news does not relinquish the property right in it.

"News is unlike any material commodity," said he. "In the field of general news, whether it is gathered and disseminated by a co-operative association of newspapers or by an agency conducted for pecuniary profit, it is obvious that the paper which is permitted simply to appropriate the news without payment of any kind would have a great advantage over its competitor who had paid for it or had shared in the labor and pains of getting it.

"In the case of newspapers published in the West the conditions would be worse. Because electricity outruns the apparent movement of the sun, we can clip the news appearing in the New York morning paper and send it to any paper in the Mississippi Valley or to the west of that in ample time for publication in the regular and even in the first editions.

"Any person doing this would have a great advantage over The Associated Press. What The Associated Press got through the diligence and daring of its correspondents at more than one battle-front, and at the additional cost of transmission by cable across the Atlantic, this man would get sitting securely at a safe desk in New York by the mere use of a pair of scissors.

"May the product of the news gathering activities of The Associated Press, intended, so far as concerns current publication in the daily papers, exclusively for its own members, be appropriated in the manner suggested by the International News Service and sold by it in the course and conduct of its business as a news agency in competition with The Associated Press?

"That is the question presented by this case, and it is answered by counsel for The International News Service boldly in the affirmative.

News Consists of Report of Facts.

"News, they say, is an account of facts and events, and in facts and events no one can have any exclusive right. This is conceded. But the facts and events themselves are not news. The report of them is news. Before the fact can be reported it must be ascertained. Somebody must be where he can get knowledge of it, and he must be a person of intelligence and experience, competent to determine whether what has happened is of interest and importance enough to constitute news, and he must provide for prompt transmission or conveyance of the information he has gotten to the place where it will be put in course of distribution for publication as part of the day's news.

"The Associated Press does not create the facts or produce the events of which it endeavors to give first information to its members, but it does create. It does produce the news budget which gives such information. And to create, to produce this news budget requires human effort of every kind from the hardest toil to the highest integrity, attended sometimes by the gravest perils. It requires also the expenditure of money to second and sustain the human effort. The elements of labor, skill and capital thus essential to the production of a news report are themselves elements of value and are property, entitled to protection as such. Why is not that true of the product itself? It is throughout the civilized world the subject of barter and sale. And because a news report, as a news report, has value and pecuniary value, the International News Service takes that of The Associated Press and sells it to its own clients for dollars and cents in hand paid.

"They say that a mere budget of news is not literature and so is not the subject of copyright, and even if it were we have not complied with the copyright laws, and so are not entitled to the protection it affords. Fundamental principles of justice announced in copyright cases may have application here, but the formal law of copyright has no place. Has not the complainant some right of property in the daily news report it produces and a right which a court of equity will protect? Are not the practices of the petitioner complained of by the respondent and admitted by the petitioner unfair as against a competitor, and will not a court of equity enjoin them?

Charges Unfair Competition.

"There is here at one and the same time a taking of property of The Associated Press and unfair competition in business. Counsel for petitioner say that unfair competition exists only where one dealer sells his product as being that of his competitor. In such case they say there is a double wrong which the law interferes to prevent, viz., the fraud upon the public who do not get what they believe they are buying, and the injury to the fair dealer who has been deprived of a customer.

"What right of the International News Service is denied or impaired by enjoining it from taking our news and selling it to others? The source of all property right is labor. All commercial values are created by labor of some kind. The product of field, forest or factory is the result of toil. The good will of a merchant's business is created by years of labor and pains. The right to values thus created may, of course, be acquired by purchase or exchange. They are produced that they may be sold or exchanged. Here is a news report, created by labor and held for sale and exchange. The International News Service did not create, and has not acquired it by purchase or exchange. When it is enjoined from boldly taking it and selling it, what injustice does it suffer? It is simply prevented from reaping where it has not sown. No ethical argument is adduced or can be in support of the petitioner's claim. It is the endeavor to get something for nothing, and has so impressed every court which has had occasion to deal with a like contention."

Asked by Justice Brandeis if the question involved in the case was not one of unfair competition between two news agencies instead of the broader question of property right in news, Samuel Untermyer, representing the Hearst interests, said there was no question of unfair competition. There is no claim of subterfuge or misrepresentation involved, he said, but lower court injunctions give news a property right that not only affects the news gathered by The Associated Press, but also local news which the newspaper members of that organization collect and which is of no use to the organization.

"Aren't you taking the news so you can give it to the public?" asked Justice Pitney.

Mr. Untermyer replied that the news was taken and sent out by the International News Service without any effort being made to deceive the public and that it was to be published for the benefit of the public.

"So does The Associated Press," quickly interjected Justice Pitney, "and they are spending money and time in getting it."

ART NOTES.

The May Collection of Ancient Japanese and Chinese Objects.

An exhibition of ancient Japanese and Chinese objects and of Japanese color prints collected by the late Frederic May is now open at the American Art Galleries. Mr. May was the kind of collector who assembled works of art for his personal enjoyment, because he loved to have them accessible and his own, and not because he had made up his mind to achieve a collection. Howard Mansfield in his introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition says: "Japanese art in whatever form, and the art of China and Korea in the form of porcelains, pottery and jade, were to Mr. May's eye an unfailing attraction which apparently he could not often resist, and he seemed to be seldom able to bring himself to part with any object of Oriental art that he had acquired. His collection as a whole, therefore, is not only illustrative of the extent and variety of art creations in the Far East, but shows the collector's wide range of taste while equally revealing his marked individual preferences;" and Edward S. Morse calls attention to the fact that the Japanese in recent years have been buying back their treasures, which bring higher prices in Japan than they bring here. The collector of the present day will find in Mr. May's very general and almost unsifted collection not only objects of unusual charm, selected with discriminating taste, but objects of importance from the point of view of the salesroom. The group of fine lacquers will have a particular attraction for those who see the art of the Far East at its best in work done on a miniature scale and with a passionate patience in the development of a surface quality.

The color prints form by far the largest section of the collection and range from Moronobu of the seventeenth century to Hiroshigi of the nineteenth. Among the interesting eighteenth century prints are Kiyomitsu's "Girl Catching Fireflies," of exceptional quality, a superb tryptich by Torii Kiyonaga, showing women engaged in domestic occupations in a courtyard near the Sumida River; Hiroshigi's beautiful "Bow-shaped Moon," an impression of which recently brought in Tokio the equivalent of $400, and nine of the ten prints comprising the rare series, "Chi-e No Ume," by Hokusai, one of them, "Surf Fishing," a magnificent impression in perfect condition.

An important and exceedingly rare print by Toyokuni in the style of Utamaro is the portrait of the popular waitress Ohisa of the Takashima Tea House, in a kimono of exquisite red, the three tones of "beni" having the freshness of the first printing.

The catalogue by Mr. Gookin is a fine example of scrupulous and instructive work of this kind. To a print that has been "faked" in an attempt to make it pass for a great rarity, he gives, for example, almost a page of careful description of the faking process for the benefit of print buyers unfamiliar with it.

The sales take place on the evenings of May 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Class in Military Camouflage.

A feature of the exhibition of the New York Evening High School of Industrial Art this year is the work of the class in military camouflage. Two tables perfectly modeled and in scale show sections of Van Cortlandt Park, sizzagged by trenches, scarred by shell holes, pitted by gun fire, and otherwise marked by modern agencies of destruction, are on view. A first-aid dressing station is shown; there are splintered rocks, dugouts, listening posts, &c., practically all the characteristics of a battleground as it would appear in this country if the fighting were taking place in the region depicted.

Pictures by Charlotte B. Coman.

The paintings of Charlotte B. Coman are on view at the Macbeth Galleries. It is, perhaps, an impertinence to consider the exhibition from any point of view save that of its merit and charm, but the fact that Mrs. Coman has passed her eighty-fourth birthday without losing her power to enjoy and translate for others the beauty of the outdoor world is so inspiriting as to justify mention. She is generally known as the painter of a certain phase of nature, when both near and distant objects are more or less veiled by delicate mists, but the present exhibition, which contains only recent work, includes a number of pictures in which the detail of the scene is fully developed. The "Chickens' Breakfast," "Path to the Village," "The Little Stone House," are examples of close observation and careful drawing, and possess with the more generalized canvases unity of color and tone. The artist strikes a lyric note of youth and joy, without sentimentality and with sincerity both of feeling and workmanship. The exhibition closes May 9.

Salmagundi Sale.

The annual auction sale of mugs, comprising twenty-four examples painted by well-known artist members of the Salmagundi Club, is to take place in the gallery of the club at 47 Fifth Avenue on Tuesday evening, May 7, at 9 o'clock. The proceeds of the sale go to the library fund. Among the artists represented this year are J. Francis Murphy, Alexander Shilling, W. Granville-Smith, Franklin Booth, Thomas Shields Clark, Norward McGilvary, and others. Admission is by invitation or visitor's personal card.

WOMEN IN UPROAR OVER GERMAN PRESS

Hiss Miss Reiffert for Objecting to Resolution Aimed at Teuton Papers.

QUESTIONED HER LOYALTY

8,000 Members of New York City Federation in Patriotic Demonstration at the Astor.

Patriotism, red hot, seethed in the hearts of the members of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in the Hotel Astor yesterday, and as a whole the federation rose with a great clamor to denounce what it considers the "boche spirit in one of its members," tried to down her with hisses, and was on its feet with such a strong "over the top" spirit that it looked for a time as if the convention would end in disorder. Trouble came when the federation started to pass a resolution presented by its Chairman of the Committee of Americanization and Citizenship, Mrs. W. Sporborg, for the suppression of publications in the German language.

Miss Edith Reiffert, a lawyer, and ex-President of the Society of American Women of German Descent, rose to object. She did not get far in her remarks, for the 3,000 women who filled every inch of the big ballroom were on their feet to protest with hisses and shouts.

The resolution was a long one, the substance of it to which Miss Reiffert took exception being contained in part of the last phrase: "Therefore be it resolved that the City Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention assembled, go on record as indorsing the suppression of German publications during the period of the war."

"There is no bill before the Legislature embodying just what this resolution expresses," Mrs. Sporborg said, "only one for the surpression of everything German. We can only indorse this in spirit, but while I believe any woman would rather listen all day to loyal sentiments expressed in German than seditious sentiments expressed in English, still we are in a fight with everything German in this country."

"Here! here!" cried Charles Bittner, a young American in khaki on the platform. "I wish I could tell some of the things I know."

Rouse the Fighting Spirit.

"The only way to go into a real fight," continued Mrs. Sporborg, "is with full steam on. Rouse your own fighting spirit and let the enemy know it. This spirit and let the enemy know it. This keeps up your own morale and undermines that of the other fellow. If Germany knows that we repudiate everything German—its culture, its trade, its customs, and its very language—it will know we mean business, that we mean vigilance, that we mean victory, and that we are going over the top."

There was enthusiastic response to this address, and the women were in fighting trim when Miss Reiffert rose and started by saying:

"Two men in the Senate have repudiated the suppression of all German publications as un-American—"

Hisses were heard at once, every one shouting while Miss Reiffert could be heard calling:

"You place yourself in the category of snakes when you hiss."

"I protest against this," she added because it is not just to German-Americans."

"There are no German-Americans," shouted several women.

Mrs. John Francis Yawger, the City Federation President, was on her feet, pounding with the gavel and crying: "Keep calm! Keep calm! you will all have a chance to speak." One of the women sitting in a front seat rushed to the platform and seizing an American flag that lay upon the speaker's desk stood in front of the big excited throng waving it.

Most of the women were talking at once, and Miss Reiffert, growing more pale as the confusion increased, but holding her ground, finished her sentence:

Convention in Confusion.

"I say it is not democratic or according to the principles of my country."

The last words, "My country," the excited women took to mean Germany, and the confusion redoubled.

"She ought to be 'reported,'" cried Mrs. Roy Emery Fletcher, and Mrs. Belle de Rivera, founder of the federation, came to the front of the platform, raising one hand for quiet.

"What do you mean when you say 'my country'?" she asked.

"The United States. I have no other country," said Miss Reiffert.

"We are all citizens of America," said Mrs. Yawger.

There were cries of "Question! Question!"

"The question is, is this federation going to indorse this resolution?" said Mrs. Sporborg. "Everything else is out of order."

"We will take a rising vote," said Mrs. Yawger.

There are only 350 delegates representing as many clubs belonging to the federation who are entitled to vote, but every woman in the ballroom, with one exception was on her feet.

"I go on record as opposed to this resolution," said Miss Reiffert.

This occurred at the morning session of the convention, which quieted down for luncheon. The afternoon session went on quietly but marked with great outbursts of patriotic enthusiasm for the remarks of the speakers, who were Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Colonel John T. C. Tillson, and Suffragan Bishop Burch of New York. Magistrate William McAdoo spoke on "Probation." The women's patriotism rose to a high pitch of excitement, and they shouted with enthusiasm during Dr. Wise's speech when he said:

"We will keep up this war until the damning Prussian foot is out of Belgium. We will send word to the Kaiser that war was made in Germany, but peace will be made in America."

Talked on Health Situation.

It was an outlet for the enthusiasm of the women, and they shouted themselves hoarse. They were equally enthusiastic when he took up civic patriotism, and applauded and laughed with delight when he told of a "certain city in Oklahoma where the head of the Health Department allowed himself to be forced out of office rather than betray the health of the citizens."

"This city has a Mayor as has New York," said Dr. Wise. This Mayor is known as the Municipal Marcelline. He dares to insult the intelligence of his people by asserting greater knowledge of their needs than trained, educated, and capable officers he has himself chosen to serve the people. When you ladies take up your burden as citizens I hope you will remember this Mayor. There are legal ways whereby such officials may be removed from office and such men should be told plainly that if forced to do so the people will make use of these means. This kind of talk is being made in Oklahoma and somebody ought to make it in New York, and I am the one to do it."

Mrs. Yawger, President of the federation, was asked at the close of the meeting if any action would be taken against members showing undue interest for Germany.

"No," said Mrs. Yawger. "They will not be happy here; there will be a natural process of elimination. That will be better. They will be among the missing."

"We will freeze them out," said Mrs. De Rivera.

TOWN BANS GERMAN PAPERS

Montclair Makes It a Misdemeanor to Sell Them.

According to an announcement made yesterday by the American Defence Society, Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, who has been leading the fight to have German language papers suppressed in New York for the duration of the war, has opened a drive to persuade theatre managers here to stop advertising in the enemy language newspapers. Mrs. Field, it was stated at the American Defence Society Headquarters, has obtained from S. L. Rothapfel, manager of the Rialto and Rivoli Theatres, a promise to abstain from advertising in the papers she would bar.

In Montclair, N. J., the Board of Commissioners last night adopted an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to sell or circulate newspapers or periodicals printed in the German language. For the first offense a fine of $10 is provided. A second offense is punishable by a fine of $20. At its meeting next week the Board of Education will take up the question of excluding the study of German from the public schools.

In Patchogue, L. I., the members of the Emmanual Lutheran Church voted yesterday to discontinue services in German. Two services on Sunday have heretofore been the custom, one in German and one in English. There will be only English services from now on while the war lasts.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of New York last night adopted resolutions to be sent to Mayor Hylan protesting against any action looking toward the suppression of German language newspapers.

We appreciate in common with the view of high Government officials," the resolutions read, "and especially with the opinion of our President, Woodrow Wilson, that the American newspapers published in the German language are the best available mediums for placing the American point of view regarding the war before a class of readers who in no other way can get an opportunity to intelligently understand and appreciate the rectitude of this country's position.

"Many of the employes of the German newspapers in New York City, members of the Pressmen's Union, Stereotypers' Union, Mailers' Union, and the Mail Drivers' Union, are neither German nor of German descent. All of the employes of the German newspapers have given undisputed evidence of their loyalty to the United States Government."

THANKS FOR MAYOR HYLAN.

He Writes to Secretary Baker That "Such Things Are Rare."

Mayor Hylan made public yesterday correspondence he has had with Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Attorney General Gregory regarding the city's action in assisting the Federal Government's war policies. Secretary Baker wrote the Mayor thanking him for obtaining hospital facilities for the nation's Medical Department in New York City, and particularly in turning over for army use Sea View Hospital on Staten Island. In his reply the Mayor wrote:

> May I not thank you personally for your word of appreciation? Such things are rare indeed in these times, which makes me value your letter all the more. If there is anything at any time that you desire done in this city, and I can be of any service to you, please command me.

Secretary Daniels thanked the Mayor for the city's action in granting to the Navy Department the use of the Marginal Parkway between the Shore Drive along Bay Bidge and the bulkhead in Brooklyn. Attorney General Gregory expressed his appreciation of the assistance of the Police Department in recent registration of male German aliens, and requested that the department give further service in the work of registering female German aliens.

Blood Transfusion for Anna Held.

Dr. Donald McCaskey, attending Anna Held, the actress, who is suffering with multiple myeloma in her apartments in the Hotel Savoy, said yesterday that Miss Held had suffered intense pain throughout the day. During Thursday night she rested fairly well, he said, and had brief intervals of sleep. Her blood agglutination and other tests would be taken today, Dr. McCaskey said, preparatory to a blood transfusion, which would be made on Sunday or Monday. Miss Held is conscious all the time.

Two Comedies In Aid of Red Cross.

Two comédies, "The Twig of Thorn," and "Between the Soup and Savory," were given for the benefit of the American Red Cross last night at the Plaza, by members of the Gardner School. A dance followed the program.

Mrs. T. C. Dawson Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Thomas C. Dawson, widow of the former United States Ambassador to Brazil, to Philip Charles Soyez of the French High Commission located in Washington for the period of the war.

The marriage will take place shortly in this city, where Mrs. Dawson has made her home for several years.

Today's Weddings.

Miss Polly Guy, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Charles L. Guy, will be married today to Captain Harold de Yoe Dyke, U. S. R., in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 120th Street.

In St. George's Church at 3:30 o'clock, Miss Annette Markoe will become the bride of Lieutenant William Jay Schieffelin, Jr. A small reception will be held after the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. James W. Markoe, 12 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Martha V. Seggerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor A. Seggerman, and Captain Ernest W. Boley, U. S. R., will be married at the Hotel Gotham.

Lieutenant John T. Strong, 314th Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Miss Lucy Hilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hilton, are to be married at noon in the chapel of All Saints, Trinity Church.

MACBETH GALLERY

PAINTINGS by CARLSEN HASSAM WEIR

GROSS PROCEEDS FROM SALES UNTIL MAY 4TH WILL BE INVESTED IN LIBERTY BONDS

WILLIAM MACBETH
450 FIFTH AVENUE

The Sun Never Sets on Sozodont

Civilized people the world over know that Sozodont and a healthy set of teeth mean the same thing—also that Sozodont on your washstand indicates refinement. Clean your teeth, gums and mouth with famous

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

COPELAND PRAISES HEADS OF BUREAUS

Organizations Assailed by Hylan New Commissioner Finds Are 'Magnificently Handled.'

FAILS TO UPHOLD MacBRIDE

Public Education Work, He Asserts, Is of "Highest Importance" and Will Be Extended.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the new Commissioner of Health, said yesterday that he considered the Bureau of Public Health Education, the abolition of which had been recommended by President MacBride of the Civil Service Commission, to be one of the most important branches of the department, and that he intended to give more of his own attention to it than to any other branch.

Commissioner Copeland gave the heartiest praise to the organization and work of the Department of Health as he found it and showed not the slightest inclination to give color to the statements by the Mayor that there was need that the department be "healthy within" before it was fitted to administer health laws or to corroborate Commissioner MacBride's sweeping charges of mismanagement, extravagance, and graft.

"It is my belief," said Dr. Copeland, "that the different bureaus at present are being magnificently handled. Most of those at the head of these bureaus might easily be earning twice their salaries if they were in occupations in private life."

Differs With MacBride.

Civil Service Commissioner MacBride in one of his reports had asserted that the work of Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, the head of the Bureau of Public Health Education, could be done satisfactorily by a clerk receiving $40 a week. Dr. Copeland was asked for his views on this work yesterday, and said:

"This is not the work for a $40-a-week man. It is work of the highest importance. However it is done in the future, I will assure you that it will be done as adequately from now on as it has been in the past. With all due respect to Dr. Bolduan, I will say that, if possible, there will be more public health education than there has been hitherto. It is a work in which I take the greatest interest. I intend to leave most of the other activities of the Health Department to bureau heads and devote much of my own time to public health education. That and the work of the Bureau of Preventive Medicine, especially as it affects industry, I am going to consider my own particular fields."

Dr. Copeland was asked if this was to be construed as meaning that he might abolish the office of Dr. Bolduan and take the work over himself. He said:

"I don't think it is proper to draw any inference at all from my statement."

To Continue Fight on Nostrums.

Dr. Copeland was asked regarding his attitude toward the crusade against various patented nostrums which the Department of Health has been carrying on for several years past and which friends of Dr. Bolduan have believed to be the cause of the determined effort to abolish his office. Dr. Copeland said he had not heard that the patent medicine interests, which had been attacked by the Bureau of Public Health Education, had had any hand in attacks on Lucius P. Brown, who has analyzed and assailed various patent compounds, and on Dr. Bolduan, who has attacked them in Health Departmentliterature and on the forum in public schools, settlement houses, and elsewhere.

"That subject is perfectly new to me," he said, "but I will find out if there is anything in that suggestion."

Asked if attacks on fraudulent patent medicines would continue under his administration, Commissioner Copeland said:

"They certainly will continue. There will be absolutely no letup in the aggressive fight which is being waged on these vicious, damnable nostrums. I am an ethical doctor. I have been the dean of a medical school, and I have taught ethics. This war will go on more vigorously than ever. I would not stand for anything else."

Dr. Copeland was asked for his views on the attitude of the Health Department toward alcohol. Dr. Bolduan has been criticised by President MacBride of the Civil Service Commission for carrying on an alleged "prohibitionist" campaign in the issuance of literature and in lecturing on the harmful effects of alcohol, which was classed by Health Commissioner Emerson as a "habit-forming drug" and treated like morphine and heroin. Dr. Copeland said: "I think it is perfectly right for the Health Department to point out alcohol as one of the causes of disease. But the activities of the Health Department are limited to that. We are not going to issue any propaganda on the subject or go into the political phases of the question. I don't know just how far the department has gone in the past, but I have seen one pamphlet on the subject, which in my opinion went too far. If I had been here at the time it was issued I would have edited it."

Dr. Copeland had before him yesterday a large number of clippings from newspapers and other publications all all over the country, dealing with the Health Department controversy. He said:

"The general impression conveyed by these is that the people throughout the country have the idea that the Health Department in this city has broken down and that health conditions here are becoming very bad. This is, of course, very unfortunate. I wish that this controversy was over so that the impression would no longer be spread. I consider that one of the most important things for me to do is to prove that the Health Department has not broken down and that its standards are not going to be relaxed.

I think that the city is tremendously fortunate to have men and women of the high type of the bureau heads in the Health Department today serving it, and there is not going to be any loss of efficiency."

Bureau Heads "Worth More."

Dr. Copeland was asked if he thought any of the bureau heads could be replaced at the salary of $5,000 a year being paid. He said:

"The salary is not so important. Probably all those now serving the city at that figure are worth more. They realize that they are in the service of humanity, and they are willing to make the sacrifice. I don't think that they could be replaced while this controversy is on. Later, if it is demonstrated that the Health Department is to be conducted on the proper basis, I think that we could get others, if necessary, not because the salary would attract them, but because the work would. But I want you to understand that I have no changes in mind. I am entirely open-minded as to the charges against Lucius P. Brown."

Dr. Copeland was asked if he had taken any action regarding the accumulation of garbage in city streets, which the former Health Commissioner, Dr. J. Lewis Amster, said he called repeatedly to the attention of Mayor Hylan, and which he said Mayor Hylan ignored. Dr. Copeland said:

"I have asked for full information on that subject to be placed on my desk. I cannot say what I will do until I know what the condition is."

TAKES UP POSTAGE CHANGE.

Senate Sub-Committee to Consider Form of Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Another development regarded as favorable to opponents of increased second class postage rates, which become effective July 1, came late today when the Senate Post Office Committee appointed a sub-committee to report whether the postage question, under the rules, may be made a rider to the Post Office Appropriation bill, or must be a separate bill.

The sub-committee, consisting of Senators Watson of Indiana, Sterling of North Dakota, and McKellar of Tennessee, will report to the full committee next Monday. A vote by the committee on suspension of the rate increase or substitution of modified rates was postponed. Senator McKellar favors modified rates, but other committee members said that they believed a majority would recommend suspension during the war.

Preliminary study of the parliamentary situation, it was said, indicated that the postage proposal could not be added as an amendment to the appropriation measure. In that event any action by the committee to upset the rate increase would have to be taken by means of a separate bill or resolution.

ARREST RUBBER DEALERS.

Government Suspects Shipments Were Intended for Germany.

Agents of the Customs Intelligence Bureau, who are engaged in preventing the shipment of goods to firms and persons in neutral countries who might be induced to reship them to representatives of the Central Powers, because of the high prices they would bring, arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock late yesterday four persons who were held in $1,000 bail each on a charge of conspiring to violate the law placing an embargo on rubber. The prisoners were Wolf Goldsmith and his son Samuel T. of Newark, N. J.; Gertrude Schoenfield, a relative of the Goldsmiths, who gave her address as 612 West 112th Street, and Julius Steigler of Trenton, N. J.

Earlier in the day James M. Ware, Paul Emil Gottwick, and Richard L. Berger were held in $2,000 bail each, to answer the same charge. They were accused of having a large quantity of rubber stored at 20 Washington Street, ready for shipment to Buenos Aires without the necessary permit.

Federal officials are especially desirous of preventing shipments of rubber because it is known that Germany is in sore need of fine grades of rubber for gas masks. It was said that recently a large shipment was made to Spain which later got into the hands of Germans.

FIGHT VAN CORTLANDT WILL

Relatives of Banker Will Contest Bequest to Columbia.

With the filing yesterday of the petition for the probate of the will of Robert B. Van Cortlandt, the retired banker who committed suicide at his country home at Bedford, in the northern part of Westchester County, it became known in the Westchester County Surrogate's office at White Plains that several relatives of Mr. Van Cortlandt, who left his entire estate to Columbia College, intend to start a contest. The petition for probate was made by the trustees of Columbia College, who under the terms of the document inherit the Van Cortlandt fortune, which is estimated to be worth between $500,000 and $800,000. Under the terms of the will three fellowships of $50,000 each are founded at the college.

Mr. Van Cortlandt left a brother, Augustus Van Cortlandt, and a sister, who married an Englishman. Both receive nothing under the terms of the will. The executors named by Mr. Van Cortlandt were James B. Ludlow of Yonkers and Hamilton Fish Kean, and they were appointed temporary administrators by Surrogate W. S. Sawyer.

CHILDREN'S SOCIETY IN DEBT

Organization Issues a War Appeal for More Funds.

The forty-third annual report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, for the year of 1917 was made public yesterday. It shows that the society acted upon 21,935 complaints, involving 65,805 children, and the total number of children cared for was 8,409. The total disbursement were $185,798.93.

Through the aid of the society 545 lost children were returned home, and 937 adults were arrested for offenses against children. The number of children who were taken into custody on a charge of delinquency by the society was 4,833. More than 150,000 meals were supplied to children.

John D. Lindsay, President of the society, in a war appeal says: "The responsibilities of the society are vastly increased by war conditions. The advanced cost of food supplies and help, with other extraordinary demands, have already burdened the society beyond its resources and put it in debt. It faces the necessity to combat still more difficult conditions. Experience in Europe has proved that children have been among the worst war sufferers and the whole world has answered the appeal to help them. Your help is needed to protect our children from conditions leading to like dangers here."

HIGH TAX FOR BABY HATERS.

Jersey City Official Threatens Reprisal for Offending Landlords.

Landlords who discriminate against tenants with children in Jersey City will have to pay more taxes after this if James F. Gannon, Director of Revenue and Finance, finds it out. Mayor Hague received yesterday a letter from a young wife who wrote she and her husband had been ordered to move with their seven-months-old baby. She had paid the rent promptly and had given no cause for complaint, and as the landlord refused to say why he wanted her to move it was plain to her the baby was the reason.

Similar complaints from tenants with children have been received by the Mayor and other Jersey City officials lately. Their conclusion appears to be that Mr. Gannon can supply the remedy.

"If families are to be annoyed because they have children," Mr. Gannon said, "the City Administration will adopt retaliatory measures. I shall raise the tax valuations of such landlords to the limit. The baby-hating landlords will have to pay more taxes."

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Men that know big values in Hats and Caps buy here

FUR FELT HATS
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ROBERT M. OLYPHANT DIES AT 93 YEARS

Ex-President of Delaware & Hudson Railroad Was the Oldest Alumnus of Columbia.

Robert Morrison Olyphant, honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, of which he had been President for twenty years before his retirement from active life, died yesterday at his home, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, in his ninety-fourth year. Mr. Olyphant was the oldest alumnus of Columbia University and the oldest member of the St. Andrew Society of the State of New York, an organization he joined in 1846.

He was born Sept. 9, 1824, the son of David W. C. Olyphant and Anne Archer Olyphant. His father was a New York merchant in the East India trade and was the son of Dr. David Olyphant, who came to Charleston, S. C., soon after the battle of Culloden, and later, in 1776, was appointed Director General of Hospitals. Robert Morrison Olyphant was named for Robert Morrison, who was a famous missionary to China. He entered Columbia with the class of 1843, and was graduated a year ahead of his class.

His father was then the senior member of the firm of Talbot, Olyphant & Co., and Mr. Olyphant joined the company. In 1844 he made a trip to China, and, returning, married Miss Sophia Vernon of Newport, R. I., and upon her death he was married to her younger sister, Anne Vernon. Of ten children, Mr. Olyphant is survived by his son, Robert Olyphant of this city, and a daughter, Mrs. George Caspar Kellogg of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mr. Olyphant reorganized his father's company in 1858 and again visited the Orient. He retired from the mercantile trade in 1873. Long after his retirement Mr. Olyphant became assistant to the President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. He was elected to a Vice Presidency of the road, and later became President. Upon his retirement in 1903 he was elected honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Olyphant was a Fellow of the National Academy of Design and helped raise the funds for the erection of the first Academy building. He was deeply interested in art, and for many years was a patron of the Canton Christian Church in China.

$700 FOR ROMAN PORTRAIT.

Sale of Early Egyptian Art and Chinese Bronzes Brings $12,690.

Returns for the 108 numbers of the Alexandre Rosenberg sale of early Egyptian art, Chinese bronzes, Persian miniatures, &c., at the Anderson Galleries last evening were $12,690, the highest price, $700, given by M. Abeles for a Greco-Roman portrait of the fourth century. This was in wax colors on a panel similar to those found in Egyptian tombs of the period, covering the heads of mummies. It was the portrait of a woman, representing one of the best periods of Roman painting, specimens of which are rare.

A modern French painting by Maurice Denis, "St. George and the Dragon," brought the second highest price of the sale, going to the same buyer for $600. The landscape showed the characteristics of the Brittany coast, red rocks, and deep blue sea, a group of peasant women at one side and St. George killing the dragon in the centre. A painting by Paul Signac, one of the founders of the neo-impressionistic school in France, "Towers at the Entrance of the Harbor of La Rochelle, France," went to Abeles for $390. A Rhages pottery bowl went to the same buyer for $330.

For a Rhages pottery tile with the design of a group of hunters in relief E. Tabbagh paid $350; a Rhages polychrome bowl went to W. N. Grinnell for $225; a pear-shaped Rhages ewer to J. R. Reed for $210, and a Rhages ewer, with mouth in form of cock's head, went to Tabbagh for $325. A Persian miniature, a man on horseback killing a lion, went to Abeles for $390, another miniature, a harmony of green, blue, and mauve, went to Tabbagh for $200.

BARS MAY DAY MEETING.

Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn Revokes Permit.

There was no Labor May Day demonstration at the Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn last night, the Trustees of the Lyceum having revoked the permit for the meeting, after they had talked with Police Inspector Charles Formosa and Police Captain Jacob Van Wagner. The police officials later denied that they had ordered the permit revoked.

The hall was crowded when Edward Lindgren of the Brooklyn defense conference announced that the Trustees would not allow the meeting to take place. "That's an example of what free speech means in this city," shouted Lindgren.

At that time Inspector Formosa, Captain Van Wagner, and about twenty-five uniformed men were in the Lyceum. Lindgren said the meeting would be held at Socialist Headquarters, 167 Tompkins Avenue, and the crowd moved over there, the police with them.

"Jim" Larkin, principal speaker, said, in referring to the Irish conscription fight, "There is no danger of our people over there being compelled to do anything for England. We have a real union in Ireland, and every man is banded together."

A collection, amounting to $26.05, was taken up for the I. W. W. Defense Club, but no Liberty Bond subscriptions were obtained during the meeting.

ACCUSE TWO OF CONSPIRACY

West Pointer and Notary Who Took Affidavit Arraigned.

Henry L. S. Allison of 447 Gold Street, and Frank D'Ambrosia, a Brooklyn notary public, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Chatfield in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, charged with conspiracy. Allison recently obtained an appointment to West Point through the efforts of ex-Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, and in his application stated that he was a graduate of Manual Training School in Brooklyn, had been for one year in the University of Virginia, for more than a year in Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, before admission to West Point. The prosecution charges that Allison has never attended any of those institutions.

Allison testified that he had been a student under the name of Douglas Bedell, and that he had travelled extensively in Europe and in this country under that name. In contradiction of this, the prosecution alleges that a man named Bedell was a student at the University of Virginia, but that he came from Allenhurst, New Jersey, and still resides there. Allison was held in $5,000 bail, and D'Ambrosia, who took Allison's affidavit, was held in $4,000 bail for complicity. The penalty is $1,000 fine, or twenty years' imprisonment, or both.

Anniversary Mass for Night Workers

A solemn high mass will be said in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church at Duane Street and City Hall Place at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday morning to mark the eighteenth anniversary of the regular weekly mass for members who work at night. Mgr. Luke J. Evers will be the celebrant.

A Tea for Miss Priscilla Bigelow.

Mrs. William F. Peters of 205 West Eighty-ninth Street, will give a tea this afternoon at her home for Miss Priscilla Bigelow of Boston, whose engagement to her son, George L. Peters, was recently announced. Miss Bigelow is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lane Bigelow.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York

530 Fifth Avenue, Corner 44th Street

Will be open this afternoon and evening to receive subscriptions for the

Third Liberty Loan 4¼% Bonds

Bonds in small denominations are ready for delivery

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

WOLF—CHATTEN.—Mabel V. Chatten to William C. Wolf.

Married.

JOHNSON—RAYNOLDS.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, by the Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., Madeleine Raynolds of Boise, Idaho, to Sergeant Kendrick Johnson, Q. M. C., U. S. A.

MULLIGAN—TAYLOR.—On May 1, by the bride's father, and assisted by the Rev. William R. Taylor, D. D., Frances, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Livingston L. Taylor, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to Sergeant Edward Durand Mulligan, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward W. Mulligan, of Rochester, N. Y.

Died.

ALLEN.—Lloyd Seward, cadet at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, suddenly, in the service of his country, May 1, son of Cornelia Seward and Frederick Inness Allen, aged 23 years, of 55 East 65th St. Services at Auburn, N. Y.

BABCOCK.—Samuel D., in Paris, France, on April 14, 1918, while in the service of the American Red Cross. A memorial service will be held at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, 5th Ave. and 53d St., on Sunday, May 5, at 2:30 P. M.

BACON.—In New Haven, Conn., May 1, 1918, Alice Mabel Bacon, youngest daughter of the late Leonard and Catherine Terry Bacon of New Haven. Funeral service in Center Church, New Haven, Saturday, May 4, at 2:30 P. M.

BARGER.—Friday, May 3, 1918, at her residence, 721 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Helen M., widow of Henry Barger, in her 82d year. Funeral private.

BEER.—Edith Culver, on May 3, at her cousin's home, 399 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Funeral service Sunday afternoon, 5:30. Interment private.

BEIRRIAN.—Suddenly, at Fordham, New York City, on May 1, Susan A., wife of Charles A. Berrian. Funeral services at St. James's Church, 190th and Jerome Av., Bronx, Saturday, May 4, 10:30 A. M.

BROWER.—On Thursday, May 2, 1918, at his residence, 314 West 91st St., New York City, Charles de Hart Brower, husband of Mary Holly Bailey and son of the late John Le Foy and Elizabeth Ogden Brower. Funeral services at his late residence, Saturday afternoon, May 4, at 3 o'clock.

BROWER.—Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., are requested to attend the funeral services of Charles de Hart Brower (Company H) at his late residence, 314 West 91st St., on Saturday, May 4, at 3 P. M.
HENRY L. FREELAND, Vice President.

BRUCKMANN.—On Wednesday, May 1, 1918, at her home, 192 18th St., Brooklyn, Sophie Bruckmann, widow of the late Louis Bruckmann. Funeral private.

BRUSSEL.—On Thursday, May 2, Fannie, widow of Adolph Brussel, at her residence, the Hotel Netherland, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral service will be held in the chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, Sunday morning, May 5, at 10:30 o'clock.

CARDER.—On Friday, May 3, 1918, George J. Carder. Funeral services at his late residence, Emerson Av., Hazelhurst, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday at 4 P. M. Gerard Lodge, F. and A. M., invited to officiate. Buffalo papers please copy.

COLEMAN.—Ellen M., widow of the late Edward B. Coleman, died this week at Port Deposit, Md., May 1, 1918, in the 59th year of her age.

COLFORD.—Elvira C., May 2, 1918, at the home of her niece, Mrs. A. M. Thompson, 504 West 113th St. Services at above residence, this Saturday, 7:30 P. M. Interment, Arlington, N. J.

DAILEY.—After a short illness, at his residence, 18 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 3, Franklin B. Dailey, in his 52d year. Notice of funeral later.

DUFFY.—James J., at Atlantic City, N. J., May 1, 1918, aged 77. Funeral services at Boyertown Funeral Parlor, 671 8th Av., New York City, Saturday, May 4, at 2 P. M.

DU PONT.—On Friday, May 3, 1918, at the Home for Incurables, Susan B. Du Pont, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Coachman and Constancia McNish Du Pont of Charleston, S. C. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ESINHART.—May 3, Sarah L., beloved wife of the late John Esinhart, in the 80th year of her age, at her residence, 242 West 116th St. Funeral strictly private.

FARRAND.—John Ogden, youngest son of Henry D. and Blanche O. N. Farrand, age 8 months. Funeral from his parents' home, 68 Williamson Av., Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, May 4, 1918. Funeral private.

FISHER.—Jennie. Services later THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell's.) Auspices Actors' Fund.

FLAGG.—William Henry, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Carroll W. Johnson, 20 Court, Orange, N. J., on May 3. Funeral services Monday, May 6, at 11:30 A. M., at above residence.

GEORLING.—Martha, on Thursday, May 2, beloved wife of Max Georling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlisch, and sister of Mrs. Emma Sucker and Mrs. Anna Rutzen. Funeral Sunday, May 5, at 2 P. M., 599 West 177th St.

HALL.—William Lord Hall. Funeral services on Saturday, May 4, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, Saratoga Springs. Kindly omit flowers.

HARISON.—On Thursday, May 2, 1918, at his residence, Kew Gardens Apartments, Kew Gardens, George Duncan Ludlow Harison, son of the late William Henry and Gertrude Ogden Harison and husband of Elizabeth Nightingale Harison. Funeral service at Trinity Church, N. Y., on Saturday morning, May 4, at 10:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HARISON.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on May 2, at Kew Gardens, of their late associate, George Duncan Ludlow Harison.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURRAY, President.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Secretary.

HILL.—Robert Brinton Hill, Lieutenant British Royal Air Service, son of G. Everett and Martha Barrett Hill, killed in service, somewhere in Europe, April 29, 1918.

HILL.—On Friday, May 3, 1918, Adele L., beloved wife of Robert Hill. Funeral services will be held from her late residence at 10 West 93d St., on Sunday afternoon, May 5, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

HOOLEY.—Suddenly, in San Francisco, Cal., on May 2, Abraham George Hooley of Plainfield, N. J., in the 56th year of his age.

HOPKINS.—Amelia M., on April 30, Winter Park, Fla., in her ninety-ninth year. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

HURLEY.—Anne Lester Hurley, widow of Cornelius J. Hurley, mother of Lieutenant Robert G. Hurley, U. S. A., Thomas Lester Hurley, James F. Hurley, and late Katherine Lester Hurley, on Thursday, May 2, 1918, at her residence, 582 West 148th St. Funeral Monday, May 6, 1918, from Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, West 153d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Interment private.

JAROS.—Isadore. Funeral service Sunday, May 5, 10 A. M., from Hornthal's Chapel, 10 East 22d. Please omit flowers.

JUDGE.—Charles A., on May 3, beloved husband of Charlotte G. and brother of Rev. Henry A. Judge, S. J., at his residence, 1,528 Walnut St., Richmond Hill. Requiem mass Monday, May 6, at the Church of St. Benedict Joseph, Church St., Richmond Hill, 9:30 A. M.

Died.

KISSAM.—On Friday, May 3, in the 87th year of her age, Catharine Rose Kissam, daughter of the late Elizabeth Addoms and Samuel Kissam. Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Mervin E. Lyle, 248 State St., Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, May 6, at 2 P. M.

KOEHLER.—Bruno Otto. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Sunday, 2 P. M.

KOHLER.—In Ridgewood, N. J., May 2, 1918, Charles W., beloved husband of Rosa Kohler, aged 70 years. Funeral services on Sunday, May 5, from his late residence, Linwood Av., Ridgewood, N. J., at 2:30 P. M.

LOEWENTHAL.—On Friday, May 3, Irwin S., beloved brother of Mrs. Tobias Simon and Julius Sondheim, at his residence, 68 Washington Av., Cedarhurst, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—On May 2, 1918, Robert Moore, son of Arthur T. and Mary H., (nee Brown,) in his 20th year, at 310 Pavonia Av., Jersey City. Funeral services private.

OLYPHANT.—On Friday, May 3, 1918, at his residence, 160 West 59th St., Robert Morrison Olyphant, in the 94th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 160 West 59th St., Monday morning, 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

OLYPHANT, N. Y. SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Robert Morrison Olyphant, at 160 West 59th St., on Monday, May 6, at 10 A. M.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

PAETZOLD.—George L., aged 38, beloved husband of Anna M., (nee Weitf,) son of Mrs. Emma L. Services 8 P. M., Sunday, May 5, 1918, 236 East 178th St., Bronx. Interment Monday, Woodlawn. Brothers and members of Adelphi Lodge No. 348, F. and A. M., invited.

ROESSLER.—At Lyndhurst, N. J., May 2, 1918, Emma, youngest daughter of Charles Roessler. Funeral services at her late residence, 343 Livingston Av., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ROGHE.—On May 3, John W. Roghe. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROSS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, May 3, 1918, Mildred West Ross, daughter of Charles and Bessie Banta Ross, in her 17th year.

SCHNEIDER.—On Thursday, May 2, 1

Letters to The Times on Many Questions Brought Up by the War

NEXT PEACE MOVE

Expected from Vienna but with an Understanding with Berlin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is generally assumed, and it is probably true, that peace is even more urgently needed in Austria than in Germany. Before Count Czernin's resignation it was widely believed that Vienna was becoming restive under German control, that its policy was diverging from that favored at Berlin, and that the Dual Monarchy might conceivably desert its ally and conclude a separate peace. This belief was strengthened by the different attitudes taken by the representatives of Austria and of Germany at Brest-Litovsk, and by the failure of Austria to take part in subsequent military operations in Russian territory. The resignation of Count Czernin and the appointment of a Foreign Minister said to be more satisfactory to Germany tended to confirm this belief. In spite of this indication of German influence at Vienna, it is assumed that divergences between Austrian and German policies will recur, that such divergences will be real and important, and that Austrian peace overtures will deserve more serious consideration than any that emanate from Germany.

A recent utterance of Die Zeit of Vienna, quoted in the March issue of La Nation Tchèque, (Paris,) tends to show that such expectations are illusory. Speaking of Austrian abstention from military operations in Russia—an abstention which apparently disquieted some ill-informed Pan Germanists—Die Zeit, a journal which is regarded as semi-official, said, in its issue of Feb. 24:

> Those who criticise the conduct of the Central Empires are in error, especially those who are disposed to call attention to differences in the action of the Vienna and Berlin Governments. The situation is precisely opposite. Had Germany needed us, we should of course have marched; but, as it is hardly necessary to say, our waiting attitude was arranged between Germany and Austria-Hungary.
>
> Austro-Hungarian participation was neither necessary nor opportune, for it would have compromised seriously the plan of a peace offensive concerted between Austria-Hungary and Germany and developed for some time past with remarkable success by the Vienna Government.

According to the latest indications the next drive for peace will be started from the Vatican. It will be warmly welcomed and strongly supported in Vienna, and the "waiting attitude" will be taken in Berlin. We shall probably hear of renewed differences between Germany and Austria. If so, we may assume that these also have been "arranged." In the main point at issue Vienna will continue to play the German game—to secure a "negotiated peace" (meaning an old-fashioned diplomatic deal) on the basis of the present "war map."

MUNROE SMITH.
Columbia University, May 2, 1918.

SOLDIERS' HOME LETTERS

Have an Important Part in the Fight Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the special from Washington published in your today's issue regarding soldiers' mail and the complaints owing to the way it is being handled. Might I quote from a letter dated March 13, from my son, received here yesterday, showing how our boys "over there" view the matter? "You should have had by Feb. 17 my letters written about Christmas. It's a shame the mail is being held up so much."

Reading this in conjunction with the reply of the American officer whose attention was drawn to the failure in mail service, viz., "the soldiers are here to fight and not to read mail," my blood simply boiled in indignation that such a man is in control of any of our men. His words prove clearly his unfitness to lead or care for the men under him.

To show how much home and news of home mean to our boys I quote further from the same letter:

> Dear Mother: Your birthday has been one of glorious sunshine. What could be more appropriate? Although we were fairly busy, I had a chance to read "Carry On," by Coningsby Dawson. Remember in one of your letters you spoke of it very highly. He certainly portrays the attitude of all of us toward those at home. None of us probably realized how we felt until this affair came along to wake us up. We are all thinking of home, not because of homesickness, but it's the bright spot on the horizon that keeps us going when things aren't breaking right. We act in the present, live in the past, and dream in the future.

And that military brute—he must be a product of Germany—would debar from our boys the kind words from home, so that they would feel themselves forgotten, forsaken—in reality in the "hell" which they look on daily.

Possibly of as much importance as mail are the parcels from home now denied them. At the moment I am not sure of the date when the order went into effect requiring the approval of commanding officers of requests for articles, these to be made in writing. But this I know: my son has asked several times for cigarettes, chocolate, and underwear, and these have had to be denied him by us, although he is craving for the first, and has described his remaining supply of the latter as shot to pieces.

I wonder if our soldier boys in France know of the order already referred to, or if in blessed ignorance they are allowed to continue making their requests known to those at home, but lacking the official approval only to spell failure in having their needs filled.

WILLIAM MITCHELL MILLAR.
Troy, N. Y., April 28, 1918.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Contributions Which Put a Heavy Burden on the Taxpayers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a distinct public service for THE TIMES to have published the main features of the Treasurer's Report of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State.

From the list of contributors published this morning, we find that of the $420,405 expended by the suffragists last year, $339,116, or 80.7 per cent. of the campaign fund, was contributed by forty-seven individuals; that $141,327, or 33.6 per cent., was contributed by twelve individuals; that $93,939, or 22.8 per cent., was contributed by eighteen other individuals.

Thus, we find that $237,266, or 56.4 per cent. of the fund, was contributed by thirty individuals.

On the other hand, only $1,254.94 was received as dues. That is, less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the big campaign fund was raised from dues. If the dues were as low as 10 cents, this would limit the number of persons who paid them to 12,549.

It appears, therefore, that the people of the State of New York have been led to adopt a political experiment that will add $2,500,000 election expenses to the State budget, not because there was a mighty and insistent demand from the majority of the women of the State for the privilege of voting, but because there were fifty individuals willing to put up $830,000 to conduct a campaign to fasten six times this amount upon the taxpayers in election expenses.

This suffrage demonstration that less than fifty individuals can raise enough "campaign funds" to swing an election and to fasten the burden of voting duty on women, and the burden of higher taxes on every citizen of the State, should certainly convince Congress that this double burden should not be imposed upon other States without the consent of the voters, and positive evidence that the majority of the women themselves desire the suffrage, which is certainly not indicated in the huge campaign fund of the New York suffrage party.

J. S. E.
Washington, April 15, 1918.

IGNORING ULSTER.

A Reply to an Irishman's Plea Against Conscription.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, A. Loftus Bryan, in your issue of April 29, says he is tired of hearing people, who ought to know better, say, "Oh, I am ashamed of Ireland behaving in this disloyal manner and refusing to accept conscription."

As an Englishman, who is anxious, as most other Englishmen are, for Ireland to have home rule, I am sick and tired of reading the unfair and misleading statements made by Irish home rulers and Sinn Feiners. The common idea in all this home rule propaganda is to make out that Ulster is insignificant. Nationalist Ireland shouts loudly about the right of small nationalities to settle their own affairs, but ignores the fact that Ulster has some rights as well. Ulster is not, by any means, an insignificant portion of Ireland, excepting geographically. In proof of this I would point out that the recent Irish Convention allowed for Ulster to have 40 per cent. of the representation in the Irish Parliament.

Your correspondent expatiates largely on the fighting done by the Nationalists, but omits to state that 51 per cent. of the recruits from Ireland came from "insignificant" Ulster. Most Americans seem to be unaware that Ulster contains practically the whole of the industries of Ireland. True, Guinness's Brewery is not in Ulster, but the Guinnesses are Unionists, the same as the Ulsterites. Ulster is the only portion of Ireland that can hope to support itself. Industrious and progressive Ulster naturally feels reluctant to hand over the business management of its affairs to a Parliament which is likely to have little sympathy with industry and progress, and is sure to be priest-ridden.

Again, the continual harping upon England's willful stupidity and injustice in not granting Ireland home rule is ridiculous and absurd. For the last five or six years England wished to give Ireland home rule, if Ireland would only settle her own differences and accept it.

It is strange, if your correspondent is a Protestant, as he states, that he should talk about the religious bigotry and intolerance of Ulster. The present condition of Ireland is largely due to the indolence of Nationalist Ireland, together with the religious difficulty. Two independent investigators from America some years ago summarized the Irish trouble as being due to 70 per cent. temperament, 20 per cent. religion, and 10 per cent. unsympathetic government.

A few points that home rulers are not very keen to talk about is that the original Home Rule bill called for an annual subscription of $35,000,000 from Great Britain; that Ireland gets ten times as much as England or Scotland out of the Old Age Pension bill in proportion to what she pays in, yet she refused to accept the National Insurance bill; that the Irish Land act cost British ratepayers something like $830,000,000. It seems quite fair to take the Englishman's money and to backbite him all the time.

T. W. NIBLETT.
New York, May 1, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are all interested in Ireland. We have welcomed the Irish who have come to this country. Among them are eminent divines, lawyers, Judges, Senators, bankers, captains of industry. In this war for justice and freedom we need their cordial co-operation. Let me remind them of a few facts:

There never was a united Ireland, independent of England. There were warring tribes and separate kingdoms. When the Normans invaded Ireland in 1169 they went at the invitation of the King of Leinster, who had been deposed by his subjects. The different provinces never united in any independent Government. In course of time Ulster was settled by Scotch Protestants, and religious as well as political differences have divided Ireland.

Why now should Leinster, Munster and Connaught insist upon governing Ulster? It is as if Maryland, in 1788, had said: "We must have Delaware. Geographically Delaware should be a part of Maryland. It is an important manufacturing State, with much wealth. But it was settled by Swedes; it prefers a separate State Government." Why cannot the Irish take a leaf out of the American book and let Ulster alone?

It is obvious that the relation of Ireland to England is such that England can never concede absolute independence to Ireland, any more than America could give independence to the seceding States in 1861. Nor has Ireland physical power to maintain independence.

It should have home rule, a Parliament, with the powers of our State Legislatures. The three provinces should be represented in this. If they govern well, in all probability Ulster would come in. When we formed our Constitution we did not coerce any colony. North Carolina took no part in the election of Washington. It did not come into the Union until two years after the Constitution was framed, nor until seven months after the first President was inaugurated.

If the other three provinces of Ireland would concede as much to Ulster they could have home rule at once.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, April 12, 1918.

FOR THE MARCH TO BERLIN.

A Great American Force Should Be Put in Training Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Taft is right. No more half measures, feeding our boys piecemeal into the bloody maw of the German machine! Our task was plain from the beginning. Blind indeed the men who cannot see it now. Start forthwith to train as many men as Germany has trained, 10,000,000, from which to draw an army as needed. Train them in cantonments, or without cantonments, in the streets, in the fields, between hours, after hours—business men, salaried men, and laborers. Meantime train the women to take the place of these men in factory, office, and field. Consider what it would mean to have 2,000,000 of our boys at the front at this moment, boys trained from the beginning of the great war, from the moment the purpose of Germany was revealed—revealed as by a flash of lightning at midnight—by the invasion of Belgium! How many thousands of lives, laid down in the past few weeks and additional thousands yet to be sacrificed, would have been spared! Before an army so strengthened, would even the Germans, who seem to have everything except understanding, have continued to cherish the delusion that they could win this war? Could they, in the face of such a force, have persisted in immolating the hundreds of thousands of their own young men on the altar of their mad ambition?

Just as lack of foresight has made possible the present sacrifice of precious lives, so now continued failure to take the situation in hand will spell added horror for the world, added millions of debt piled up to blight the fair promise of the future. Common sense declares that we must send our boys in such numbers as to crush, not to feed, the German machine. They are ready and able to do it. The fight is on. America sees the issue and only awaits the word. As Mr. Taft has said, put in France such an army as America can raise and we will march straight to Berlin.

This cannot be done by moving in the wake of events. It calls for control of events. Which course does the practical sense of America demand: to allow disaster after disaster slowly to awaken us to a realization of the immensity of the task before us, suffering that task to grow tremendously meanwhile, or to face and rise at once to its needs and thus direct disaster elsewhere? THEODORE MARBURG.
Baltimore, April 30, 1918.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

An Up-State View of the Issue—Prohibition to the Fore There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in yesterday's paper, entitled "One Hundred Per Cent. Loyal," was read by me. I wish to say that I am of the same opinion regarding the matter, but may I state that probably there will be no particular issue on the question of loyalty or disloyalty? I hardly think any one will run for office this Fall who is not strictly loyal.

There is an issue, however, that will be very prominent before the people, especially among the up-State people, and that is the ratification of the Federal Amendment that was before the Legislature this last Winter. It is quite noticeable that Governor Whitman has not made very strenuous efforts to have the amendment ratified, although he says he believes that it should be. It will not be strange to find that that will be the prominent issue urged by him for re-election. He probably will also urge the people to elect a Legislature that will be with him on that proposition, as he, no doubt, will put it.

Referring to Whitman as a politician, I believe the people in general think that his success from the standpoint of a politician has not been equaled since the days of Hill. In common parlance, he has "got by" with a good many things. I understand he is to be urged to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of action upon the amendment, but I do not believe he will do it; he would rather have that for an issue this Fall. I think that 80 per cent. of the Republicans above Harlem are "dry," so called, and that about 20 per cent. of the Republicans are "wet," but when it comes to choose between Whitman, a "dry" candidate, and a Democrat you will find all the "wet" Republicans in line, just as they were during the Hughes election, when a large number of them were proclaiming that they wouldn't vote for Hughes. As you say, it is to be hoped that the Democrats make no mistake in the selection of their man. There will be no use of running Hearst; he couldn't get 50 per cent. of the Democratic vote up-State, and I don't believe there is any chance of winning with him or an out-and-out whisky man. Whitman is clever and he can't be defeated with a straw man or one who is not high class and of strict integrity. HENRY DONNELLY.
Olean, April 26, 1918.

German Agents Among Negroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A somewhat amusing instance of the failure of German propaganda, through a total misunderstanding of the psychology of the people toward whom it was directed, has come out during the visit of an old Southern "mammy" to her "white folks," now living in New Jersey. I offer it as another bit of conseling proof that we have little to fear, in the long run, from similar nefarious efforts.

It appears that German agents went from community to community in the South, just after America entered the war, making addresses in the negro churches, in which they urged the negroes to rise against the whites in case they were ordered to fight the Germans. These worthies explained to the negroes that Germany had no quarrel with the negroes, and did not want to fight them; that the cause of the war was a disagreement with a few white men over some ships, a matter which did not concern the negro in any way whatever; that the white man simply wanted to make the negro do his fighting for him.

The negroes in Georgia discussed these statements among themselves for a time; then they resolved to inquire into the truth of the statements made by the strangers from some of their white friends. From these they soon learned the facts of the situation, and the explanation that, if Germans do not want to fight negroes, it is because the Germans "feel themselves too good" to fight a negro, to quote the "old mammy."

"But," she added, "they got to fight us, whether they want to or not. Uncle Sam done said we can go, and we're agwine!"

CLARA LAWTON RHODES.
Edgewater, N. J., April 23, 1918.

A Good Use for Bond Coupons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps with your Liberty bond coupons due May 1, and keep on helping your Government and President win the war. MANHATTAN.
New York, May 1, 1918.

Russia as a Possible Source of Good Airplanes for Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lieutenant G. V. Piotrowsky, a celebrated aviator, speaking at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, said:

> During the early days of the war Russians participated on the eastern front in some of the most tremendous battles the world has ever known. Yet in your papers and in those of England and France those battles were barely mentioned.

Lieut. Col. B. Roustam-Bek in his book, "Aerial Russia," (the profits from the sale of which go to the families of British aviators,) writes:

> I have noticed over and over again that the striking achievements of Russian aviators, which are published in the Russian newspapers, are never by any chance reproduced in the British press.

When Russia sent hundreds of thousands of men to France, and when Russia in 1916 sent to England and France 80,000,000 bushels of wheat it was treated as a joke. We were told by the press that the Russians were not Russians at all, but Serbians dressed up in Russian uniforms, and at any rate there were only a few of them and of no importance. One New York paper even informed its readers that the Russian soldiers were more like cattle and so ignorant that they did not know their right foot from their left.

The Russian victories were always minimized, the defeats exaggerated; the Russians were "annihilated, cut to pieces, and captured by the million." It was considered good policy to withhold everything favorable to Russia from the American public. But presto change, Russia is out of the war and we are now told officially that she has over 2,000,000 German and Austrian prisoners. So, after all, the "horde of the Czar" did not do so badly; and again, there must have been some Russian victories or how could all those men have been captured.

But to come to the point, I have before me a clipping from a New York paper, headed: "Russian Aircraft Swell Huns' Forces." It is a cable from London quoting an editorial from The Daily Mail, telling America that the Russians, (white Hottentots, 98 per cent. of whom cannot read and write English, and are ignorant natives, don't you know,) are building airplanes for Germany. The cable states: "Russian airplanes had a great reputation in Germany and some of them had been used as models by German manufacturers."

"Factories for the manufacture of certain types of machines are springing up from Petrograd to Moscow." The Daily Mail specifies eight existing establishments, including the Korpusnal aerodrome in Petrograd, the largest in Europe.

Now what prompts me to write this letter is this: Why is the cable from London good "news" when previously at the time the Russians flew their giant airplanes from Petrograd to Lemberg; when the Russians flew from Bessarabia to Saloniki; when the Russians originated the means of shooting past the propeller when in flight, (synchronization of action between the rifle and the passing blades,) and when the Kaiser said that he wished his aerial service was as good as that of the Russians, no one cabled to America such news, favorable as it was, to Russia? Must a nation, like an individual, be dead before a good word is spoken for it?

I confess I am a Russian, a "white Hottentot," an "ignorant foreigner," and all that, but will some one enlighten me how it can happen that the Germans, the most scientific murderers and warmakers in the world, go to the 98 per cent. ignorant Russians for models in airplanes?

But if the Germans can get them, would it not be a good scheme for the United States, and the Allies too, to order some of these Russian airplanes? Summer is coming, the great North Dvina River is a good waterway to Archangel, and if 80,000,000 bushels of wheat could be shipped by the route some 10,000 airplanes could be. The Germans last Winter ordered 350 Argus motors from Sweden. They are not particular where and how they get their munitions. They will pay the Russians high prices and get the planes. The Allies have made many blunders before in regard to Russia, and if now they let Germany monopolize the Russian aircraft industry it will neutralize the efforts of the United States.

The writer is a real Russian, one that would like the job of soaping the rope that will make the noose to hang Kerensky, Trotsky, Lenine, and one who for many years tried in vain to explain to his American friends that in some industries Russia is a leader, and who now wants to impress the reader with the fact that the menace of German control of Russian airplanes is real and a great calamity to the cause of liberty. The Russians are natural-born wood and sheet metal workers; the supply of spruce and linen is unlimited and there is nothing to prevent an immense output of Russian airplanes.

The German "Gotha," the British "H. Page," and the Italian "Caproni" planes are imitations of Russian machines, and they are doing good work; but, as is always the case, the original is better than the copy, so let the United States get Russian airplanes and beat the Kaiser to it.

PAUL DE KILDUCHEVSKY.
New York, May 1, 1918.

OUTSIDE THE EIGHTEEN.

What German-American Teachers Refused to Sign?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Better late than never, and vastly to the credit of the eighteen members of American college and university Faculties who are of German birth, is that declaration of principles wherein they condemn, "without reservation," the part taken by the German Imperial Government in the war.

It is to be wished that they had gone a step further, a step only in so far as it would be an open confession of their unconditional and categorical support of Britain, France, and all the rest of the allies who are fighting, along with us, not only the German Government but also the German people. Is it not mathematically clear to any one who holds the view that, as the declaration says, "after the aims and ideals of the war have been clarified" by "a year's earnest discussion * * * it seems fitting that Americans of German descent should state their convictions"—that humble apology, in the form of grateful recognition, be made to France and Britain?

This they do not do, but this they will yet come to see that they must do, for the simple fact that France and Britain have fought the fight of the United States, which this very declaration now recognizes as a fight for the right. This is a difficult confession, we grant, but doubtless men who have gone so far as these eighteen will sooner or later see their way clear to making it in full.

A further point of interest, of great interest, is raised by this welcome declaration with its eighteen signatures. To how many members of American college and university Faculties was it presented? How many declined to sign it? What were their names and addresses? It is information which every patriotic citizen of the country has a right to know.

ALFRED M. BROOKS.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., April 30, 1918.

Insignia for the War Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the time of the Declaration of Independence down to the present day we have been a nation of people who have instinctively shrunk from titles and insignia of rank, and quite rightly, as such insignia are out of harmony with a democracy so complete as ours. The military value and necessity of insignia have, however, never been questioned. Now that we are nobly committed to the cause of freedom of the world from the domination of barbarians and the murderers of women and children, we look upon our soldiers with a peculiar sense of just admiration, and they occupy an exalted position in our eyes. This is all quite as it should be, but with it there is an element of gross unfairness to a not inconsiderable proportion of our finest manhood. Those who are affected may be divided into three classes.

The first class comprises those noble men who have voluntarily tendered their services and lives to their country, but whose offers have been rejected on the grounds of some measure of physical disability. Such men have made their offers, for the most part, solely from their deep sense of patriotism and their rejection has been no fault of their own. They remain entitled to the same expressions of respect and admiration as are accorded to their more fortunate brothers whose services were accepted, and who are marked to all eyes by their uniforms. Such men as these nobly deserve to be granted an official mark in the form of some distinguishing badge or button of suitable dignity which will inform us all that they have been willing to make the greatest of all sacrifices on behalf of the common cause. As matters now stand such brave men are often subjected to the humiliation of having to explain why they have not entered some branch of the service, or, if not actually interrogated, they remain conscious of the existence of the question in the minds of many with whom they come in contact. The injustice of not granting them a distinguishing mark of honor is too patent to need comment.

In this same class there should be placed those who have served only in this country and have become unfit for further service by reason of some physical disability. They should be granted the same badge of honor, or another of equal import.

The second class comprises a very different group of men, but one no less worthy of being accorded public recognition. I speak of those whose special training makes them more valuable to the nation out of actual military service than in it. Such man include a host of specialists in various mechanical and scientific pursuits, teachers in our universities whose services as teachers bear directly upon the successful prosecution of the war, such as those in the chemical, engineering, and medical departments, and others. These men, who have volunteered their services and have been told that they are more valuable where they are than in the army or navy, or who have been officially notified that they are to refrain from seeking active military service on account of the importance of their duties, patriotically and bravely remain at home and are compelled to endure feelings similar to those of the men in our first class. Should not such men be granted an official distinguishing mark, different from that of the first class, but one which would indicate that they are not without the military ranks of their own volition? Certainly they deserve such insignia no less than do the men of the preceding class.

A third class of men also exists, equally deserving of their badges, but meriting insignia of a different type. These are the men who have been drafted, who have not sought exemption, but who, like the men of the first class, have been rejected for some disability, or, like those of the second, have been retained in civilian life on account of fitness for some special work.

So far I have sought to point out the justice of the granting of such insignia and the gross injustice of leaving the patriotism of these men unrecognized. There is quite another aspect to the question, however, and one of no mean importance. It is the influence that the granting of these insignia would have upon the vast numbers of men not falling within these groups and not already in service. I am firmly of the belief that their granting would constitute the most profound stimulus to our young manhood to volunteer, either for the purely military services, or, if unfitted or especially equipped, for other war work. Would it be unjust to those who are now waiting until they may be called in the draft, or to those who are without its age limits, but free from dependents, thus to stimulate their patriotism to higher levels? I think not! And there are many who think as I do, for I have taken the trouble to interrogate widely before writing. In further support of this belief I would cite the widespread use of service flags and Liberty Loan buttons.

Finally, attention should be called to the fact that England, a country as democratic as ours, has long since adopted an analogous group of insignia and has found the plan most successful.

May I not plead for the co-operation of the press and of those Americans who feel as I do and ask them to urge Congress to give this matter prompt consideration?

CARY EGGLESTON.
New York, April 27, 1918.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLES.

Advantages Claimed for Them Over the German Zeppelins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the article entitled "World's Scientists in Life and Death Race," appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES, I wish to correct the statement that "no other nation has anything even approximately matching the Zeppelin." It is unfortunate that the past lack of unity and interchange of ideas between the countries now at war with the Central Powers has caused the loss of invaluable time, due to the ignorance of the progress and advancement made by the foremost scientists, inventors, and engineers of each country working separately and individually. For example, the above quotation regarding the Zeppelin shows, providing the author is writing with authority, that it is not generally known here in America that the Italian Forlanini dirigible, without exception, is the foremost flying machine of this type in the world, and promises to revolutionize aeronautics.

For the last ten years I have had the honor of collaborating with Mr. Forlanini on dirigible construction, perfecting the last type early in 1917. Over seven months ago I was released from my Government (Italian) and sent here to advise and co-operate with the American Government on this important program.

The truth is that the Zeppelins, though far from being perfect, are not a failure, if only succeeding in compelling England and France to maintain their vast defenses in and around London and Paris, as well as keeping an invaluable and constant watch over the North Sea. I will illustrate just one of the many advantages of the Forlanini type dirigible over that of the Zeppelin. At the record Zeppelin altitude of 13,000 feet battleplanes can easily "top" the Zeppelin, thus destroying it with fire bombs. On the other hand, the Forlanini dirigible attains an altitude of 18,000 feet with war efficiency, and can mount very rapidly, after discharging its bombs, to an altitude of 22,000 feet, make its raid, and return in safety at a high altitude—always remembering that the fighting efficiency and speed of the battleplanes decreases rapidly after reaching an altitude of 14,000 feet.

We, the Allies, have the best and most efficient weapons of all branches of modern scientific warfare. I can personally attest to several very important inventions practically unknown outside of Italy. Let us hope, therefore, that a closer understanding and unity of purpose will bring about, to quote again your article, the "principal allies maintaining in this country scientific missions, constantly augmented by new arrivals fresh from the scene of action," for we in Europe look to America for big things done in a big way, and stand ready to contribute to the common cause that which we have to bring about a triumphant victory over our enemies.

LUIGI CRESCENTINI.
New York, April 30, 1918.

WOMEN'S LABOR LAWS.

Protective Measures Intact for Another Year at Least.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the four bills initiated by the Consumers' League of the City of New York into the 1918 Legislature only one passed both Senate and Assembly. This was the Nicoll-Meyer Messenger bill which will prohibit the employment of girls under twenty-one years of age as messengers, and regulate the employment of those over twenty-one years of age to a nine-hour day, six days a week, and prohibit their employment between 10 P. M. and 7 A. M. This bill has yet to receive the signature of the Governor.

The Minimum Wage bill, which would have given to a commission the power to fix, after investigation, the lowest sum upon which a girl could live in decency and health, was not referred out of committee. The effort of Senator Wagner to have the committee discharged from further consideration of the bill was defeated by only three votes in the Senate.

The bill regulating the hours of women employed in the transportation companies as guards, conductors, &c., never came to a vote. The bill regulating the hours of women employed on elevators passed the Assembly, but failed to pass the Senate.

Five bills were introduced into the Legislature to break down provision for women employed in restaurants. After a long bitter fight in the Assembly, with the Restaurant Association of New York State on one side and the labor unions, the suffrage, social, and civic organizations on the other, these bills were finally defeated by a large majority.

And so, as far as protective legislation for women is concerned, our labor laws are intact for another year at least, with the addition of the protection for women and girl messengers.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Consumers' League has stood back of the Government in urging the maintenance of all labor standards, but not only must labor standards be maintained, but the reorganization and development of industries in which women are needed must be managed with the least possible waste to the women and the industries.

FLORENCE LAMONT,
(Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont,)
Chairman, Liberty Committee, Consumers' League.
New York, April 25, 1918.

Technical Courses for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the article in THE TIMES Magazine Section of April 28, entitled, "War School for 100,000 Soldiers," may I call attention to the fact that this subject of technical training of soldiers at universities and vocational schools had its origin with a number of citizens of New York, on recommendation of the undersigned, through resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Patriotic Educational Guilds on April 20, 1917? The resolutions were transmitted to the President and to the Senate and House Military Committees, and resulted in the insertion in the selective service law of paragraphs under which authority is given to the President for organising sundry technical regiments and for the detail and due instruction thereof in mechanical and agricultural training. J. E. BLOOM,
Major U. S. A., retired, Recruiting Officer.
Newark, N. J., April 29, 1918.

The Knitting Machine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Magazine Section of April 11 a short account of the history of knitting contains an error. Jonas B. Aiken, the inventor of the machine referred to, was of Franklin, N. H., instead of Buffalo, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2, 1918. J. S. A.

GREEKS AND BULGARS

Reminders from the Greek White Book of Injustices Now Denied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday "A Bulgarian" in a letter to you gave an extract from a report of Mr. Naoum, the former Minister of Greece at Sofia, which appeared in the Greek White Book, (Document No. 77,) in order to shew that the complaints made by the Central Committee of Unredeemed Greeks at Athens to the allied and neutral Governments against Bulgaria and Turkey were baseless and unworthy of notice. The sentence which immediately follows the above-mentioned extract says: "According to an official report, up to the 15th of April, 6,000 persons died from starvation in Cavalla. In Drama and in Serres the situation is the same. The condition of the population is literally deplorable."

Two previous reports, one being by the same Minister and the other by a Greek high official, deal with the persecutions of the Greek populations by the Bulgarian Government and people. As a matter of fact, the report dated March 23, (O. S.) 1917, from which the said 'extract was taken by the "Bulgarian," is only a sequel to two other previous documents.

Thus, the report of a high public official of Eastern Macedonia, dated March 9, (O. S.) 1917, (Document No. 75,) after reference being made to the occupation of the city of Cavalla by the Bulgarian troops, says:

> The Bulgarian Military Governor of the city immediately appointed to the vacant position of Mayor the Turk Hembi Bey, who at once formed a Municipal Council of Turks, the Greek councilors having been treacherously imprisoned for some time with this very object in view, as being suspects. There was then put into operation a pitiless spoliation of the property of the Greek element by Bulgarians and Turks, by means of an illegal commandeering of the goods in their warehouses; by extortion of money, by arbitrary seizures from the houses and shops of all material useful or salable, and through a clever and profiteering overvaluation of food supplies and articles of absolute necessity.

After referring to some acts of robbery committed by the Turks, it adds that

> all this took place with the toleration and even utter indifference of the military authorities of the city, which busied itself only with the emptying of the public warehouses and big shops which had been abandoned by their owners. This was followed by a downright looting of private houses right in broad daylight, under the pretense of a search for military supplies.

Equally the report dated March 27, (O. S.) 1917, of the same Minister, (namely Mr. Naoum,) after referring to the distress prevalent among the inhabitants of Eastern Macedonia, which is under Bulgarian occupation, says:

> The state of affairs in Eastern Macedonia has, during these last two months, become extremely critical, and, in fact, desperate, owing to the frequent deaths from starvation, observed especially among the Greek population, for the Turkish troops have supplied food to the Mussulmans and the Bulgarian troops to the Slav-speaking villages. In Drama and in certain other cities, thanks to the initiative of the Greek Prefect and the praiseworthy financial aid of the wealthy, cheap food-distributing stations have been established for the relief of poor people, but these unfortunately cannot operate regularly because they cannot obtain food supplies.
>
> On account of the desperate situation thus created in Eastern Macedonia, I have already repeatedly, both in writing and by personal interview, made the strongest possible remonstrances to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here, and to the Prime Minister himself, to whom I have protested most vigorously against the destruction that is being wrought in Eastern Macedonia. I then and there reminded him of the express promises given to Greece for the security of life and property of the inhabitants, and called his attention to the painful impression which would be made by such a policy on the part of the Bulgarian Government, which could not but influence public opinion in Greece and affect the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Not satisfied with these steps, I called on the Director of his Majesty's Political Bureau, Mr. Dobrovitz, to whom I set forth in detail the facts about the pitiful condition of Eastern Macedonia, urging him to bring all this to the knowledge of the King, with the hope that his Majesty would intervene energetically with the Bulgarian Government to better the situation. I protested to Mr. Dobrovitz most energetically on account of the indifference of the Bulgarian Government in the matter, emphasizing that if this should continue it could not fail to affect the relations between the two countries. Mr. Dobrovitz, professing complete ignorance of the situation, promised to transmit all that had been said to his Majesty the King.
>
> I proceeded also to similar steps with the German officials here; and endeavored to bring about the intervention of our legation in Berlin with the German Government there as to the matters at stake.

In a report dated Dec. 5, (O. S.,) 1916, of the same Minister, (namely, Mr. Naoum,) after referring to the sufferings of the Greek populations and to the rudeness with which they were treated by the Bulgarians, he says that

> in some villages the [Greek] churches and schools were seized and the Bulgarian language was introduced. Acts of plunder were committed and forced contributions were levied. * * * In Cavalla all the houses were forced, and the movable property of the [Greek] inhabitants will soon be transported to Sofia by special trains. Refugees of the district of Serres were taken by force to Drama, where they are suffering intensely from hunger, and deaths from starvation occurred. The above-mentioned refugees will be transported to Serbia to reside there.

A telegram addressed by E. Zaloscostos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to N. Theotoky, Minister of Greece at Berlin, dated Dec. 13, (O. S.,) 1916, states that

> you should represent to the German Government that it is inconceivable after it has seized or has permitted Eastern Macedonia to be seized, a fact which constitutes, indirectly, to be sure, the cause of all the misfortunes which today weigh heavily upon Greece, and after it has transgressed the categorical promises given in writing that the three large Macedonian cities would not be seized and that personal freedom, right to property, and the religious status quo would be respected, it is inconceivable, I say, that if today leaves the Bulgarians free to annihilate the Greek element in Macedonia.

These reports were written at a time when friendly relations existed between Bulgaria and the Government of the ex-King Constantine.

THEODORE P. ION.
New York, April 29, 1918.

FILLING THE NURSES' RANKS

Heavy Demands of the War Make a Shortage for Other Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When it was announced that 30,000 or 40,000 nurses were going to be required for our war hospitals, public attention naturally centred upon the matter of filling those hospitals.

This matter is in good hands and will undoubtedly be handled with ability; but, while the flood of patriotic volunteers of slight training is being restrained from entering our war hospitals, attention has been diverted from the point of our real danger where shortage of nurses is already being felt.

What we need to look out for is to supply the thousands of extra women that will have to fill places in the homes vacated by the trained nurses that are going into war work. We must remember also that unless there is to be loss and suffering these women must be supplied, not two or three years from now, but in the immediate future.

If we fail in this we shall weaken our civil life, and it is our civil life that supports our armies.

The shortage of nurses is having the following effect: People who have hitherto been able to afford graduate nurses are now bidding against the hospitals and public nursing associations for graduate service, or bidding against their less well-to-do neighbors for the service of the practical nurses; and the available numbers of these non-graduates is being cut down still further by the call for women's labor for other occupations.

The shortage of nurses due to the war is therefore being felt not only by the hospitals and public health nursing bodies, but is being largely passed on to the plain people of moderate means, and will take the form of a lack of the "practical" nurses that these people have hitherto relied on. These are the nurses who do the great bulk of the actual nursing of the country. Much of their work has not been done in the best way possible, for it has not had help or supervision from graduates as it should have had, but it is none the less absolutely necessary work that cannot be dispensed with. This service is now being taken away from the people and nothing is being done to replace it.

Our families must be cared for in sickness if the soldier at the front is not to be disheartened by bad news from home, and if the workman in the shipyard or munition shop is not to drop his tools to look after his family in sickness, as the workman always does when there is no one else to do it. The same thing applies in a still greater degree to the more isolated farmer if he is to keep us and our allies supplied with food.

There is, however, no need of this failure. Our national nursing leaders have now a great opportunity to serve the country by directing the execution of some plan that will meet the present emergency not in part but in whole. If they merely fill up the war hospitals and leave the rest of the country to suffer, they will have failed. If they should disclaim all responsibility for civil work after allowing the public to believe for a year that they intended to meet that responsibility, they would fail doubly.

If they have no better plan they can strengthen their body of visiting nurses, and call for a sufficient body of nurses' assistants who will fill the gap and learn to serve in the homes of the people under the direction of these graduates. This has been shown by trial in Boston, Detroit, and other places to be entirely practicable, and an advantage to both the people and the nurses. Whatever the best plan may be, the time is rapidly passing for merely considering plans; there must be either action or failure. I know a single town where twelve out of nineteen graduates and seven out of eleven attendants have been lost from the regular nursing force, and there is probably further loss among the unregistered nursing force.

If nothing is done suffering will come in the homes of the people. Right there is the danger point, and our nursing leaders must not fail us.

R. M. BRADLEY,
Trustee of the Thomas Thompson Foundation.
Boston, April 30, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in THE TIMES moves me to add a few words, from the medical standpoint, concerning war nurses, now needed so badly. Dr. Grimshaw of Roosevelt Hospital has pleaded for a reduction from the three-year course for graduate nurses to two years; but war needs cannot wait while this goes into effect, even if it should be adopted by the Hospital Training Schools, and the number of nurses will be far in excess of possibilities in that direction. Many thousand nurses are needed in much shorter time, and experience abroad with the volunteer aid nurses has been shown so successful that this country should not hesitate to follow the same line. It has been found that the class of women who volunteer make good nurses as a rule in a comparatively short time, for their heart is in their work.

While not wishing to depreciate the value of the two or three year course for graduate nurses, the experience of physicians has been that we do not always find the best nurses from the longest courses, nursing depending so largely upon the psychology of the individual. Three to six months of intensive training in actual work has proved abroad that excellent nurses can be, and are, turned out for much needed service, and this country should give them the opportunity. It may be necessary to draft women later; but it goes without saying that those who volunteer and go willingly stand a much better chance to make good, and they are needed now. Many educated women are only waiting for the red tape to be cut to take up the work, and they should be encouraged to do

TRADE BOARD BANS PRICE DICTATION

Regulation Applies to Every Form of Selling in Business Here.

FOLLOWS COURT RULING

Decision Forbids Concerns Indicating to Dealers What They Must Get for Commodities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Federal Trade Commission has rendered a decision on price fixing along the lines of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gramophone case. The order issued by the commission is given to decide the case of the Chester Kent Company of Boston, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, and it is drawn to cover every form of price fixing known to business in this country.

The decision forbids the Chester Kent Company to indicate to dealers the prices for which its proprietary or patent medicines shall be resold, obtaining agreements from dealers to adhere to such prices, refusing to sell to dealers who fail to adhere to such prices upon the same terms as dealers who do adhere to the prices, and furnishing any advantage to dealers who adhere to resale prices. In announcing the decision the Trade Commission makes public the following statement:

"Some of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States have appeared before the commission to argue this question, as well as many of the leading business concerns of the country, some of whom have insisted that the maintenance of resale prices was proper, and others who have contended that it was not. Almost all of the large department stores of the country have been heard in opposition to it.

"After full consideration the Federal Trade Commission has decided to issue complaints against all business concerns who refuse to sell unless the purchaser will agree to maintain a resale price fixed by the seller. The case just decided is the first formal finding by the commission to that effect.

"When once an article has passed from the maker to a purchaser he owns it, and the owner of such article may sell it at any price that he chooses, provided he does not himself sell it at such price as to be below cost, and thus thereby enter into unfair competition with other retailers selling the same article.

"This decision is going to be open to considerable controversy in relation to the subject matter thereof, and the matter will probably have to be settled by an act of Congress in the manner suggested by Justice Brandeis in his concurring opinion in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the American Graphophone Company.

"The Stephens bill which is now in Congress is in relation to that matter, but in the estimation of many business men and others it is thought to be broader than it should be. It may be that resale prices can be so regulated by placing the power somewhere protecting against unfair prices as to make it work equitably, and be a fair method of competition in commerce, but that question will undoubtedly have to be settled by Congressional action."

FRENCH CHAPLAIN SANGUINE

Abbe Flynn Denies France Has Been "Bled White."

The Rev. Patrick Flynn, chaplain with the Second French Army in its defense of Verdun, told 1,000 policemen at Police Headquarters last night that he believed the battle of the Marne, the defense of Verdun, and the arrival of the American forces, with the constant valor of an increasing British Army, made victory certain for the Allies.

He denied the assertion that France was "bled white," and said that although 1,300,000 Frenchmen had been killed in battle or had died from disease or wounds, and 1,200,000 had been maimed or taken prisoner, an army of 4,725,000 men was fighting against a weakening opponent. He said that every French soldier was confident of victory after repulsing a powerful foe at the Marne and Verdun with an army about 1,000,000 fewer than France has now.

Abbe Flynn said that the consolidation of the Allied armies made more certain that all religious prejudices would be wiped out and that the Allies would be unified in all things for the advancement of civilization.

GERMANS LAY TRADE PLANS.

Already Preparing for Economic Struggle After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—An official French dispatch received from Basle today states that active industrial preparations are being carried forward in Germany to meet conditions during the reconstruction period after the war.

"The great banking houses," said the dispatch, "the navigation companies, the manufacturers of chemical products, and great metallurgical companies are uniting in order to dominate the market and react against the economic war announced by the Allies.

"The woolen merchants are uniting their efforts to the same end. They have just founded at Bremen a society which, with the European Commercial Association, will be a council for the purchase of raw materials in Russia, Rumania and the adjacent countries.

"All the woolen merchants are to be admitted who, before the war, had on their own account imported at least 10,000 bales of wool per year. The founding of this society is considered the first step toward the woolen trust in territories under the economic influence of Germany."

URGES AMERICANS TO HELP.

Mme. During, Back from France, Says Civilization Is at Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3.—Mme. Elmire During, a native of France who has lived in New York for several years, has arrived at the Traymore here to recuperate after two years spent as an ambulance driver on the French front. Twelve relatives, including her brother, the youngest jurist in France, have been killed in the war. Her son, Maurice, is a student at Princeton.

"My message to Americans, delivered with all the fervor at my command," said Mme. During, "is to rush with all haste to back up the brave American boys who are fighting with the French and the British. Every American man and woman should work to the utmost to the one end. The Germans have become a lot of madmen, guided by the most tyrannical, the most cruel, the most heartless military maniac in history—the Kaiser.

"The Allies must triumph, or there is an end of civilization as the world has known it. The Germans are powerful, unscrupulous, and determined. They must be crushed with force."

NEW YORK BROKERS HELD.

Charged with Transacting Business After Their Firm Failed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 3.—Three members of the defunct New York Stock Exchange brokerage firm of Atwater, Foote & Sherrill, with home offices in this city, were arrested here late this afternoon. Gilbert F. Foote and Harold W. Sherrill were charged with forgery, third degree; grand larceny, first degree, and the hypothecation of customers' securities and transacting business after insolvency. Morton Atwater was charged with transacting business after the firm was insolvent.

The defendants were arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser and waived examination for their cases to go to the Grand Jury. Bail was fixed at $20,000 in each case. District Attorney Aldrich made the charge in court that customers' securities to the amount of $250,000 had been hypothecated.

BAKERS' FLOUR ECONOMY.

Cracker Manufacturers Saved 164,000 Barrels in March.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Cracker and biscuit manufacturers conserved 164,000 barrels of wheat flour during the month of March, according to figures announced today by the Food Administration. Although they were not required to use substitutes in their products until April 14, during March 38 per cent. of their total output was comprised of substitutes for wheat.

The saving of 164,000 barrels was calculated on a basis of 335,000 barrels used in March, 1917. Under the Food Administration regulation restricting bakers to 70 per cent. of their last year's supplies, the manufacturers received only 235,000 barrels this year, using 171,000 of this.

VETERAN'S SIGHT RESTORED

Operation Relieves Skeyhill, Blinded at Gallipoli.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Blinded by a shell explosion at Gallipoli, in the early period of the war, Thomas Skeyhill, an Anzac private, had his sight restored here today by a simple operation on the vertebrae of his neck.

Examination of Skeyhill, who has been lecturing throughout the country in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan, showed vertebrae at the head of the spinal column slightly out of position, and a correction was easily made with the result that the blindness was dispelled. Physicians explained that displaced vertebrae had impaired the functions of nerves indispensable to sight.

Naval Reserves Lose Columbus 1492

The New York Telephone Company made known yesterday that the changing of the United States Junior Naval Reserve telephone number, Columbus 1492, was due to the redistribution of the Columbus exchange. They can retain their patriotic number by paying the ordinary excess mileage rate, which would amount to $24 a year. F. H. Bethell, Vice President of the telephone company, said he realized the particular significance of Columbus 1492 being the telephone call of the junior sailors, but the telephone company was prevented from granting special privileges in numbers by a rule of the Public Service Commission.

REVERSES DIVORCE DECREE.

Appellate Division Orders New Trial of Opera Singer's Case.

A decree of divorce obtained by Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, the Metropolitan Opera contralto, from Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, opera tenor, was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and a new trial in the case was ordered. One of the grounds for the reversal was the fact that a New York lawyer who went to Rome in behalf of Mme. Matzenauer "besmirched himself by hiring himself out as a private detective."

Mme. Matzenauer, who married the tenor while they were singing together in Buenos Aires, lived with him for about three years, during which time they sang together here and abroad. They have one child. Their married life was somewhat stormy, due to a clash of artistic temperaments, the husband contending that one point of difference was over the present war, since he is an Italian and his wife is an Austrian. They separated two years ago, and Mme. Matzenauer sought grounds for a divorce.

One of her allegations was that Fontana in Rome went to a hotel with two young women and took a room near them. He testified that they were the daughters of a family friend, and that he was in the hotel solely in the rôle of protector.

Rules Against Schieffelin.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday the decision of the lower court denying an injunction in the suit of William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens Union against the Board of Estimate to restrain the raising by taxation of $2,061,364 or any other amount to pay the city's share of the cost of widening Queens Boulevard. The plaintiff contended that the cost should be met by the sale of corporate stock rather than by direct taxation. When the case had reached the Appellate Division the Board of Estimate had already included the item in the tax levy. The Appellate Division held that even if the action of the board were technically illegal, it is not such an illegality as can be prevented by a taxpayers' action.

PHILLIPS IS MISSING NOW.

Draft Delinquent Dismissed from Upton Has Left City.

Charles Francis Phillips, the draft delinquent, who was recently dismissed from Camp Upton as an undesirable person for service in the United States Army, and who was ordered returned to the camp by Provost Marshal General Crowder, was reported missing yesterday. Phillips, it was said, is believed to have left the city, one report being that he is on his way to Mexico. It is understood that the border military authorities have been notified to watch for him, and if he tries to cross the Rio Grande to arrest him as a deserter and return him to Fort Jay, Governors Island, for trial by court-martial.

It was also reported yesterday that a prominent Hindu who has been concerned in anti-British plots in this country intended to bring about rebellion in India has escaped into Mexico. This man is now under indictment in the Federal District of Southern New York.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Charles S. Aronstam of New York City admitted to practice.

508—International News Service, pet., v. The Associated Press. Argument concluded for the petitioner.

846—Erie R. R. Co., pet., v. E. J. Hill, Jr., and infant, &c. Argued.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, Post Office Bldg.

Criminal calendar.

US<Wintringham. Same<Graham.
Same<Green. Same<Stella Checho-
Same<Dayton. vitz, (bond.)
Same<Felstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy calendar. Charlotte A. Carey. 11:30 A. M.: Joseph R. Marquette, Jr.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Henrietta B. Campbell, as admx., respt., v. John C. Rodgers, aplt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

William J. Schieffiin, aplt., v. Charles L. Craig, as com., et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion to dismiss appeal denied. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Edwin M. Post, pltf., Grove E. Warner, aplt., v. Edward R. Thomas et al, respts.—Proceedings stayed as stated in opinion. Opinion by Page, J.

Anton Larsen & Son, aplt., v. Newmark & Davis et al., Corinne Newmark, respt.—Judgment reversed with costs and judgment ordered for plaintiff. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Margarete M. Fontana, respt., v. Edoardo Fontana, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Order filed.

Frank D'Angelo and another, respts., v. 1,465 Broadway Corp., aplt.—Judgment modified and affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Same v. Same.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Karl Kaufman, respt., v. David L. Schwarts, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Harriet E. Noble, respt., v. William B. Kendall, impld., aplt. Same v. Same.—Orders reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motions granted with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Orders filed.

Sarah Pernick, aplt., v. Central Union Gas Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Page & Shearn, JJ., (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Anna L. S. Orvis, suing, &c., respt., v. George C. Howe, impld., aplt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion by Shearn, J., (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

William Martin, respt., v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., aplt.—Judgment and orders affirmed with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Atlantic Communication Co., aplt., v. Leopold L. Zimmerman, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., respt., v. Childs Co., aplt.—Judgment modified and affirmed with costs to aplt. Opinions by Page and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Alfred J. Higgins, aplt., v. Philip Applebaum et al., respt.—Judgment reversed with costs and demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

J. Peyton Clark, respt., v. Bird S. Coler et al., aplts.—Judgment reversed with costs and judgment ordered as stated in opinion. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Pincus Wilaker & ano., aplts., v. Paul Gerli & Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Wagner Trading Co., respt., v. Battery Park Nat. Bank, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Campe Corp., aplt., v. Rensselaer & Valatie Mills & ano., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George Batten Co., respt., v. The Pompeian Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Marguerite E. Sprague, aplt., v. Shirley E. Sprague, respt.—Judgment modified so as to provide that the defendant pay to the plaintiff the sum of $100 weekly during her life as and for her individual support and maintenance; and as so modified affirmed with costs to aplt. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Edgar J. Murphy, aplt., v. Francis C. Bishop & ano., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Frederick A. Reed et al., aplts., v. Inter-City Power Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Southern Rice Sales Co., respt., v. Carl A. H. Keid & ano., aplt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

German Kahn & ano., aplts., v. Benjamin Lowenstein, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Prudential Ins. Co., respt., v. 2nd Nat. Bank of Commerce, aplt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of City of New York. Re 189th St., Third, and Webster Aves. Determination reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and proceeding remitted as stated in opinion. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Bessie Silverman, an inft., respt., v. Joseph Isaac, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Benjamin H. Hoffman & ano., pltfs., v. Fleischmann Bros. Co. et al., defts.; William I. Walter et al., respts., Joseph Elias et al., aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph B. Holden, respt., v. Leslie H. Cooke & ano., aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of William H. Tillinghast, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Louise Tillinghast, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Selwyn Realty Corp.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Clarke, P. J. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Shur-Locler Safety Co.<Purcell—Henry L. Sherman.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Fuller<Fuller—David L. Well. Smith<Smith—Maurice Deiches. Bull<Dowd Const. Co.—Thomas H. Keogh. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank<Mitchell—Jos. M. Proskauer. Lewis<Jaeger—Edmond Huerstel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Giegerich, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—John H Thorn<Cora M Converse—Aaron O Whaley.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

W. H. Coyne, respt., v. J. J. Kennedy, aplt.—Motion granted.

W. F. Ahrens, aplt., v. E. S. Sanders, respt., and others, defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. Clarke, aplt., v. I. V. Keating et al., defts., and F. Pike et al., respts.—Appeal sustained and interlocutory judgment modified. Costs of this appeal to abide the final award of costs.

M. Dillon, aplt., v. C. Reid, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. Dillon, aplt., v. C. Reid, respt.—Judgment affirmed, without cost.

J. Eisenberg, as admr., &c., of M. Eisenberg, decd., respt., v. H. R. Lehrfeld, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

F. J. Essig, aplt., v. The Lumber Operating and Mfg. Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. Fuller, respt., v. Bradley Cont. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. Gordon, an infant, by J. J. Gordon, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. J. L. Grady, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

G. Greenfield, aplt., v. C. N. Y. and others, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. W. Greenwood, respt., v. L. A. Burke & Son, Co., Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. R. Irwin, aplt., v. E. Riegelmann, as Sheriff, etc., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Rockland, etc. Route No. 3, etc., T. G. Peck, respt.—Order reversed and new trial granted, unless within ten days the parties interested in the award reduce it to $14,000, in which event the order as modified is affirmed, without costs.

Re Supplementary Proceedings: A. T. Burt, respt., v. H. C. Weir, aplt.—Order appealed from is affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re probate of the last will of V. Del Genovese, decd., F. Del Genovese, indiv. and as admx., etc., aplt., v. J. Del Genovese, respt.—Order of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County reversed, with $10 costs.

J. Krinski, respt., v. H. Kornreick, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied without costs.

J. Liebman, respt., v. C. N. Y. and others, aplts.—Judgment modified and affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

T. H. Lund, indiv. and as trustee, etc., respt., v. E. Johnson, as exor., etc., aplt., and another, deft.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

E. A. McCabe, aplt., v. B. H. R. R., respt., and another, deft.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

W. Miller, respt., v. Westchester Electric R. R., aplt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

Mulvey Realty Co., respt., v. N. Y., W. & B. R. R. and another, aplt.—Judgment unanimously and affirmed, without costs.

J. Nelson, respt., v. McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. Neustadt, respt., v. Jamaica Estates et al., defts., E. E. Dean et al., aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

F. Nordone, aplt., v. Town of Huntington and others, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with one bill of costs.

People, &c., respt., v. D. Hedges, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Same respts. v. L. Koenigsberg, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Same respts. v. R. W. Seeland, aplt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Richmond County reversed and new trial granted.

People, ex rel. the Amer. Mfg. Co., respt., v. J. J. Brady et al., as Commissioners, &c., aplts., taxes of 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.—Final orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., ex rel. C. Fuscina, respt., v. St. Vito Society of Mutual Assistance of Brooklyn, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. W. Randell, respt., v. G. B. Wix, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Realty Associates, respt., v. C. N. Y., and W. Brady, aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

E. H. Renner and E. E. Renner, aplts., v. R. E. Piper et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. Stanulevich, respt., v. St. Lawrence Life Assn., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. F. Stehlin, respt., v. N. Y., W. & B. R. R., and another, aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A. and M. Stollberg, respts., v. N. Y., W. & B. R. R. and another, aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hotel Ansonia

Usually this space is devoted to talks about our hobby,

"BONELESS SHAD"

but today we have something more important to talk about.

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Saturday, May 4th, at 6 P. M.

$2.00 per cover.

The entire proceeds of this dinner, in addition to all other receipts, on May 3rd and 4th, will be invested in

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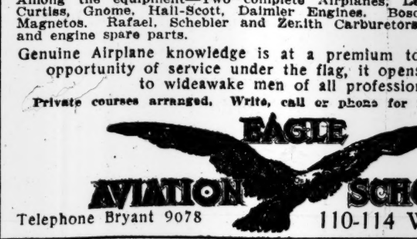

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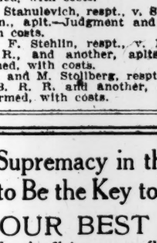

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25769. —In Bankruptcy.—MAX MAISEL, trading as M. MAISEL CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on May 1, 1918, a norder was made referring the above entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 14th day of May, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, May 3, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER KLINGON, trading as KLINGON FURNITURE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 25783.—The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 238 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on May 16th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

May 3rd, 1918. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25871. —In Bankruptcy.—HARRY LIPSCHITZ and SAMUEL REINER, individually and as copartners trading as LIPSCHITZ & REINER, bankrupts.

Harry Litpschitz and Samuel Reiner, individually and as copartners trading as Lipschitz & Reiner, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 7, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on May 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25885. —In Bankruptcy.—MANUEL CHODORKOFF and SOLOMON CHODORKOFF, individually and as copartners doing business as CHODORKOFF BROS., bankrupt.

Manuel Chodorkoff and Solomon Chodorkoff, individually and as copartners doing business as Chodorkoff Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on April 27,

Doing Without Is as Important as Doing

Staying at home and helping by saving does not seem like a very heroic part to play in the great war.

But it is just as necessary; just as important; just as honorable.

For every soldier who goes to fight, five tons of arms, ammunition, food, clothing and other equipment must be sent abroad.

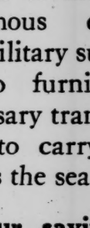
If we consume as much food and other goods as usual, there will not be enough for our soldiers.

If we spend as much money on comforts and luxuries as usual, our Government will be unable to meet that enormous demand for military supplies, or to furnish the necessary transportation to carry them across the sea.

Your savings in MATERIALS are needed to make up that five tons for every soldier; your savings in MONEY are needed to enable the Government to buy those materials.

Our soldiers cannot fight without your help. Your part in the war is a big part—an essential part. DO IT WITH ALL YOUR MIGHT.

Buy all the Liberty Bonds you can.



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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Price Movements Leave Small Net Change—Closing Hours of Loan.

Selling of stocks which usually features the closing sessions of a week that has seen substantial advances brought about a halt in yesterday's upward movement in many issues, and the list closed highly irregular. Wall Street had one eye on the Liberty Loan activities, which seriously interrupted market trading, and the day's moderate total was considerably below Thursday's amount. The most active issues in yesterday's session closed the day at practically the levels established in the preceding session. Steel again touched its best price for the year without being able to pass that record, and afterward fell more than a point on profit taking transactions. It closed within ⅛ of its final figure on Thursday. Republic established a new high for the year by going to 85⅝, subsequently losing nearly all of its gain. There were numerous issues which showed better strength on small transactions, but the market moved in such a contrary fashion as to confuse any effort to trace the effect of the better tone carried in the day's war news.

Subscriptions to the Government loan were pouring in yesterday at a rate that guarantees at least a moderate over-subscription to the offer. There have been a multitude of small purchases which were put off until the last moment, and until opportunity has been given to collect these it will be impossible to estimate closely how much the various districts have surpassed their allotments.

The visit of the French soldiers and Arzac officers to the Financial District brought about a complete cessation of business in the Stock Exchange, while spirited competition for the distinction of buying the largest amount of bonds in honor of the pollus was bringing in a total of more than $3,000,000 on the floor. The day's subscriptions, as brought together up to noon, were disappointing by comparison with Thursday's record, but the largest amounts came after the total had been announced. As it stood at noon, the total for the entire country was within $60,000,000 of the $3,000,000,000 sought, with the New York District still short $125,000,000. Traders were inclined to the view that the ending of the campaign today will be followed by a new awakening of interest in stocks. To some extent this will be offset by the obligations to which investors have committed themselves in paying for the new bonds but there is undoubtedly a very large volume of investment funds awaiting a clear indication of the outcome of the battles in progress on the western front.

GOOD SENTIMENT IN LONDON

Great Difficulty in Obtaining Shipping Shares.

LONDON, May 3.—Money was in ample supply today. Discounts were steady.

In the stock market the news from the western front inspired a good sentiment throughout the list. There was a larger volume of business, in which the investment shares moved up. Japanese and French issues were strong.

There was a considerable call for shipping shares, which were difficult to obtain. In the base metal and gold mining section an expansion of the demand was evident. The industrials were firm, particularly the cement stocks, on the revival of rumors that the Government intends to take over the cement works.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 3.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 15½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	3¾
Low	3¾	Last	3¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 6
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 7

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75¼	4.75¼	+.005
Cables	4.76.40	4.76.40	4.76.45	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	+.00¼
Cables	5.69⅝	5.69⅝	5.69⅝	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.7645
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅜	5.69⅝
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	48.00	48.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	36.75	37.25
Colcutta	8.96	8.94½
5.1826 Italy	8.96	8.94½
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.90	52.00
Yokohama	51.90	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.50	34.00
Copenhagen	30.75	31.25
Christiania	31.25	31.75
19.30 Spain	27.60	27.80
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.12	25.22
42.84 Buenos Aires	45.31	45.41
5.1826 Switzerland	4.25½	4.20
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.10	14.25
500 rubles	14.10	14.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
4.72¾	4.70⅝	4.71⅞	4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $586,761,423; balance, $55,735,167; United States Treasury credit balance, $149,521; Federal Reserve credit balance, $46,189,138.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 49½d, unchanged; in New York, 90½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mon.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,780,073	$144,262,960
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits	5,084,174	190,337,784
Miscellaneous	11,716,830	644,610,750
Miscel. revenue	2,149,179	174,590,334
Total receipts	$20,739,258	$1,153,801,830
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	67,681,550	4,476,887,370
Excess of tot. disb. over total receipts	31,318,330	239,354,380
Expenditures	88,420,808	5,630,689,200

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Garrard Comly, Vice President of the Citizens National Bank, has been commissioned a Major in the national army.

F. T. Walker has been elected a Director of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. He is a New York representative of the Royal Bank of Canada.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	334,373	573,793	871,052
Year to date	41,613,522	65,195,450	59,308,569

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	14⅛	400	Advance Rumely	14⅜	15	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
34⅜	35½	500	Advance Rumely pf	35⅜	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
1⅝	1¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
1½	1⅝	100	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
28½	28⅞	4,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
72½	73	100	Am. Beet Sugar	73	73	73	73	...
43⅜	44	3,800	Am. Can	44⅜	44⅝	43⅞	44	— ⅞
77½	77⅞	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry	77⅝	78	77⅛	77⅝	— ⅛
110	112	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ½
36¼	37	100	Am. Cotton Oil	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅛
27	27½	2,800	Am. Ice	27	27½	26⅞	27	+ ½
32½	33	800	Am. Linseed	32⅞	33	32⅜	33	— ⅛
64½	64⅝	900	Am. Lomotive	64	64½	64	64½	...
46⅝	46½	2,500	Am. Malting 1st pf	44½	46⅝	44½	46⅝	+1⅝
125	130	100	Am. Shipbuilding	128	128	128	128	...
78	78¼	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78	— ⅝
104⅞	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105¼	105¼	106¼	105¼	+ ⅛
64	64⅝	200	Am. Steel F'dries	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
104½	103½	600	Am. Sugar Ref	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
99¼	99⅜	4,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	100	100¼	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
50	60	50	Am. Tel. & Cable	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
96¼	96⅜	3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	96⅜	96⅝	96⅛	96⅜	— ½
94½	95	10	Am. Tob. pf. new	95	95	95	95	...
52	53	250	Am. Woolen	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
64⅞	65	5,000	Anaconda Copper	65¼	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛
81	82	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
8	8½	100	Atlants, Birm. & At	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+1¼
90	91	200	Atlantic Coast Line	91	91	91	91	+1
107	107½	3,300	At., Gulf & West I	106¾	107⅛	105½	107⅛	+1½
79⅝	79¾	6,000	Baldwin Loco	80½	80½	79½	79¾	+ ⅛
51½	52	400	Baltimore & Ohio	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
53	54	100	Baltimore & O. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
...	10	5	Bank of Commerce	172	172	172	172	...
81	82	100	Bethlehem Steel	80¼	80½	80½	80½	— ½
79⅝	79¾	10,700	Beth. Steel, class B	79½	79⅞	78½	79¾	— ½
105	106	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	— ⅛
22⅜	23	100	Booth Fisheries	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
39½	40¼	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	40	40	40	40	+ ⅝
129¼	129⅝	600	Burns Brothers	130	130	129	129	—2
...	10	100	Butterick Co	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅞
43	43¼	400	California Packing	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
16⅜	17¼	500	California Petrol	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
47½	48¾	100	California Pet. pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	+1½
69	70	100	Calumet & Arizona	69	69	69	69	+ ¼
139½	140¼	700	Canadian Pacific	140¼	140½	139¼	140	— ¼
39½	40¼	200	Central Foundry	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
65⅜	66¼	1,200	Central Leather Co	66⅜	66¾	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
103	103½	100	Central Leather pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	32½	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32¼	32¼	32¼	32⅛	...
79½	80	100	Chandler Motor	80	80	80	80	+ ½
56¼	56⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¾	56¾	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	300	Chi. Great West. pf	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
39	39¾	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39	39	39	39	—1½
90¼	91½	200	Chi., & Northwest'n	90½	91	90½	91	+ ½
18⅞	19¼	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
67	67½	300	C., R. I.&P.7 p.c.pf	67¾	67¾	67	67	— ¼
56½	57	100	C., R. I.&P.6 p.c.pf	57	57	57	57	— ⅞
16	16¼	50	Chile Copper	16	16	16	16	...
42	42¼	800	Chino Copper	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅜	15,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	41⅞	43½	41⅞	43¼	+1¾
32½	32¾	200	Columbia Gas & E	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
89⅜	91	90,500	Consolidated Gas	89⅞	89⅞	88⅝	89⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	39	11,200	Corn Products Ref	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
97½	98	100	Crucible Steel pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
65	65¼	4,750	Crucible Steel	65¼	65½	64¾	65	...
29	29¾	300	Cuba Cane Sugar	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
51⅝	51½	14,200	Distillers' Secur	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	51½	+ ⅝
7½	8	15	Dome Mines	8	8	8	8	...
14⅞	14⅝	300	Erie	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14½	— ⅜
28	28⅜	300	Erie 1st pf	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
9	10½	100	Federal Min. & S	9½	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30	33	100	Federal M. & S. pf	32⅜	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
170	180	25	General Chemical	177½	177½	177½	177½	...
142⅞	143¼	300	General Electric	142⅞	143⅛	142½	143⅛	— ⅛
115½	116⅜	3,500	General Motors	116½	116⅜	115	115½	— ⅝
88⅜	89½	300	Great Northern pf	89½	89½	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅝
30¼	30⅜	9,900	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	30¼	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	43½	300	Greene-Cananea	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	...
105	107½	100	Gulf States Steel	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+1½
40	40¼	100	Haskell & Barker	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	40	— ⅛
94	95½	100	Illinois Central x d	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	...
52⅝	52⅝	3,100	Inspiration Copper	53⅜	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
7	7¼	200	Interboro Consol	7	7	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	300	Interboro Con. pf	39	39	39	39	...
93	100	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
24½	24¼	100	Int. Mercantile Mar	25½	24¾	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	9,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	86	87⅜	85¼	87	+1⅛
28	28¼	400	Int. Nickel	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
39	39½	2,100	Int. Paper	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	— ½
13½	13⅝	100	Kansas City South	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...
32	32¼	4,300	Kennecott Copper	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	...
82⅛	82⅞	9,700	Lackawanna Steel	82½	83⅛	81⅞	82¼	+ ⅞
102	105	100	Liggett & Myers pf	103	103	103	103	...
112⅛	114	100	Louis. & Nash	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅜
94½	94½	1,600	Mexican Petroleum	94½	94⅝	94	94½	+ ¼
27⅝	27¾	100	Miami Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
46	46½	1,900	Midvale Steel	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	200	Minn., St. P. & S. M	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅞	600	Missouri Pacific	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
31	32	100	Nat. Acme	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
94	96¼	300	Nat. Biscuit	93	94	92½	94	...
15¾	16¼	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15⅞	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
52	52½	300	Nat. Enam. & St	52⅛	52¼	52⅛	52¼	...
104	105	100	Nat. Lead pf	105	105	105	105	...
19⅜	19⅞	300	Nevada Con. Cop	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
125	127	400	N. Y. Air Brake	126	127½	126	127½	+2½
69½	70	1,000	N. Y. Central	70	70⅜	70	70⅜	+ ⅝
20	20⅜	300	N. Y. Dock	20	20	20	20	+1
29½	29⅝	2,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	30⅜	30⅜	29½	29⅝	— ⅝
18½	19½	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	19	19	19	19	...
84	84½	200	Northern Pacific	84	84	84	84	— ½
38¼	38⅝	1,600	Ohio Cities Gas	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38½	...
9⅞	9⅞	500	Ontario Mining	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
30½	31	300	Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
43⅞	44	700	Penn. R. R.	44	44	43⅞	44	...
44⅜	45½	100	People's Gas, Chi	45	45	45	45	...
11	11½	700	Pere Marquette	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
35	60	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	37	37	37	37	+4
36½	38¾	100	Pierce-Arrow	37	37	37	37	— ¼
52⅜	53	2,500	Pittsburgh Coal	52½	53⅜	52½	52½	...
90½	93	63	Pitts. Steel pf	91	91	91	91	...
28¼	28½	5,200	Pitts. & West Va	27⅞	28	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
68½	69½	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	68⅞	69¼	68⅞	69¼	+ ⅜
59¼	59⅝	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	59	59½	59	59¼	+ ⅛
114	115	100	Pullman Co	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅞
55	56	300	Railway Steel Sp	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ⅜
24⅜	25	3,000	Ray Con. Copper	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
80	80¼	7,800	Reading	80¼	80⅜	80	80	+ ⅛
84½	84½	16,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	84½	85⅜	83⅞	84⅜	+ ⅛
76⅜	77¼	1,770	Royal Dutch Rug	76	77¼	76	77⅜	+1½
9½	10	100	St. Louis-San Fran	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
71	73	100	Savage Arms	72¼	72½	72½	72½	+1½
140	144⅜	585	Sears, Roeb. & Co	141	142	141	142	...
27⅜	27¾	700	Sinclair Oil Refin	27½	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
59¼	60	800	Sloss-S. Steel & I	60	60¼	60	60	...
82½	82⅝	800	Southern Pacific	82⅜	82⅞	82½	82½	— ⅛
50	51	50	So. Porto Rico Sug	50	52	50	50	...
21⅛	21½	1,000	Southern Railway	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅜
59	59¼	100	Southern Ry. pf	59	59	59	59	+ ¼
36½	36⅝	5,800	Studebaker Co	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	—1
86⅜	86⅞	100	Studebaker Co. pf	86⅜	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜	—3⅝
97⅝	97¾	90,500	U. S. Steel	98	98½	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅛
111⅝	111½	900	U. S. Steel pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛	111½	+ ¼
80	80½	100	Utah Copper	81	81	81	81	...
45⅝	46	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
67½	68⅛	600	Va. Iron, Coal & C	68¼	69	68	68	+ ½
7¼	7¾	100	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
40	40¼	100	Wabash pf. A	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
21⅝	22⅛	100	Wabash pf. B	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	...
13⅝	14½	1,200	Western Maryland	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅞
16	16¼	100	Western Pacific	16	16	16	16	...
49½	51⅜	200	Western Pacific pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
41⅞	41⅞	600	Westingh. E. & M	41¾	41⅞	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
8⅞	9	300	Wheeling & L. E	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
41¼	42	300	White Motors	41	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
55⅝	56⅜	400	Wilson & Co	56	56½	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅜
17¼	17⅞	3,300	Willys-Overland	17½	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ½
79	82	100	Willys-Overland pf	81	81	81	81	...
114	116	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	114	114	114	114	—1⅞
47¼	48	300	Worthington Pump	47½	48	47½	48	+2½
90	91	400	Worth. Pump pf. A	91	91	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
67	67⅝	600	Worth. Pump pf. B	66½	67¼	66½	67	+ ¾

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Period Ended April 30, 1918.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance April 20			$17,480,929.53
Receipts—			
Revenues	$1,326,259.05		
Miscellaneous	522,807.65		
Loans:			
Revenue bills	$10,000,000.00		
Corp. stock notes	600,000.00		
Tax notes	150,000.00		
Special rev. bonds	500,000.00		
General fund bonds	3,500,000.00		
	14,750,000.00		
		16,597,066.70	
		$34,028,496.23	
Payments—			
General administration	$2,982,857.98		
Repayment of temporary loans:			
Revenue bonds and bills	5,000,000.00		
Interest on city debt	30,355.93		
		8,012,213.91	
Balance April 30			$26,015,282.32

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested April 20	$6,366,434.47	
Receipts	3,015,743.77	
	$9,382,178.24	
Payments	7,400,240.93	
Balance uninvested April 30		1,981,937.31
Aggregate balances April 30		$27,997,219.63

PAID $13,000,000 IN TAXES.

Total of 3 Per Cent. Levy on Corporation Incomes Since Jan. 1.

ALBANY, May 3.—Over $13,000,000 has been received so far from the new corporation income tax, Controller Travis announced today. This amount—exactly $13,110,935—the Controller shows, represents a 3 per cent. tax on the net incomes of all mercantile and manufacturing companies doing business in the State since Jan. 1 last.

Under the law the Controller returns to the localities where the corporations are situated one-third of the amount collected. During the first quarter $12,265,438 was received, $8,175,639 going to the State and $4,087,819 to the several counties. The amount collected last month to be distributed totaled $847,476. Of the third remitted $2,339,010 represents New York City's share.

No Need to Tax the Memory.

If you read it in The New York Times you will find the date and a brief synopsis in The New York Times Index. Issued quarterly since the first day of 1913. Sent for examination. $2.00 an issue, $8.00 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.66	58.47	58.52	— .24
25 industrials	78.72	78.01	78.34	— .11
50 stocks	68.69	68.24	68.43	— .17

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 3	68.69	68.24	68.43	— .17
May 2	68.83	68.20	68.60	+ .56
May 1	68.17	67.58	68.04	+ .46
Apr. 30	68.03	67.25	67.58	— .17
Apr. 29	68.07	67.62	67.73	— .11
Apr. 27	67.93	67.54	67.84	— .26
Apr. 26	68.23	67.94	68.10	+ .24

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	High.		Low.		Last.
1918	68.85	May 2	67.58	May 1	68.43
1917	83.78	May 31	75.77	May 9	82.77
1916	89.16	May 25	82.39	May 5	87.94
1915	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.06
1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
1912	88.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
1911	82.78	May 22	79.40	May 11	81.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	68.43
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	77.24	Feb. 3	78.52

Full Years.

1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	68.58
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18	Oct. 20	53.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	88.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.90

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.	
May	3	76.40	—.09	April 25	76.27	—.05
May	2	76.49	+.19	April 24	76.32	—.05
May	1	76.30	+.09	April 22	76.37	+.11
April	30	76.21	+.07	April 22	76.26	+.10
April	29	76.14	—.02	April 20	76.16	+.11
April	27	76.16	—.09	April 19	76.05	+.14
April	26	76.25	—.02	April 18	75.91	—.02

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.48	Jan. 21	75.77	Apr. 9	76.49
†1917	89.48	Jan. 26	84.75	May 4	84.75

Full Years.

1917	89.48	Jan. 26	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Cerro de Pasco Bonds Converted.

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation now has outstanding approximately 918,000 shares of stock and no bonds. The last of the original $10,000,000 bonds was retired last Wednesday. About $7,927,000 bonds were converted into stock. The elimination of the funded debt does away with interest charges, but a more important factor is the relief which the company gets from sinking fund charges of one-third the net profits each year while the bonds were outstanding.

***

The Copper Price Situation.

Copper producers and refiners are scheduled to consult with representatives of the War Industries Board on May 22 in regard to the fixed price for the

COTTON MEN PLEDGE ALL TO THE NATION

Joint Convention of Manufacturers Demands the 'Utter and Complete' Defeat of Germany.

READY FOR PRICE CONTROL

Urge Rationing Plan for Cotton and Its Products — Banker Harris Urges Vigorous War Efforts.

Peace with victory was demanded yesterday at the closing session of the joint convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association held at the Biltmore. The discussions during the three days of the big gathering of cotton manufacturers had made it plain that no patched-up peace would satisfy the mill owners, whether from the North or the South. Accordingly, when the Committee on Resolutions of the National Association called for the prosecution of the war to a victorious peace the resolution was passed unanimously amid prolonged cheers. The preamble and resolution read:

Whereas, In the war in which we are engaged against Germany and her allies the sacred rights of free men everywhere are at stake, and only by the utter and complete defeat of our enemies can liberty and peace be made dominant and continuing forces in the world;

Resolved, That the members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, collectively and individually, pledge themselves to the sacrifice where needed of life, labor, and means, and of all that they love, to the end that justice shall reign among men and nations, and selfish and unrighteous force be cast down into the dust.

While the resolution calling for war with the German Government to a finish, as well as other resolutions, were passed by each of the two cotton organizations in separate meetings, all were identical in language or spirit. All of the discussions on the resolutions revealed that sectional lines had disappeared in the cotton industry of the nation in the determination to win the war and back the Government to the limit.

Another resolution pledged the manufacturers to assist the Government in every way in its utilization of its resources of men, materials, and transportation, to the end that the production of luxuries and nonessentials might be reduced as rapidly as possible, and all such forces thus made free for the production and transportation of products essential to the prosecution of the war and the maintenance of our civilian population.

Ready to Accept Government Control.

Both of the big cotton associations yesterday defined their attitude toward Government control and price-fixing. It was set forth by both associations that they would "cheerfully accept control and price-fixing of their products, if the Administration deems such action necessary to win the war."

The resolutions adopted on the subject held that, should action be taken, the interests of the country would be best conserved by applying as nearly as possible the same regulations to all industries, and to all branches of the industries—the producer, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer. It was also emphasized that the prosperity of Industrial America was essential to the financing of the war, and that any plan for price fixing or other control should rest upon the basis of such a return on capital invested as would continue to yield the necessary taxes and to provide funds for the purchase of the bonds required. The secretaries of the associations were directed to send copies of the price-fixing resolutions to President Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, and members of the fiscal committees of Congress.

The convention by resolution deprecated recent reports to the effect that cotton was still finding its way into Germany, and in view of this called upon the Government to ration cotton and its products as follows: (1) The military needs of the United States; (2) the military needs of the Allies; (3) the needs of neutrals for goods for the military equipment of the Allies; (4) the civilian needs of the United States; (5) the civilian needs of our allies; (6) the civilian needs of neutrals, and under this head the certainty that in no way should this cotton reach enemy countries.

The manufacturers asked the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board to put coal on the preferential list of essential industries, particularly in view of Secretary of the Navy Daniels's statement made at Thursday night's dinner of the convention that the cotton industry was essential to the winning of the war.

One of the most significant resolutions, of the many adopted, was this:

Resolved, That the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers go on record as favoring such trade relations against our enemy as may be required to prevent their developing or over-encouraging apparently peaceful industries for the possible purpose of strengthening their supplies for war or to be useful to them for the purpose of forcing their views on the world.

It was brought out that American cotton manufacturers through the purchase of dyes from Germany unconsciously helped to build up munition factories to aid the German Government in its policy of conquest and robbery. In order to prevent such a condition existing after peace is declared, the American and allied Governments were urged to study all available means for controlling the sale of all essential raw materials to the end that after the war the organized purchasing power of the enemy be not used to obtain raw materials at prices more favorable than those commanded by the Allies.

Other resolutions adopted opposed riders attached to appropriation bills in Congress which would reduce maximum production of war industries; opposed the proposed forty-four-hour week bill pending in the Massachusetts Legislature, and called upon employers and employes to support the decisions of the National War Labor Conference Board, of which ex-President William H. Taft is Chairman.

At the morning session of the convention and following the presentation of the gold medal of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to John A. Stevens and associates for their paper, "The Evolution of the Steam Turbine in the Textile Industry," the members listened to addresses by Benjamin F. Harris, President of the First National Bank of Champaign, Ill., and to Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, whose subject was "Adjusting Industry to the Strain of War Finance."

Mr. Harris in his speech demanded a more active prosecution of the war and a better organization of the powers of the nation for carrying the war through and for world reconstruction after the war. He was vigorous against socialism, of which he said that "it and the world are today going in opposite directions," but spoke hopefully of the possibilities suggested in the program of the British Labor Party.

"America's fundamental difficulty," Mr. Harris said, "and one of her greatest dangers lies in the lack, not necessarily of pitiless publicity, but of an honest knowledge of essential facts. These must come from our leaders and departments, as well as from a bureau now become a special pleader that must stick to its text and title of Public Information, to the end that a comprehensive and virile public opinion may develop that cannot be easily used, swayed, or misled.

Favors Constructive Criticism.

"This war," he continued, "is so democratic, so personal; a war which we have to fight and pay for, and fight to see that it is fought in virile fashion; it is so much your war and my war, that it is impossible for any of us to withhold and we must not withhold any suggestion or constructive criticism such as should be invited and welcomed.

"We cannot be neutral in thought or derelict in duty—such policy dishonors us, and we justly pay the price; we cannot stand behind what is behind; we cannot be dumb, when our conscience and our country call for a strict accountability. There are gaps between our rhetoric and our realization; between our idealism and our ideas, that strong, practical statesmanship and citizenship must close.

"We know there is a glaring discrepancy between our idealized democratic purposes in government and in this war, and the autocratic conduct of some of those who guided and are guiding industry, production and government. We have not anticipated, much less seen, or seeing, dared to face and factor the problems of the bewildering expansion of industrial life in its many and menacing social, economic and political phases. We are beginning to see that the dollar and peace are but incidents in the life of any man or nation that is to live.

"Unless the great and eternal forces working for us work earlier and more effectively than we dare to hope we face two or many years of war. Peace cannot be made with a serpent nor treaties with a wild beast. Months ago it was our clear duty to tear out by the roots all disloyalty and Bolshevism under our flag. For shame, that we have yet to hear the report from the first firing squad.

"Country Is not Aroused."

"The country is not aroused, is not efficient, largely because of the psychology of its leadership, if it is leadership. We have been weak, like Kerensky, in dealing with facts and traitors; we have trifled like Trotzky with diplomats and our national life, exhibiting meanwhile a disconcerting and damning pacifist taint that 'thanks God we were wholly unprepared' and makes ready to repeat."

Discussing labor and capital in the industrial side of the war, Mr. Harris said that there had been too much talk of labor having more at stake than others. "All of us have everything at stake," said Mr. Harris. "The Secretary of War, the right man in the wrong place, was probably the first to start and widely use the vicious cost-plus system. This directly and indirectly is widely responsible for many of our labor and cost troubles.

"The Government should have an economic and financial strategy board that should tell us immediately exactly to what extent they demand production in different plants and industries; the increased working hours, shifts and men they must have, and then see that the men are put into those industries. When this is done the Government will be getting first choice and first service, and we individual citizens will gladly take what is left for us, and we will do without what we can't get, whether it is called an essential or a nonessential.

"A month before the war was declared I said that the nation would eventually indict those in authority who had failed to employ the thirty months before that in preparing for the situation in which we then found ourselves. I am willing to let that statement stand, and add that our Allies and democracies everywhere will indict and point to us as a glaring example of the acme of inefficiency; of square pegging round holes; of wasting priceless, precious months, with our officials meanwhile actually and publicly bragging that they were to produce twice as much shipping as they have produced, and 300 times as many airplanes as have been produced, &c.

"Before peace comes," Mr. Harris said in conclusion, "we must provide greatly enlarged powers to federally incorporate, supervise, and regulate our great railroad systems through the Interstate Commerce Commission. Inasmuch as capital is, and properly, placed within the control of that commission, and inasmuch as labor is getting more than 50 per cent. of the gross railway income, it, too, should be placed in the hands of the commission.

"We will have to have plain, matter-of-fact aid or protection for our manufactures after the war—real, not idealized. It goes without saying that our foreign banking must be encouraged. Likewise, we must have the metric system of weights and measures.

"In peace and war, in season and out, we must stand for a thoroughgoing Americanization of ourselves and our newcomers and for a disciplining, compulsory military training for all our boys."

Mr. Sabin, in his address, predicted that the position of this country would be materially improved at the close of the war.

"We have become a creditor nation," he said, "and will continue to be. At the outbreak of the war we were debtors to the extent of $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000. Since then we have received over $1,000,000,000 from abroad. We have bought abroad probably $2,-500,000,000 of our securities, and we have loaned through private channels approximately $2,000,000,000 to foreign countries, and, in addition, our own Government has given war credits in the way of advances to the Allies of approximately $5,000,000,000.

"How much further this process will go no one can estimate at this time, but it is certain that the declaration of peace will leave us in a strong position as a creditor nation."

The election of officers by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers resulted as follows: President, W. Frank Shove, Fall River, Mass.; Vice Presidents, Russell B. Lowe, Fitchburg, Mass., and James Thomson, New Bedford, Mass.; Directors for one year, Frank Dexter, Manchester, N. H., and John Skinner, Easthampton, Mass.; Directors for two years, Albert Blum, New York, and Charles M. Holmes, New Bedford, Mass.; Directors for three years, J. Arthur Atwood, Providence, R. I.; Charles B. Chase, Fall River, Mass.; Grosvenor Ely, Norwich, Conn.; Frederick L. Jenckes, Pawtucket, R. I., and William L. Lyall, Passaic, N. J.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association elected these officers: President, Arthur J. Draper, Charlotte, N. C.; Vice President, James D. Hammett, Anderson, S. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, Winston D. Adams, Charlotte, N. C., and Chairman of the Board of Governors, Allen F. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.

The annual meeting of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers took place last night at the Biltmore. The meeting was of an executive character and was designed, among other things, to map out a plan of procedure for the ensuing year. Stuart W. Cramer was chosen Chairman; Edwin Farnham Greene, Vice Chairman; Albert Farwell Bemis, Treasurer, and Winston D. Adams, Secretary.

New National Banks Chartered.

The report of the Controller of the Currency, as of May 1, on the national bank charters during the first four months of this year, with a comparison with the first four months of last year, shows that this year there have been ninety-six applications for new charters for national banks, with capital aggregating $5,040,000, against 135 applications for 1917, with capital of $7,815,000. Of these fifty-one charters were granted, as compared with fifty-two granted during the same period a year ago. Seventy-nine national banks increased their capital stock, and three reduced it. Twenty-three went into voluntary liquidation, whereas twenty-eight did so in 1917. Nine applications were refused.

Pierce Oil Profits $3,954,771.

The Pierce Oil Corporation and the Pierce Fordyce Oil Association show combined gross profits of $3,954,771 in the 1917 report, an increase of $317,262 over the net in the preceding year. This was the result of oil operations. Outside income amounted to $154,272, and charges totaled $652,432 before providing for $717,967 interest and $933,445 depreciation. Federal taxes absorbed $108,000, compared with $91,804 in 1916, and a final surplus of $1,609,490 remained, compared with $2,451,076 the year before.

Copper Production Falls Off.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company produced 26,500,000 pounds of copper in April, a decline of 1,500,000 pounds from the total in March. The fact that April contained one less working day than March was the principal factor in bringing about the decline, as operations at the mines have been maksatisfactory progress.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company turned out 9,250,000 pounds in April, as compared with 8,750,000 in March and 6,200,000 in February. The Miami Copper Company's April output was 4,013,690 pounds, against 5,174,865 in March and 4,502,365 in February.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AGAINST ASTOR PLAN

Denies His Petition to Erect a Business Building in Madison Avenue.

REVERSES STANDARD BOARD

Representatives of J. P. Morgan Succeed in Keeping Section Free for Residences.

The Board of Estimate yesterday reversed the action of the Board of Standards and Appeals in authorizing Baron William Waldorf Astor to erect a business building on the Astor property on Madison Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. Representatives of J. P. Morgan have sought to keep the section restricted to residential use, and recently the Committee on City Planning and Public Improvements, of which Borough President Frank L. Dowling is Chairman, reported in favor of such restriction.

Mr. Dowling presented his report yesterday denying the petition of Baron Astor, and demanded to know whether or not the Board of Estimate had full jurisdiction over the matter, or whether the action of the Board of Standards and Appeals was final. He explained that his committee is charged with investigation of all applications for changing sections of the city from residential to unrestricted business districts, and is supposed to safeguard the homes of city residents from invasion by garages, factories, mills and generally undesirable neighbors. The Borough President said:

"If zoning restrictions imposed by the Board of Estimate can be upset and defied at will by the Board of Standards and Appeals this board might just as well abandon its attitude of jurisdiction over the character of buildings to be erected in various parts of the city. The Board of Estimate has twice disapproved of the application of Baron Astor to invade this residential section in Madison Avenue, but if the Board of Estimate has no authority in the matter, or if it is disposed to surrender its authority, we might just as well know it now. We have scores of applications before the Committee on City Plan of the Board of Estimate to change zoning regulations. If all applications pending today for authority to erect garages alongside of public schools, public libraries, and hospitals are to be renewed in the Board of Standards and Appeals with the likelihood of having that board ignore or override the Board of Estimate, I think we ought to know it. We ought also to know whether or not we are to surrender the right of protection that we have exercised as to the invasion of residential districts by manufacturing and business buildings."

The Borough President then suggested that the Board of Estimate sustain his report and refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to what steps could be taken to nullify the action of the Board of Standards and Appeals, and this was done.

The board considered a communication from the Merchants' Refrigerating Company stating that the New York Central Railroad had refused to construct a spur track in Tenth Avenue between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets to connect their new cold storage warehouse with the main tracks of the road because the city had insisted upon the payment of $1 for each car removed over the spur. The railroad company had declared that such payments would prove burdensome and would be detrimental to shippers in Manhattan, and would tend to divert traffic to adjacent points in New Jersey.

"I don't think we ought to allow the New York Central Railroad to come in here and accuse us of delaying traffic because we do not pass a resolution giving the railroad permission to pay for this spur the way they want to pay for it, when the truth of the matter is that the New York Central is delaying the war because it won't pay the dollar a car the city demands," said Controller Craig. "I think anything of this kind ought to be nipped in the bud."

John W. Dixon, counsel for the refrigerating company, pointed out that in all cases excepting the present one the city charges a flat yearly franchise rate determined by the assessed value of the property. He informed the board that if the dollar a car was insisted upon his company would have to pay it, and, ultimately, the consumer.

"Who is the President of your company?" asked the Controller.

"W. Fellowes Morgan," replied Mr. Dixon.

"The President of the Merchants' Association?"

"Yes."

"Oh," said the Controller, "isn't he the man who kept the New York Central where it is?"

"I don't know anything about that," replied Mr. Dixon. "I am here as a lawyer." After further argument the board refused to modify the terms.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The extension of Government participation in the markets for materials and supplies is noted by the commercial agencies as the primary feature of the current week's developments. Dun's Review says:

The movement to control commodity markets is spreading, hides and skins having come definitely under the price-regulating program, and available supplies of materials and merchandise are not only diminishing steadily, but some important articles are no longer obtainable for civilian uses. This obviously tends to limit activities, and ordinary transactions, while still bulking heavy in the aggregate, are not in all instances what they were before it became necessary to subordinate all other demands to Government requirements. The extreme and rising costs, moreover, compel economy and retrenchment in many quarters, and there has been the added restriction on retail trade of unseasonably low temperatures over a wide area.

Total bank exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to $5,261,239,396, a decrease of 11.6 per cent. as compared with the same week last year. New York reports a loss of 15.8 per cent., and this largely accounts for the falling off from a year ago, inasmuch as most of the cities outside the metropolis show more or less gain, and the aggregate at all points is 5.3 per cent. larger than for this week in 1917.

Bradstreet's says:

Retail trade has been adversely affected by cold weather that has extended over a wide area, as well as by the great popular response to the Third Liberty Loan, but these transient factors are eclipsed by fears that textiles for Fall and Winter are likely to be very scarce, and while ordinarily the possibility, if not the probability, of the Government stepping in to fix prices would bring about a sharp pause in buying, the fact is that in some instances buyers are paying now for fabrics intended for distribution next Autumn.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	7.12½	7.00	7.12½
Spelter		7.87½		7.87½
Antimony	12.50	13.00	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	$120.00	$125.00	$120.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*32.00		*32.00	
Iron, No. 2X fdy.		34.25		34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23¼c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	360	0	0	360	0	0
Tin, futures	360	0	0	360	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—Forty-five new corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $7,584,000, were chartered today. They include:

Velvet Realty Corp., College Point, $20,000; F. Simon, J. Lorenz, J. Koegel, College Point.

Parisano Air Plane Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 3,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $115,000; W. Fahnestock, G. MacLean, M. A. Parisano, 256 West 38th St.

Modern M'f'rs of Children's Dresses and Novelties, Manhattan, $10,000; M. and L. Scimeca, M. Cipolla, 200 East 27th St.

U. & S. Photo Supply and Novelty Co., Manhattan, $6,000; M. Comora, H. Weehaler, A. Steinman, 47 Broadway.

Berlock Co., Manhattan realty, $5,000; B. Leventritt, M. Sullivan, M. D. Earle, 280 West 107th St.

The Ogdensburg Brick and Sand Co., Ogdensburg, $15,000; E. J. Earle, R. W. Dobiskey, R. H. McEween, Jr., Ogdensburg.

The D-O Agency, Binghamton, realty, $5,000; G. L. Smith, G. A. Thompson, W. A. Johnson, Binghamton.

The Abeles Lalley Light Corp., Manhattan, $3,000; S. Andrews, L. Fischel, H. A. Seabrook, 510 Audubon Av.

Barnard & Billing Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, make waterproof paints and cements, $25,000; B. S. Barnard, J. Billing, H. P. McElearney, 231 North Henry St., Brooklyn.

The Standard Cash Checking System, Manhattan, $50,000; W. H. Schaefer, C. Steinfeld, C. Schweizer, 754 Tenth Av.

Blended Whiskey Distributing Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Hirsch, A. F. Freudenthal, D. Getz, 320 Broadway.

Vierhaus-Greene Co., Manhattan, food products, 285 shares preferred stock $100 each, 300 shares common stock no par value; active capital $30,000; G. W. Greene, E. Viernaus, D. S. Forchheimer, White Plains.

D. M. S. Corp., Manhattan, guns and fire-arms, $15,000; M. Goldstein, D. S. Rubin, D. W. Blumenthal, 458 Riverside Drive.

Building Directories Bulletin and Sig. Co., Manhattan, $30,000; G. Apfelbaum, R. and E. Weingart, 944 Leggett Av.

428 Seventh Avenue Corp., Manhattan, land development, $30,000; R. Santner, B. J. Feiner, T. Adelson, 219 West 81st St.

The Eagle Ash Can Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Kleinsinger, P. Kaplowitz, L. Perlman, 51 Chambers St.

Junius Coal and Wood Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; I. Siegel, I. Rosenthal, A. Soloway, 616 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Modern Coat and Apron Service, Rochester, $10,000; W. S. Kellett, M. E. Sullivan, A. H. McMannis, Rochester.

Victoria Publishing Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. and L. Dreyfus, M. D. Josephson, 645 West 160th St.

T. M. Winston & Co., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $50,000; T. M. Wuersinger, H. A. Marshall, M. Williams. 8 W. 40th St.

Eugenia Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $50,000; C. L. Galvin, A. C. Silver, M. Knaitel, 535 West 179th St.

Walsh & Walsh, Manhattan, insurance, $5,000; J. A. and J. A. and C. J. Walsh, 37 Liberty St.

Henry Gernshyn & Bro., Brooklyn, sweaters and textiles, $350,000; D. Rothschild, J. Scharfman, J. Gans, 136 Madison Av.

Enameling and Stamping Corp. of New York, Brooklyn, $200,000; H. F. Holbrook, W. I. and M. F. Fickling, 600 W. 116th St.

Charles Broadway Rouss, Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $3,700,000; P. W. Rouss, E. P. Peaney, L. J. Botting, 315 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn.

Charles Broadway Rouss Realty Corp., Manhattan, $2,000,000; same as preceding.

Disk Phone Piano Method, Manhattan, $100,000; L. T. Feizer, J. V. and T. H. Robinson, 200 East 60th St.

George E. Page Metal Products Co., Rochester, household utensils, $40,000; W. Poppe, A. J. Stickney, G. E. Page, Rochester.

Hudson Broom Works, Brooklyn, $10,000; S. and M. A. Finkel, A. Mazer, 1,145 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

Sanfinie Woolen Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; S. J. Krangel, L. J. Obermeier, H. Cohen, 1,001 Home St.

Siren Silk Undi Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Bentley, R. Danziger, S. Rosen, 485 Central Park West.

The Federal Military Equipment Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. Blankfort, H. and J. Solomon, 22 West 120th St.

M. Walden Butler Co., Brooklyn, metal and wood parts for airplanes, $50,000; H. Walden, I. Bloom, L. Green, 292 5th Av.

Universal Car Sales and Service Corp., Brooklyn, $50,000; J. Reinhardt, F. W. Tevis, J. Sauter, 61 East 198th St.

Herzog's Majestic Cloak Co., Manhattan, $500,000; W. E. Beck, L. Donovan, H. Herzog, 31 West 27th St.

United Sanitary Products Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. A. Lichterman, T. F. Thornton, D. R. Bernstein, 100 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

A. J. Archibald Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

A. M. Silver & Co., Manhattan, $5,500 to $10,000.

Hoffman Smelting and Refining Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $5,000.

A. O. Anderson Trading Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Hatfield Texstyle Corp., Manhattan, $1,000 to $100,000.

Samuel Felt Drug Co., Watertown, $40,000 to $80,000.

T. M. Kinsman Co., Norwood, $25,000 to $150,000.

Majestic Mills Paper Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $100,000.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

New Jersey Products, New Jersey, to Edison International Corp.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., of New York, Manhattan, to Star Insurance Co. of America.

The German-American Building Loan Assn. of the City of New York, Manhattan, to the Enterprise Savings and Loan Assn.

Henry Dyer & Co., Manhattan, to El Mar Commercial Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Fordham Victoria Shop, Bronx.

Fourth Av. and 28th St. Co., Manhattan.

Tilton Federal Co., Utica.

M. Ettinger, Inc., Manhattan.

Charles Parkinson, Manhattan.

Diamond and Sampson, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 3.—Charters filed:

Westville Boat Building Co., Westville, $50,000; George Prifold, Waldomar W. Berg, Marcus Hook, Penn.; J. O. Hofberg, Westville.

Australian Fur Cutting Co., Newark, $125,000; Regina Brandman, Morris H. Cohn, Nathanial Kessler, Newark.

Carl Schuster & Co., embroideries, Town of Union, $25,000; Carl Schuster, Weehawken; Max Fuegman, Olga Fuegman, West New York.

Brookwood Realty Co., Jersey City, $100,000; George Record, Jersey City; Frederick A. Teese, Weehawken; Katharine D. Tiffany, Summit.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, May 3.—Charters filed:

Commercial Mortgage Co., $2,500,000; F. R. Hansell, V. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

Liberty Mines Co., $1,000,000; incorporators same as above.

Silver Dollar Taxi Co., $1,000,000; M. Warsweky, B. Mallen, L. Kahn, all of Chicago.

Mintevallo Mining Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

J. & D. Lehman Co., leather goods, $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Hydrosiline Gas and Equipment Co., $400,000; F. R. Hansell, S. C. Seymour, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Bowman Coal Mining Co., $100,000; C. M. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

California Copper Co., Los Angeles, Cal., from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Hellman Petroleum Corp., Tulsa, Okla., from $15,000 to $1,000,000.

To Pay French Credit Instalment.

Bonbright & Co., Inc., announced yesterday that funds had been received from the French banks participating in the $15,000,000 French export credit of March 12, 1917, for the payment of the second $5,000,000 instalment under that credit due May 7, 1918. This makes a total of $55,000,000 repaid by the French banks against four similar credits for a like amount arranged to finance part of our French allies' purchases of war materials in this country. The remaining $5,000,000 is now the only one more instalment of $5,000,000, which has not yet matured.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.08	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.17	Mexican	.33
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.18
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.04	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con.	.02	Savage	.04
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.34	Union Con.	.90
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.75½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	8.20	Florence	.00
Cash Boy	.08	Goldfield Con.	.25
Halifax	.10	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.67	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.09
Midway	.07	Kewanas	.04
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.08
Monarch Pitts	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Big Four	.03
North Star	.10	Consolidated	.09
Rescue	.05	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.72½	Union Amalg.	.03
Tonopah Exten.	1.62½	White Caps	.37
West End	.79	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.14	Nevada Hills	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.20
Atlanta	.09	Rochester	.89
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.30
		United Eastern	8.80

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	5	6
Dr. J'pot	4	4¼	McKinney	5	10
Elkton	5	5½	Portland	92	100
El Paso	11	20	U. Gold M.	14¾	15
Golden C.	162	172	Vindicator	82	90
Grabite	80	90	Rose Nicol.	10¾	11

ST. PAUL R.R. EARNED $4,468,631 IN 1917

Net Income Is 3.85 Per Cent. on the Preferred, with Nothing for the Common.

HEAVY OPERATING EXPENSE

Increased $11,430,912 Over 1916—Earnings in Previous Year Were $16,717,357.

The report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the calendar year 1917, concerning which there has been a great deal of curiosity and much speculation because of the postponement for four months of action on its dividends, with reports that the road had not earned its preferred stock dividend, was issued yesterday. The report reveals that during 1917 the St. Paul earned a net corporate income over its fixed charges of $4,468,631.

Comparison is not made with the calendar year 1916, because last year, in accordance with orders from the Interstate Commerce Commission, the St. Paul, along with all other railroads which had not already done so, changed its fiscal year to agree with the calendar year. The income for 1917 of $4,468,681, however, may be compared with the net corporate income of the St. Paul for the year ended June 30, 1916, the last previously reported, of $16,717,857.

The St. Paul has been paying dividends of 4 per cent. on its common and 7 per cent. on its preferred stock. As there is $115,845,800 worth of preferred stock in the hands of the public, it earned for the year barely 3.85 per cent. on its preferred stock, with nothing left over for the common. The fact that in face of this situation the Directors, instead of passing both dividends, have deferred action for four months in succession, is understood to indicate an expectation that the terms of the road's contract with the Government, and its rental based on the average of three years, will permit retention of the dividend rate. The income for 1916, as mentioned above, would alone, when averaged with 1917, cover the dividend rate. Much of the St. Paul stock, it is understood, is held by savings banks, which by law in many States cannot invest in railroad stock unless the dividend is earned with certain margins.

The gross operating revenues for 1917 amounted to $113,739,201, an increase of $3,129,512, but in the same period operating expenses increased by $11,430,912, to a total of $85,196,983, thus cutting the net operating revenue from $36,844,637 to $28,543,237. At the same time taxes mounted to a total of $6,517,211, against $5,480,119 for the previous year, bringing the operating income down to $22,026,-025, a loss of over $9,000,000. The funded debt was reduced slightly by $240,000, but the interest charges still amounted to $16,596,623, thus leaving the net income at $4,468,631.

President Byram in his report said that 80 per cent. of the permanent work on the subways for eliminating grade crossings in Chicago has been done, and thirty-seven grade crossings in that city have been eliminated. During the year, also, the elevation of the tracks in Milwaukee was completed, and the new subway ordered by the Wisconsin Railroad Commission at Portage construct-ed. Electrification of the 217 miles of the road from Othello to Seattle and Tacoma was commenced in March last year and will probably be completed by July 1, 1919.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

While the movement of wheat at interior points continues of discouragingly small proportions, it is the prevailing belief in some quarters that there is still a probability that there may be some increase before the season closes. It is thought that there is still a fair amount of wheat on the farms which the Food Administration is anxious to see marketed, and considerable pressure has been brought to bear in this direction. A very large proportion of the wheat now moving is going to Europe in one form or another, and the main effort of the Administration at present is to maintain its shipments to our army in Europe and to our Allies.

RYE.

The local rye market was dull and featureless, with no prices named, while in the West Minneapolis was 1 cent lower at $2.67 and Chicago and Duluth were nominal.

CORN.

After showing more or less weakness early, the corn market rallied sharply toward the close on covering. The July position in Chicago sold up to 1.49¾, an advance of 5¼c from the low point of Thursday. In the local cash market trading was dull but prices were steady. Kiln dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.60; No. 4 yellow, $1.55; No. 3 white, $1.80, cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.51½
June	1.48	1.45¾	1.48	1.46¼	...
July	1.49¾	1.46¼	1.49¼	1.47¾	1.43¼

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of corn, and, after showing early weakness, prices rallied, closing ⅝c to 1¼c net higher. In the local cash market natural was quoted at 89@90c; clipped white, 90@92c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	79	76¼	78⅝	77⅛	66⅝
June	75¾	73⅝	75¼	74	...
July	70¼	68¼	69⅝	69	63½

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone prevailed in the provision market, and prices at the close were at the top. Hogs were higher and the movement at Western points was moderate. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000 head; estimated for Saturday, 14,000 head; Kansas City received 5,000 head and Omaha 9,900 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	23.37	25.00	23.37	24.37	22.25	
July	25.70	25.35	25.70	25.20	22.35	
Ribs—						
May	23.17	22.97	23.17	22.67	20.57	
July	23.92	23.50	23.92	23.42	20.75	
Pork—						
May	...	...	45.87	45.20	38.25	
July	46.00	43.60	46.00	45.32	38.55	

COFFEE.

Yesterday's coffee market was again a very quiet affair. The market opened unchanged to an advance of 5 point and trading was practically at a standstill all the morning. Prices advanced later in the day, closing at net gains of 5 to 8 points, but the improvement was the result of a very few buying orders appearing around the ring with no pressure to sell in evidence. In the local spot market business continues very quiet, interior buyers being stocked up and not showing an interest in offerings. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	8.12@8.17	8.08
June	..	..	8.24@8.26	8.18
July	..	..	8.33@8.35	8.28
August	..	..	8.40@8.41	8.34
September	8.48	8.48	8.46@8.48	8.39
October	..	..	8.50@8.52	8.43

SUGAR.

While one or two local refiners remain withdrawn from the market, the two or three others are in a position to take business are reported to be making liberal allotments and buyers are less keen. The country trade is being well taken care of and at the moment the situation shows considerable improvement. The International Sugar Committee reported purchases of 180,000 bags Cubas, May shipment, at 4.96c, cost and freight. Purchases so far through the committee for May shipment amount to about 175,000 tons, a good start toward the hoped-for 800,000 tons for the month.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'23	4½@5	6.12	5.62
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.20	5.80
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.75
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.20	5.60
Mo., K. & Tex.	1918-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-

THE COTTON MARKET

Net Decline of 83 to 105 Points Carries Prices Back Close to Recent Low Level.

The local cotton market continued weak yesterday under general selling and very little demand from any quarter, and worked back very close to the low level of the present movement, closing at a net decline of from 83 to 105 points. There were no particularly new developments, beyond more favorable weather and crop prospects, and the decline was generally attributed to a combination of the same factors which have been sending prices down for the last month, with perhaps a little more aggressive short selling than usual.

Market observers yesterday were attributing the fact that spot markets are still far higher than futures to nothing more significant than the stubborn refusal of holders of cotton to recognize that their opportunity has passed and that the carry-over this year will be ample for buyers' needs in this country, no matter how great the scarcity abroad owing to shipping shortage. The selling was said to be about equally divided between liquidation of long cotton, with the undoing of hedges against actual, and fresh short selling.

The opening was irregular, off from 15 to 47 points, and prices broke some fifty points further immediately after the call. The covering rally in the middle of the day brought prices back some thirty-odd points, indicating that some of the bear operators were not overconfident, or at least content with a moderate turn, but as soon as this coterie had covered, the market turned weak again, and offerings even increased in volume. The close was practically at the bottom, and there was only enough profit taking at the close to hold prices stationary.

Exports yesterday were 5,426 bales, making 3,264,033 so far this season. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 100 points lower on very small business.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Th'sday.
May	26.20	26.20	25.45	25.53@25.38	25.25
June	....	....	....	24.97 bid	25.00
July	25.60	25.77	24.85	24.92@24.98	25.05
Aug.	....	....	....	24.62 bid	25.67
Sept.	25.30	25.35	25.30	24.45 bid	25.50
Oct.	24.70	25.00	24.15	24.28@24.25	25.25
Nov.	....	....	....	24.15 bid	25.05
Dec.	24.70	24.80	24.00	24.05@24.09	24.95
Jan.	24.55	24.70	23.87	23.92@23.95	24.75
Feb.	....	....	....	23.82 bid	24.65
March	24.45	24.55	24.15	23.77 bid	24.60

The local market for spot cotton was 90 points lower, at 26.85c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.25c; New Orleans, 28.50c; Savannah, 32.50c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 27c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,373	12,679	13,961
Exports	5,426	11,278	28,291
Exports season	3,264,033	3,237,061	4,673,766
New York stocks	167,882	163,503	61,390
Port stocks	1,441,279	1,441,245	1,020,100
Interior receipts	15,439	9,847	4,196
Interior stocks	12,200	10,101	8,086
New York arrivals	6,458	9,879	5,033

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 80,364, against 51,195 last year; for the season, 11,010,215, against 11,765,817. General visible supply, 4,220,844, against 4,330,267 last year; visible American, 2,970,844, against 3,004,267, decrease in general visible for the week, 118,589, against 71,313 last year; decrease in American visible for the week, 107,313 last year; spinners taking American for the week 178,114, against 168,521 last year, and for the season, 9,589,687, against 11,006,501 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling old contract, 11 points lower at 21.40d; good middling, 7 points lower at 20.92d. Sales, 3,000, American, 1,000. Imports, 8,000, American, 4,000. Futures opened steady at 23 to 27 points decline. Closed steady at a net decline of 27 to 30 points. May, 21.15d; June, 20.68d; July, 20.38d; August, 19.94d; September, 19.56d. Manchester—Yarns firm, cloths quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

S. C. and Ga.—Fair and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.

Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio, Ind., and Mich.—Showers Sat.; cloudy and cooler Sun.

Ark., Kan. and Okla.—Fair and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.

Tex.—Unsettled and warmer Sat.; cloudy Sun.

DRY GOODS SALES IMPROVE.

Wholesale Distribution is Well Ahead of This Time Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is well ahead of the corresponding period a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future shipment show good increases over the same week in 1917. Merchants have been into market in about the same numbers. Collections are excellent."

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,429 packages, including 300 packages in transit for export. Comparatively little desirable fresh creamery was carried over Thursday night, and the arrivals were very light. A number of jobbers wanted stock and prices advanced another ½c with the market closing firm. Ladles and packing stock slightly firmer to the seller. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 47@47½c; extras, 92 score, 46½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 45½@46c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 39½@43c; thirds, 37½@38½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 49@49½c; extras, 48@48½c; firsts, 45@47½c; seconds, 41½@44½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 46@46½c; good to prime, 43½@45½c; common to fair, 37@43c; renovated, extras, 39@40c; firsts, 38@38½c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 29@31c.

EGGS.—21,229 cases. The market is steady on high grades of current packed Western medium and ordinary qualities are freely offered. Storage packings moving slowly, and outside quotation extreme for important movement unless the goods are of exceptional fancy quality; some pet marks already in storage command slightly higher bids. Dirties more plentiful, moving slowly, and outside quotation more extreme. Checks about steady. Nearby white eggs steady, with a moderate demand for strictly fancy goods, but much of the supply has no value above the range of 39@41c. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38@38½c; storage packed firsts, 36½@37½c; regular packed extra firsts, 36½@37c; regular packed firsts, 35@36c; seconds and poorer, 33@34½c; fresh-gathered dirties, No. 1, 32½@33½c; No. 2 and poorer, 31@32c; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33½c; undergrades, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to prime, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 37@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@37c; duck eggs, 29@45c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	10	11	Iron Cap	18¼	18⅞
B. St. Gas	7	8	Jerome V	65	70
Begole	50	60	La Rose	50	52
Black Hawk	1	1¼	MaJestic	25	28
Bohemia	1	1½	Mex. Mets	39	42
Boston Ely	85	95	Moj. Tung	6	8
Bost. & M	54	55	New Baltic	90	1.00
Butte & L	26	27	N. & N.	25	30
Bost. & A	25	28	N. Cornelia	16¼	17
Calaveras	1	2	Nev. Doug	80	85
Crown Res	15	20	Nixon Nev	75	81
Con. Ariz	1⅛	2	Omeco	20	30
Cortez	10	20	Onondaga	20	25
Champion	5	6	Ray Herc	4⅛	4⅝
Chief Con	2⅜	2¾	Rila	2	3
E. & B. B	2	2¼	S.W. Miami,		
Earl-Eagle	3	4	part paid	75	1.00
Fortuna	4	6	S.W. Miami,		
Gold Lake	4	5	full paid	1	1½
Houghton	40	41	U. V. Ext	39	40
Mcma. Oil	60	61	Victoria M	75	82
Iron Blos	34	40	Yukon Gold	1	1½

COMMODITIES PRICES.

An Excess of Advances Shown in the Changes Last Week.

Wholesale prices again took a turn upward this week, according to the quotations given in Dun's list, with the result that the current excess of advances over declines was twice that of last week. Sixty-six changes were shown this week, against sixty last, of which the respective advances were forty-three and thirty-five. The changes in the foodstuffs, save in the dairy products, were about equally divided between gains and losses.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given the corresponding prices for last week and the same week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$14.00	$14.00	$16.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.10½
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.11	.11	.10¾
Stand. br. sheetings, yd.	.28	.28	.13
Printcloths, 38½-in. 64x60	.17	.18	.08¾
Butter, cmy., extra, lb.	.46	.44	.41
Butter, cmy., held, spec., lb.	.25½	.25	.27¾
Eggs, Western 1st, doz.	.35	.34½	.34
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.15½	.15½	.10½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11½	.11½	.08¼
Prunes, Santos No. 4, lb.	.11	.11½	.13
Raisins, lb.	.10½	.10½	.08½
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	‡10.75	‡10.75	....
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	2.25	2.25	3.16
Corn, bu.	1.60	1.67	1.74
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.80½	.77¼	.76½
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.15
Hides, Chi. pk., No.1, lb.	.29	.29	.32
Hides, Chi.cows, nat., lb.	.24	.24	.31
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.45	.45	..
Leather, union bks., lb.	.55	.55	..
Iron, pig, F No.2, Phil., ton.	34.25	34.25	42.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	80.00

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as most of the trading in the older issues of United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	97⅝	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	97⅝	4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97½	97⅝	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	97⅝
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	95	95⅝	4½s Nov., 1955	80	....
4½s June, 1965	95	95⅛	4½s Nov., 1954	76¼	77⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	95	94⅛	4½s May, 1954	76¼	77
4½s Nov., 1957	95¼	95¾	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s May, 1957	95¼	96			
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89	90	4½s 1924-1921	5.00	4.80
4½s April, 1966	89	89¾	4½s 1921-1922	5.00	4.80
4½s Mar., 1964	89	90	4½s 1919-1920	5.00	4.80
4½s Mar., 1962	89	89¾	4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.75
4½s Sept., 1960	89	89¾	4½s 1924-1932	5.00	4.75
4s May, 1959	86¼	87¼	4½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.80
4s Nov., 1958	....	....	4½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.80
4s May, 1957	86	87½	4½s 1922-1923	5.00	4.80
4s Nov., 1956	85	86	4½s 1918	5.00	....
4s Nov., 1955	85	86	5s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70
4s May, 1951	....	....	5s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70
4s May, 1919	98¼	....	5s 1918-1925	5.00	4.80
4s Nov., 1918	.99	....			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange closed yesterday practically unchanged. Fractional fluctuations were recorded in the final quotations, with a majority of the active issues showing small declines. The entire list, however, was off about a point from the high marks of the session. Profit taking was much in evidence during the day. Trading was in good volume, especially in the afternoon session, but wholly professional in character.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Allis-Chalm.	29⅝	28⅝	29¼
10 Am. B. Sug.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
90 Am. Can.	44¼	43¾	44¼
30 Am. C. & F.	77½	77¼	77½
20 Am. Ice	27	27	27
10 Am. Linseed	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
10 Am. Loco	64½	64	64
90 Am. S. & R.	78⅛	77⅞	78
100 Am. Su. Tob.	100⅝	99	100⅛
30 Am. T. & T.	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
720 Am. Woolen	65¾	64¾	65¼
40 A.-G. & W. I.	107	106⅜	107
480 Bald. Loco.	80⅜	79⅝	79⅝
1,040 Beth. St'l B.	79¾	78¾	79⅛
110 Cal. Petrol.	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
20 Can. Pacific	139⅝	139⅛	139⅝
40 Cent. Leather	66⅜	66¼	66¼
90 Ches. & Ohio	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
30 Chi. & G. W.	39¾	39¾	39¾
250 Col. F. & I.	43¾	42	43¼
250 Corn Prod.	39⅛	38½	39
510 Crucible St'l	65⅝	64½	65⅛
850 Dist. Secur.	51⅝	50¾	51½
20 Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾
50 Do 1st pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
70 Gen. Motors	115¾	115¼	115⅝
10 Gen. Pr. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
180 Gt. Nor. Ore	30⅜	30¼	30¼
120 Inspir. Cop.	53⅛	52⅝	52½
190 Int. Mer. M.	24¼	23¼	24
860 Do pf.	87⅜	85¾	87
100 Int. Paper	30⅜	30	30
20 Kenne. Cop.	32	32	32
180 Lack. Steel	83	82¾	82¾
130 Mex. Petrol.	94½	94	94
40 Midvale Steel	46¾	46⅝	46¾
50 Mo. Pacific	21⅝	21	21
80 Nat. Conduit	16⅛	16	16
80 N. Y. Cent.	70¼	70	70½
110 N. Y. N. H. & H.	30¼	29½	29½
180 Cont. Silver	10	9¾	9¾
120 Ohio G. & Fuel	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
100 Pitts. Coal	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
10 Ry. St'l Spgs.	56	56	56
70 Ray Copper	25	24⅞	25
500 Reading	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝
430 Rep. I. & S.	83⅝	83¼	84⅜
30 Sinclair Oil	27⅝	27½	27⅝
670 Studebaker	37	35¾	36¼
10 Sup. Steel	45	45	45
170 Tenn. Cop.	17⅞	17½	17⅝
310 Tob. Prod.	55¾	54½	54⅝
40 Union Pac.	119⅝	119¼	119⅜
10 Un. Cig.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
40 U. S. Ind. A.	125¼	125	125
17,040 U. S. Steel	98¼	97⅝	97⅝
20 Willys-Over	17¼	17⅛	17⅜

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000 ‡A. T. & T. 1-year 6s	99½	99½	99½
100,000 ‡Beth. S. 5s, 2-3 yrs.	98	97⅞	98
200,000 ‡Can. Gov. 5s	96⅝	96½	96½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	4	6
Do pf.	15	20	15	20
Atlantic Fruit	15	17	15	17
Am. W. P'y.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Burns Bros. I.				
2d pf.	62	64	62	64
B.-Am. Tob., registered	15	16	15	16
Carb.S. 2d pf.	60	70	60	70
Curwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Car. L. & P.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Cramp Ship	77	81	77	81
Corp. of U. S.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Cur. Aero. pf.	55	65	55	65
Electric Gun	½	¾	½	¾
Freeport Tex.	34	36	34	36
Gt. S. Razor	80	92	87	89
Key.T.& R. pf.	16½	17½	16½	17⅝
Kresge	84	85	80	85
Do pf	98	102	98	102
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	78	83	78	83
Lima Locome.	43	44	43	44
Marlin Arms	70	75	80	90
Man. Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Nat. Motors	8	13	8	13
N. Y. Ship	38	39	38	39
N. Y. Trans.	14½	16	14½	16
P.-Logan Coal	2½	3½	2½	3½
Poul. Wire	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
St. L., R. M. & P.	35	..	38	..
Stand. Mot.	12	12½	12	12½
St. Jos. Lead	14½	15½	14½	15½
Un. Profit S.	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
Unit. Zinc Smel.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Victory Gun.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
World Film.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	½	¾	½	¾
Atlantic Pet.	2¼	3	2¼	3
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Cumb. P. & R.	¼	1	¼	1
Duthie Oil	53	55	53	55
Houston Oil	40	44	40	44
Pierce Oil	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
Sapulpa	3½	3½	3½	3¾
Savoy Oil	8	9	8	9
Sinclair-Gulf	16	17	16	17
Stockton Oil	9½	11	9½	10
MINING STOCKS.				
Aurora Silver	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
Booth	4	6	4½	5½
C. Cop. Min.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Con. Arizona	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
Kewanas	5	6	5	6
Silv. Plume	70	74	70	74
U. Verde Ext.	39	40	39	40
BONDS.				
Pierce Oil 6s	73	76	73	76

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*				
Anglo-Am. Oil	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12⅛
Atlantic Refining	910	925	915	925
Borne-Scrymser	425	450	425	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	96	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg.	310	330	315	330
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	40
Continental Oil	425	450	425	450
Crescent Pipe Line	32	36	32	36
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	142	150
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	190	205
Galena Signal Oil	133	138	133	138
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	123	127	123	127
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190	185	190
Indiana Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13¼
National Transit	13	14	13	14
N. Y. Transit	205	213	200	213
Northern Pipe L.	105	115	105	115
Ohio Oil	324	328	323	328

*Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	13½	15	Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72	Hudson River 7% pf.	100	100
Am. Gas & Electric	86	89	Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	94	98
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	40	41	Miss. River Power	13½	14
Am. Light & Traction	190	195	Miss. River Power pf.	37	40
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94½	96	Northern Ohio Electric	90	93
Am. Power & Light	42	45	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	60	65
Am. Power & Light pf.	69	73	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	..	28	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	53	56
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	55	Northern States Power	42	45
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6	Northern States Power pf.	85	87
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60	Northern Texas Electric	55	60
Am. W. W. & E. partic	13	14	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Carolina Power & Light	30	32	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Carolina Power & L. pf.	80	92	Pacific Gas & Electric	32½	34
Cities Service	205	208	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	82
Cities Service pf.	75	76	Puget S. T., L. & P.	11	14
Colorado Power	24	26	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	38	42
Columbus Electric pf.	97	100	Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Columbus Electric pf.	70	77	Republic Ry. & Light	22	24
Com. Power, Ry. & Lt.	21	23	Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	56½	59
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	45	47	Southern Cal. Edison	82	84
Conn. Power pf.	80	85	South. Cal. Edison pf.	89	99
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85	Standard Gas & Elec.	4¼	5¼
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	81	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	24	25
Eastern Texas Elec.	54	59	Tampa Electric	100	..
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	73	76	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	2½	3½
El Paso Electric	..	80	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	10	11
El Paso Electric pf.	85	90	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	86	91
Electric B. & S. pf.	92	95	Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf.	86	90
Electric Properties	27	..	United Light & Ry.	29	30
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	59	61
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81½	84
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33	Western Power	12½	14
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	21	Western Power pf.	49	52
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	75	83	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	99	100
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	275			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	..	..	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	71
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	63	66	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	74	80
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '52	68	72	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '28	88	90
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	88½	92	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	84½	86½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	68	72	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	79	84
Commonwealth Power (New) 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	90
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	83	88	Roanoke W. W. 5s	96½	98⅝
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	89	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	88
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	88	Twin States Gas & El. 5s	89	92
El Paso El. Co. 1st 5s	88	90	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	80
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '37	74	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23	84	88	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	68½	99¾	Utah Securities 6s	84	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	84	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	84	90	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	93

OUT-OF-TOWN STOCK EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾	20 North. Cent.	72½	72½	72½
400 Do pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	55 Penn. W. P.	65	65	65
10 Con. Power	97	97	97	65 W., B. & A.	38½	38½	38½
25 Davison Ch.	22½	22½	22½	55 United Rys.	19½	19½	19½
10 Md. Cas	76½	76½	76½				

Bonds.

$1,000 City 4s, '58..	92½	92½	92½	$1,000 Con. Coal 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000 Cosden 6s, B	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	19,000 Elkhorn 6s	96	96	96
3,000 Con. Power 5s notes	91	91	91	1,000 United Rys. 1st 4s	....	74¼	74¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am. Zinc	13⅞	13½	13⅞	14 Mohawk	63	62	62½
5 Ahmeek	75	75	75	5 Nev. Con	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
5 Allouez	50	50	50	5 New Riv. pf.	73½	73½	73½
15 Arcadia	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	8 Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Butte & Bal.	28	28	28	110 North Butte	15¼	15¼	15¼
75 Cal. & Ariz.	69½	69	69	5 Osceola	52	52	52
7 Copper Range	45¾	45¾	45¾	75 Fond Creek	19	19	19
240 Davis-Daly	5½	5½	5½	70 Shannon	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 East Butte	9	9	9	500 Sup. & Bost.	2⅛	2	2
5 Franklin	4½	4½	4½	55 Trinity	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
50 Greene-Can.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	235 U. S. Smelt.	39¾	39¼	39¼
10 Hancock	20c.	20c.	20c.	6 Do pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
25 Island Creek	63	63	63	10 Utah Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10 Isle Royale	22½	22½	22½	10 Utah Con	10	9¾	10
55 Mass Con	5	4⅞	4⅞	475 Utah Metals	2⅛	2	2⅛

Railroads.

130 Bost. & Alb.	124¾	124¾	124¾	1,805 Do pf.	24½	22	22
280 Boston Elev.	62	61	61	295 Bos. Haven	30½	29½	29½
170 Bost. & Me.	26	25	25	62 Old Colony	96¾	96¼	96¼
15 Maine Cent.	80	80	80	25 West End	46¼	46	46¾
130 Mass. Elec.	4¼	4¼	4½				

Miscellaneous.

10 A.-G. Ch. pf.	93½	93¼	93½	8 Miss. Valley	70	70	70
15 Am. Ch. pf.	80	80	80	25 McEl. 1st pf.	90	89½	90
65 Am. Pneu.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	11 N. E. Tel.	89	88¾	88¾
14 Am. Sugar	105¾	105	105	50 *Pullman	115¼	114½	114½
14 Do pf.	111	110¼	111	100 Reece Button	13⅜	13	13⅜
600 Am. Tel.	99¼	99¼	99⅜	127 Swift	101	100¼	100¼
49 Am. Wool. pf.	94¼	94	94	10 Torrington	48	48	48
20 A.-G. & W. I.	106¾	106¼	106¾	161 United Fruit	121	119⅜	120
200 Art. Metal	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	187 United Shoe	44¾	44¼	44½
100 Booth Fish	23	23	23	85 Do pf.	25½	25¼	25¼
200 Cuban Cem.	16¼	16	16	1,130 U. S. Steel	98¾	97⅝	97⅝
31 Edison	142	140	140	20 Do pf.	112	112	112
15 Mass. Gas	80	80	80	85 Ventura Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
45 Do pf.	64	64	64				

Bonds.

$3,000 C., B. & A. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¾	$1,000 Wes. Tel. 5s	88	88	88
2,000 Mass. R. P. 5s	70¼	70¼	70¼	25,000

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive and Bronx Lots in Exchange—Other Selling Activity.

An important deal on Riverside Drive which forecasts the erection of a tall apartment house was closed yesterday by Anthony Campagna, President of the Lucania Realty Corporation, who purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, a plot 58.10 by 102 feet on the south corner of 146th Street.

In part payment the buyer gave an excavated plot of about eight lots on the northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue and 156th Street in the Melrose section of the Bronx, 200 by 117.6 by irregular. Mr. Brown acquired the Riverside Drive plot last month in a trade for the Highcliff Apartments, 177th Street and Audubon Avenue.

It is understood that Mr. Campagna will erect a new type of apartment house on the Riverside Drive site.

The Cauldwell Avenue plot was acquired by the Lucania Realty Corporation last year as part of the purchase price in the sale of the Shoreview, 448 Riverside Drive. Slawson and Hobbs negotiated the deal.

Cash Sale on West 149th Street.

Max Price and Jacob Price have purchased from a client of Goldberg & Kramer the six-story apartment house at 232 to 234 West 149th Street for a reported price of $49,500. The structure covers a plot 40 by 100. Abraham Leichter represented the buyers as attorney. The broker in the deal was I. Schwartz.

Sale on Mott Street.

Michael Morris purchased from the Dormond Realty Company the six-story brick tenement at 43 Mott Street, on a lot 25 by 99. Jacob Finkelstein & Son negotiated the sale. The property, which is assessed at $31,000, was acquired recently by the seller at foreclosure.

To Occupy Chelsea Dwelling.

Leonard Weill has resold the three-story modernized dwelling at 326 West Eighteenth Street, on a lot 21 by 50, to a client of J. Irving Walsh, for occupancy.

Dr. S. McLean Buys East Seventy-first Street Dwelling.

Executors of the estate of the late Mary L. Van Ness sold to Dr. S. McLean 17 East Seventy-first Street. The property consists of a five-story private dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Investor Increases His Washington Heights Holdings.

Melville H. Bearns has increased his holdings on Washington Heights by purchasing from the Gross & Herbener Operating Company 544 to 556 West 158th Street, Nos. 544 to 550 are a six-story elevator apartment house, having seven apartments on each floor, and standing on a plot 100 by 100. The parcel at 552 to 556 is a two-story and basement business building, containing stores and offices, on a plot 50 by 100.

These properties adjoin the block front on the east side of Broadway, from 157th to 158th Street, which Mr. Bearns purchased last week. His holdings at this point now measure 200 feet on Broadway, 125 feet on 157th Street and 225 feet on 158th Street. Byrne & Baumann negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Tenements.

O'Reilly & Dahn, in conjunction with Heil & Stern, sold to a client 270 Audubon Avenue, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100.

The One Hundred West 142d Street Corporation purchased from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 567 to 569 West 191st Street, a six-story new law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100. It was held at $85,000.

Louis N. Hartag sold to the Fifty Per Cent Profit-Sharing Company, Ransom S. Morgan, President, the five five-story single flats at 201 to 209 West 141st Street, each 20 by 100, located just west of Seventh Avenue. The property is assessed by the city at $108,000. The R. S. Morgan Realty Company negotiated the sale.

Buying in the Bronx.

Anna Codwise sold to William Goldstone the Seabury apartment at 886 East 172d Street, southeast corner of Seabury Place, a five-story structure, on a plot 50 by 100. It was held at $65,000. Negotiations are pending for a resale of the property.

Brooklyn.

Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family semi-detached dwelling, with garage, 2,156 Sixtieth Street., in the Mapleton Park district, to Harry Schwartz of Manhattan.

Friday & Lehmann sold the two-story and basement stone one-family dwelling at 601 Donovan Street for Annie Goldstein to a client for occupancy.

Frank H. Malone sold the one-family brick dwelling, 820 Hancock Street, for Herman Bluestone to investor for occupancy.

Meister Builders, Inc., purchased from M. Constantine three one-family brick cottages, 1,833, 1,837, 1,839 Seventy-first Street, each on a lot 18 by 100.

Long Island City Factory Building

A Boston client of the Cross & Brown Company sold the plot 76 by 90, at the northeast corner of Harris Avenue and Sherman Street, Long Island City. The purchaser, The Transport Service, Inc., will improve the plot with a garage and service station for its own occupancy. The same broker also sold the plot, 90 by 115, at the northeast corner of Harris Avenue and Hancock Street, Long Island City, for the Nelson Forster Realty Company. The purchaser, the Ranich Asbestos Company, contemplates improving the property with a four-story factory.

Queens Borough Sales.

K. B. Pratt of Oyster Bay, L. I., sold to Anna A. Hayden of Manhattan, for occupancy, the dwelling and lots at 10 Botanic Place, Murray Hill, Flushing.

J. Albert Johntra was the broker.

W. Chobot sold to W. Hell the dwelling and plot 50 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Beekman Street and Kinney Avenue, Whitestone.

E. M. De Ronde sold to H. E. Winnee the dwelling and plot 80 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Chestnut Street and Kimball Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Staten Island.

W. S. E. Hall sold for the James E. Mulligan estate the property 115 St. Mark's Place, St. George, consisting of a dwelling and a plot of land.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for S. Wright, Jr., to Frank R. Pendarge the residence at 58 Union Street, Montclair, held at $16,500. The same firm of brokers sold for Charles H. Knapp to L. E. Loke the property at 8 Cedar Avenue, Montclair, valued at $10,000.

Hiram E. Mallinson and E. Irving Hanson of New York purchased from the Givernaud Brothers two four-story brick silk mills, each 100 by 100, at the northeast and southeast corners of Spring and John Streets, West Hoboken.

William J. Paul sold to Robert S. Abel a one-family dwelling, 21 by 80, at 50 Highland Avenue, Jersey City.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for Otto Krampets his Dutch Colonial residence on Harmon Avenue at Pelham to Miss Lillian Richards of this city. The property was held at $11,500.

The O'Connor Real Estate Agency sold the house and lot at 97 Fifth Avenue, Rochelle Heights, to C. A. MacMillan, Secretary of the Pearsall Company, Inc., New York City. The property was held at $9,500.

C. B. Harmon & Co. sold the Lambrecht semi-bungalow on Wildwood Road, the Woods of Larchmont, to John A. Chew.

Long Island.

Jeremiah Robbins sold for David Steigewald a Colonial homestead at The Crescent, Babylon, L. I., to H. S. Finkle, Vice President of the American Color Type Company.

Commercial Leases.

Herbert Hecht & Co., in conjunction with Frederick W. Sharp, leased for the estate of Charles A. Baudoine the corner store and basement at the southwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue for a term of years to the Goody Shops. The store was held at $15,000 per annum.

J. K. Moors has leased the building at 343 West Fifty-first Street for A. T. Hoffmann to Gertrude L. Heyward for a terms of years.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the Civic Centre Company the store and basement at 54-60 Lafayette Street for a long term of years to the Dale-Brewster Machinery Company at an aggregate rental of about $50,000; also the store at 19 Fulton Street to J. Witkin, Inc., and the store at 18 West Twenty-third Street to S. Rovinsky.

Recent Buyers.

Sophia Schaefer is the buyer of 1,782 Bathgate Avenue.

Miriam Zucker is the buyer of 101 Avenue D.

The Bielty Realty Company is the buyer of 91 to 99 Mercer Street.

Realty Notes.

A regular meeting of the Throgs Neck Taxpayers' Association is scheduled for this evening at Public School 14, Eastern Boulevard, near Baisley Avenue.

The Nehring Company negotiated the recently reported sales of 508 East 140th Street, 618 East 140th Street, and 437 East 142d Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Paine St, 1,246, w 100 ft w of Brosby Av, 25x68.6x25x66.4; Amo Realty and Construction Co. against Filomena Pensante et al.; Leo Schafran, attorney; due, $3,370.98; taxes, &c., $270; to the paintiff for $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,412, w s, 24.11 ft s of 130th St, 4x25x irregular; Frank and Wilhelmina Wickom to Mary Kunkel, 1,410 Amsterdam Av; mtg $18,000, all liens, April 27; attorney, J. L. Grubel, 80 Maiden Lane.....$100

BEAVER ST, 23-25, n s, 115.4 ft w of Broad St, 49.4x103.10x irregular; Metropolitan Trust Co. to 23-25 Beaver Street Corporation, 23 Beaver St, mtg $625,000, all liens, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 22, e s, 126.6 ft s of Houston St, 25.1x87, partition sale April 3, 1918; Otto C. Sommerich, referee, to Simon Kornblum, 1,655 47th St, Brooklyn, and Abr. Kornblum, 1,391 Stebbins Av, Bronx, each one-half part, May 2; attorney, Manton Marks, 100 Broadway.....$28,000

FIFTY ST, 38-70, s s, 57 ft e of Irving Pl, 43x49.10; Harry Pechter to Annie Pechter, 68 Pitt St, ¼ part, quitclaim; May 3; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 331, e s, 30 ft n of 105th St, 25x100; William F. Ahnelt to Marion Douras, 924 West End Av; mtg $42,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

STANTON ST, 329, s s, 59.10 ft e of Goerck St, 21x81.3; foreclosure, April 30, 1918; Thomas G. Flaherty, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, May 1; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$12,000

1ST AV, 1,123, w s, 99 ft n of 61st St, 26x70, all 1st Av w s, 50 ft n of 66th St, 100.10x75, ¼ part; Joseph Dub to Hermine, his wife, 301 East 68th St, all liens, May 2; attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St, above all liens.....$11,000

2D ST, 99 East, s w s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 22x16.7x irregular; Lillie Boumi, execx., to Louis Turtel, 101 East 2d St, mtg $4,750, all liens, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,250

3D AV, e s, 19.4 ft s of 35th St, 18.4x60; Abr. J. Dworsky and Federated Employers Association, 5 Beekman St, b. and s. all liens, May 2; attorney, Harold H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.....$1

13TH ST, 641 East, n s, 109.6 ft w of Av C, 27x103.3; Harry Pechter to Annie Pechter, 68 Pitt St, ¼ part, quitclaim; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, 637 East, n s, 229.6 ft e of C, 27x103.8; Harry Pechter to Annie Pechter, 68 Pitt St, ¼ part, quitclaim, May 3; attorney, Isidor E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Henry B. Towle et al. to Frances E. and Anna L. Duffy, 212 East 49th St, April 12; attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway...$1

64TH ST, 154 West, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Louise Amend et al to Meyer Libien, 35 West 56th St, mtg $18,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 148 East, n s, 381.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x80.2; Clara Lagowitz to Harris R. Childs, 140 East 78th St, all liens, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 151 East, n s, 54 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x82.2; Mary H. Solley to Eleanor S. Childs, 140 East 78th St, mtg $12,480, May 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

85TH ST, 150 to 154 West, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x58.9x50.1x58.6; James B. Ford to the Esopus Realty Co., 340 Amsterdam Av, mtg $17,000; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$23,000

98TH ST, 60 East, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Harry Pechter to Annie Pechter, 68 Pitt St, ¼ part, quitclaim; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Transfer Guaranty and Trust Co. to 109 East 99th Realty Corporation, 37 Liberty St, mtg $28,000, May 1; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

100TH ST, Wa s, 875 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; 100th St, n, 641.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; Ladem Realty Co. to Malex Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $148,500, April 15; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway.....$1

101ST ST, 304 East, s s, 472.1 ft w of 1st Av, 38.10x100.11; Harry Pechter to Annie Pechter, 68 Pitt St, ¼ part, quitclaim; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 165 East, n s, 139.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Rae Lefcourt to Ernest H. Gruening, 324 West 106th St, mtg $14,000; attorneys, M. S. & S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$200

141ST ST, 201-9 West, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Louis N. Hartog to Fifty Per Cent. Profit Sharing Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $40,000, all liens, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

143D ST, 311 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; German Savings Bank to Isidor Abraham, 5 West 103d St, b. and s., April 29; attorney, John M. Runk, 99 Nassau St.....$14,000

191ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100; Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corp. to 100 West 142d St Corp., 100 West 142d St, mtg $56,250, all liens, May 1; attorney, New York Life Insurance Co.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft s of 175th St, 25x100; Ella V. Gibney et al to Nettie Benenson, 255 East 174th St, mtg $5,000, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, n w corner of Home St, 91.8x25x94.7x25.2; Frank Kahrs to W. C. P. Realty Co., 406 East 149th St, mtg $10,000, May 1; attorney, P. Wattenberg, 960 Prospect Av.....$100

CEDAR AV, s w corner of 178th St, 98x20; Rural Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Frank McCann, 176 East 88th St, May 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,250

3D AV, e s, 19.4 ft s of 35th St, 18.4x60; Abr. J. Dworsky and Federated Employers Association, 5 Beekman St, b. and s. all liens, May 2; attorney, Harold H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.....$1

13TH ST, 641 East, n s, 109.6 ft w of Av C, 27x103.3; Harry Pechter to Annie Pechter, 68 Pitt St, ¼ part, quitclaim; attorney, Isidor E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Henry B. Towle et al. to Frances E. and Anna L. Duffy, 212 East 49th St, April 12; attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway...$1

64TH ST, 154 West, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Louise Amend et al to Meyer Libien, 35 West 56th St, mtg $18,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 148 East, n s, 381.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x80.2; Clara Lagowitz to Harris R. Childs, 140 East 78th St, all liens, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 151 East, n s, 54 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x82.2; Mary H. Solley to Eleanor S. Childs, 140 East 78th St, mtg $12,480, May 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

85TH ST, 150 to 154 West, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x58.9x50.1x58.6; James B. Ford to the Esopus Realty Co., 340 Amsterdam Av, mtg $17,000; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$23,000

98TH ST, 60 East, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Harry Pechter to Annie Pechter, 68 Pitt St, ¼ part, quitclaim; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Transfer Guaranty and Trust Co. to 109 East 99th Realty Corporation, 37 Liberty St, mtg $28,000, May 1; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

100TH ST, Wa s, 875 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; 100th St, n, 641.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; Ladem Realty Co. to Malex Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $148,500, April 15; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway.....$1

101ST ST, 304 East, s s, 472.1 ft w of 1st Av, 38.10x100.11; Harry Pechter to Annie Pechter, 68 Pitt St, ¼ part, quitclaim; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 165 East, n s, 139.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Rae Lefcourt to Ernest H. Gruening, 324 West 106th St, mtg $14,000; attorneys, M. S. & S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$200

141ST ST, 201-9 West, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Louis N. Hartog to Fifty Per Cent. Profit Sharing Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $40,000, all liens, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

143D ST, 311 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; German Savings Bank to Isidor Abraham, 5 West 103d St, b. and s., April 29; attorney, John M. Runk, 99 Nassau St.....$14,000

191ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100; Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corp. to 100 West 142d St Corp., 100 West 142d St, mtg $56,250, all liens, May 1; attorney, New York Life Insurance Co.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft s of 175th St, 25x100; Ella V. Gibney et al to Nettie Benenson, 255 East 174th St, mtg $5,000, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, n w corner of Home St, 91.8x25x94.7x25.2; Frank Kahrs to W. C. P. Realty Co., 406 East 149th St, mtg $10,000, May 1; attorney, P. Wattenberg, 960 Prospect Av.....$100

CEDAR AV, s w corner of 178th St, 98x20; Rural Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Frank McCann, 176 East 88th St, May 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,250

23-25 Beaver Street Corporation to Metropolitan Trust Co., 60 Wall St, 15 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400,000

SAME PROPERTY, May 1; same to same, 15 years, prior mtg $400,000; attorney same.....$225,000

44TH ST, 530 and 532 West, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5, April 30; Martin P. Lodge to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$8,000

49TH ST, 214 East, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5, P. M., April 30; Anna L. and Frances E. Duffy to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$5,000

62D ST, 139 West, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, all of; 44th St, 583 West, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, 1-5 part; also property in Brooklyn, April 22; Heinz Realty Co. and Elisa Schneider to Reinhard Gennerich and another 416 West 148th St, 5 years, 4 p. c.; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway.....$5,554

118TH ST, 104 East, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 20x50.5, May 1; Amalia Rosenberg to Seymour P. Kurzman, 755 Park Av, installments, 100 semi-annually 6 p. c., prior mtg $6,000; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$500

148D ST, 511 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, P. M., May 2; Isidor Abraham to German Sav. Bank, 157 4th Av, 5 years; attorney, Meyer Auerbach, 25 Broad St.....1,000

160TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100, P. M., April 15; Malex Realty Corp. to Ladem Realty Co., 170 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway.....$6,000

160TH ST, s s, 641.8 w of Broadway, 66.8x100, P. M., April 15; same to same, 1 year, 6 p. c., mtg $60,250; attorneys, same...$4,000

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,282, e s, 23.4x133x24x138; Charles Lembach to Peter Bohn, 2,284 Crotona Av, prior mtg $2,500, May 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Vitale, Bergen Building, Bronx.....$1,000

BROOK AV, n e corner of 166th St, 70.7x108x92.4x100.6; 166th Street Garage, Inc., 603 West 131st St, to Anna Otten, 1,333 Pacific St, Brooklyn, May 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

CEDAR AV, s w corner of 178th St, 98x20; Frank McCann to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, prior mtg $8,000, May 2, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 892, s s, 50.1x127.10; David Tenenbaum to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $38,500, May 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

LOT 285, map of Pearsall Estate; Frank C. Blackman to Evelyn Chase, 340 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, April 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Reilly, 63 Park Row.....$400

RANDALL AV, s e corner of St. Lawrence Av, 28.1x96.10; Philipp Dietrich, Inc., to John Muller, 1,966 3d Av, April 30, due May 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

TELLER AV, 1,356, s e s, 25x80.9; Samuel Dikerman to Fred J. Holman, 1,364 Teller Av, May 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,480

138TH ST, s s, 187.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.3x100; William C. Hebbard to James Johnston, 625 St. Ann's Av, May 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

162D ST, 295 East, n s, 48.6x115; Lina Goetz to John H. Green, 311 East 204th St, April 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

235TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Oneida Av, 25x150; F. Theodore Schoenburg to Otto Reimer, 65 West 183d St, May 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,200

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 709, mtg $15,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to New York Investors' Corp., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

CORRENWICH ST, n w corner of Canal St; City Real Estate Co. to New York Investors' Corp., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

12TH ST, 607 East, mtg $15,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

42D ST, 208 West, 2 mtgs, $20,000 and $16,500; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av.; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$25,000

69TH ST, 338 East, mtg $6,000; 6th Av, n w corner of 21st St, mtg $6,500; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Isabella Loring, 39 West 72d St; address New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....2 asignments, $10,500

80TH ST, 207 East; ....2d Ave, s e corner; Jacob M. Adrian, executor, to Philomena Spies, 816 East 156th St.....$15,000

82D ST, n s, 310.11 ft e of 2d Av; Martha Josephtal to Anna M. Moldenke, at Watching, N. J., and another, trustees; address, 176 Broadway.....$5,500

188TH ST, 546 West, mtg $5,000; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Miles C. and Cora M. Macon, 452 Fort Washington Av; address, 160 Broadway.....$4,000

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, 953 to 957; Morris M. Dinske to Frances Lipner, 1,018 East 163d St; 3d Ave, s e corner of 163d St, 3d Ave, s e corner of 164th St, 3d Ave, s e corner of 165th St, all; with option purchase for $225,000; Lewis Realty Co. to Chevrolet Motor Co. of New York, 837 11th Av, 21 years, from Nov. 1, 1915, option 21 years' renewal; attorney, John T. Smith, 243 Cedar St.....$11,000

11TH AV, e s, from 56th to 57th St, 200.10x200; Annie M. Sloane to same, 15 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, same....$18,000

104TH ST, 144 West, all; Elsles Apartments, Inc., to Anna F. Bookstaver, 142 West 104th St, 3 4-12 years, from May 1, 1918, with option 4 years' renewal; attorney, Hy Meyer, 299 Broadway.....$3,750

140TH ST, 18 to 22 West, s s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x199 to n s 139th St, 18 to 28 West, all; Cornell Garage Co. to the 140th Street Garage Co., 18 West 140th St, 14 11-12 years, from Nov. 20, 1917.....$5,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GOERCK ST, 23; Union Stores Co. of Albany, N. Y., against Bertha Kahn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. D. Whitney.

MADISON ST, 282; Bessy C. Coles against Charles Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. H. Comstock.

7TH AV, 2,261; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Kathryn Oates et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaine.

88TH ST, 166 East; Herman Woog against John G. de la Borium et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, 200 ft n of 188th St, 50x87.6; Melissa Mead against Charles Shapiro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. B. Bradbury.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 194.2 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Theodora C. Wood against Bronx Maternity Hospital et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

LOT 32, (part of,) map of property situated in town of Yonkers, belonging to Charles Darke; John H. Thorn against Cora M. Converse et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. C. Larkin.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

JOHN ST, 15; McDougall Potter Co. against John V. Cockroft, owner, renewal....$2,786

MONROE ST, 225; Max Shatz against Dora Silberblatt, owner and contractor.....$82

11TH ST, 528 East; Max Shatz against Dora Rosenblatt, owner and contractor.....$183.75

307TH ST, 8 West; Eugene Mauto against Helen Joseph, owner; renewal.....$45

76TH ST, 149 West; Abraham Sacks against John Doe, owner; Max Domosh, contractor.....$205

104TH ST, 102 and 104 East; H. A. Berger Metal Ceiling & Fireproof Co., Inc., against Abraham Krevitsky, owners; Oriental Dye Works, contractor.....$275

117TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Joseph M. Kandel against Mary T. Rennard, owner; Otto L. Spanhake, contractor.....$270

117TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Joseph M. Kandel against Mary T. Rennard, owner; Otto R. Spanhake et al, contractors..$150

124TH ST, 124 and 128 West; Milton Schnaier Contracting Corp. against Adolph Frank et al, owners; Mary Frank, owner and contractor.....$297.08

143D ST, n s, 280 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; William Levine & Co. against Non Column Garage Co., Inc., owner; Max X. C. Weinberger, contractor.....$3,950

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

144TH ST, 246 West; Herman Goldner against Abraham Eidenberg et al.....$35.45

Bronx.

TIEBOUT AV., 2,130; P. A. Jewell against Tiebout Heights Co., Inc., et al., March 18, 1918.....$250

TIEBOUT AV, 2,130; Lockwood Co. against Tiebout Heights Co., Inc., et al., April 13, 1918.....$500

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5028.

209th St. plot at sacrifice, 50x99.11, between 9th and 10th Avs., less than assessed valuation. Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION!—Hudson River 32-acre estate, $25,000; Westchester County estate, 128 acres, $55,000; both big bargains. Particulars of Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

21 ACRES, 336 LOTS.

To close estate clients are offering positively best bargain in Queens County; 21 acres, 336 lots; 15 minutes from Herald Square, just south of Queens Boulevard; sewers, water, properly graded and streets laid; offered at less than $283 per lot; adjoining property bringing $800 to $1,000 per lot; big money for one who grasps this opportunity; price $95,000; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Allen Caruthers, attorney, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Rector 9553.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath $34 to $50 6 Rooms 2 Baths, $64
Only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station, via Queensboro Subway.
Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings.
Beautiful outlook from EVERY window, and sunshine in every room.
Playgrounds, Gardens, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, etc.
QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office at Jackson Heights—Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown—708.
TAKE A SUBWAY and transfer free at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway. Take a Corona train direct to 25th St. Station

REAL ESTATE.
Buy Liberty Bonds
Space Contributed to
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
by the
Real Estate Interests
whose full page advertisement appeared in this newspaper Sunday, April 28.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
318 WEST 76TH STREET
REMODELLED PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, electric light; newly decorated.
BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.
Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SOMETHING DIFFERENT
94 ST. JAMES PLACE, near Greene Av., brick, stone trim, 9 rooms and bath, electric light and parquet floors in principal rooms; house has been rented for $720 a year; assessed at $7,000; will sell for $6,500; 10 per cent. cash, rest first mortgage, balance $45 monthly installment pays interest on both mortgages and principal of second mortgage in a few years. Open for inspection Sunday P. M.
ROBERT WHEELAN,
'Phone 6480 Main. 162 Remsen St.

CALIFORNIA type Comfort Homes, with garage, large open fireplace, sleeping porch, &c.; only three blocks west of Kings Highway station; now running from Times Square, New York. Booklet upon request. JOHN F. CHURLO, 1778 W. 11th St., Bk'n.

An Attractive Home at $6250
554A Monroe St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story and basement brownstone; 10 rooms and bath; parquet floors; electric light; beautifully decorated; house in perfect condition; $500 cash, balance easy. Open for inspection Sunday P. M. Submit offers.
ROBERT WHEELAN,
'PHONE 6480 MAIN. 162 REMSEN ST.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FOR RENT FURNISHED
Attractive Country Estate
45 minutes out.
8 acres of high land,
well landscaped grounds, large garden, three tennis court. Stucco house, 15 rooms, 5 baths, all improvements. Garage with quarters. For further particulars apply R-402.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

AT PELHAM Just offered for sale, one of the best built and located 10-room and two-bath homes in Pelham, 5 minutes' walk to two railroad stations, 30 minutes to Grand Central Station; large plot, very high ground, old shade, hot-water heat, sun parlor; all street improvements. Home owner will sell at right price on easy terms.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

DO WRITE
DO you like Hudson River property?
DO you like property near the station?
DO you like property with all improvements?
DO you like property in commuting distance?
DO you like war time prices?
If you do and have $1,000 to invest in a real home site,
DO WRITE—ROOM 614,
No. 42 Broadway, New York City.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

AT LARCHMONT For sale; 8 rooms, tiled bath, room for extra bath, hot water heat; large corner plot, old shade trees; built last year; a very attractive semi-bungalow, worth $7,500; if taken quick can be bought for $6,900.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 E. 42d ST., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE
A modern ten-room house, two large porches, two complete bathrooms, 3 fireplaces, electric lights, gas; hardwood floors throughout. Elegant old maple trees. Newly papered and painted throughout. Located in exclusive residential section of Plainfield, near Methorwood Station. Owing to sudden change in business location owner will sell at rare bargain. Call or address 741 Berkely Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
AT FREEPORT L.I.
HOUSES & BUNGALOWS FOR SALE
6 to 16 Rooms. $2,500 to $12,000.
Easy Terms. Send for List 15.
JOHN J. RANDALL CO.,
47 W. 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 3325.

GLEN COVE, L. I.
Do you want a home that is attractive, new, convenient, well located, 7 rooms, all improvements, 2 baths, hot water heat, &c., and am going to sell. Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 4180.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.
NYACK On-Hudson. Choice residence. Low price. House 12 rooms and house 9 rooms and baths, electric
About 2 acres. Convenient to schools, churches and commutation to city. Beautiful gardens of flowers, fruits and vegetables; 10,000 tulips—your choice. Must be seen to appreciate. Value $35,000. Address OWNER, Seventh floor, 465 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.
Beautiful Country Home
IN VERMONT FOR SALE
Two miles from Brattleboro on main road to the White Mts., known as the Goodell Place. 30 acres of land on Connecticut River; 12-room house; running water; all hardwood floors, oak and black walnut finish; 3 bathrooms, 2 verandas; fireplace in nearly every room; steam heater, also hot air furnace; servants' quarters in Annex, 3 rooms and bath; large barn and garage; fine orchard of 100 apple and pear trees; grape vines. This is one of the most attractive places on the river. Fine boating and fishing. Pictures of house sent on request. Price right for quick sale.
BRATTLEBORO TRUST CO.
BRATTLEBORO, VT.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.
DEAL BEACH, N. J.
FOR RENT
BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COTTAGE, SITUATED IN A MAGNIFICENT PARK, ONE BLOCK FROM THE OCEAN; FOURTEEN ROOMS, FOUR BATHS; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; PRIVATE GARAGE. APPLY YOUR OWN BROKER, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES. D. BO

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
Four rooms, with baths, in private residence; Riverside Drive, 110th; $1 per day. Tel. 324 Academy.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; new building; 58th St. Telephone 10 Circle.

AUDUBON AV., 145, (Corner 172d.)—Five exceptionally large rooms in elevator apartment; piano. Apt. 2B. Tel. 2325 Audubon.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, overlooking Hudson; $100. Jepson, Riverside 7830.

BROADWAY NEAR 72D STREET.
7 ROOMS, $125 PER MONTH, JUNE TO OCTOBER; ADULTS ONLY.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 6TH AV.

BROADWAY, 2,584, (95th St.) The Martha.—2 and 3 rooms, bath; latest improvements; maid service and linen; $65 to $80.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 65TH ST.—Attractive, cool apartment, south, east and west exposures; June to October. For appointment, particulars, Phone Murray Hill 6914.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383, (98th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; Knabe player, linen; complete housekeeping; sublet, immediate possession; reasonable. Coyle.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (65th.)—Attractive, cool apartment; has south, east, and west exposure; June to October. For appointment, particulars phone Murray Hill 6914.

ELEGANT furnished bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; all improvements. Inquire 64 West 11th St.

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; rent $55. Audubon 9167.

GRANT COURT, (610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.)—Five and six rooms, completely furnished; high class. Fisher.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment on top floor, front, seven rooms and bath, near Riverside Drive and 116th St. subway station and west of Broadway; well furnished; from May 1 to Oct. 1, $125 per month. Telephone Morningside 9193.

LARGE WORKING STUDIO, 24x30, to sublet to October 1, 1918, $85; longer term if desired; all improvements. Apply Housekeeper, No. 37 West 10th St.

MAGNIFICENT STUDIO for rent part time, with brand new Steinway piano; also a large, light room for rent to a lady musician or artist. Coffe De Artist. Phone 8304 Columbus, between 9-11 A. M. Studio 413. M. Bianca.

MANHATTAN AV., 149.—Six rooms; corner; elevator; handsomely furnished; piano; exceedingly cool; $65. Hanan, Apartment 12. Academy 1440.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 574, (Corner 139th St.)—Beautiful 4-room furnished apartment; $90.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, (82d.)—Best Summer location New York; 6 cool corner rooms; piano; shower; $100. Neary. Schuyler 1965.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet a desirable furnished apartment until Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 9645. Apartment 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227—Furnished apartment to let to Oct. 1; handsomely furnished six rooms, all outside, overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Phone Spear, Riverside 1150.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (corner 119th.)—Seven rooms, two baths; extra lavatory; three rooms, facing drive; completely furnished. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th.)—Subway express; high-class, 5-room, front apartment; $90 to responsible party till Sept. 15; immediate possession. 5846 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; large, light, airy rooms; must be seen to be appreciated. Rudnick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (Apartment 53.)—Beautifully furnished six rooms, facing Hudson, sublet now until Sept. 30; moderate rental.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450.—Duplex furnished seven, sunny room apartment, 9th and 10th floor, south, June to October, $150 per month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, near 85th.—Seven rooms and foyer; wonderful view; apartment and price most attractive. Schuyler 1965.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90s.)—10 rooms, 3 baths, corner; magnificent views. Vanderbilt 1452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Apt. 11C; 5 outside rooms, 11th floor, overlooking Columbia; $110 month to October.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Six rooms, completely furnished, June to September. 2E.

RIVERSIDE.—7 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

THE WASHINGTON, 2,040 7th Av.—Sublet two large, light rooms, kitchen, complete.

To sublet at once for Summer
WYOMING APARTMENT,
55th Street and 7th Avenue.
Six bright, cozy, sunny rooms; two baths. See Superintendent.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, (137 McDougal.)—Five rooms, bath, furnished; light and airy; now to Oct. 1; $50; references. Reber.

WEST END AV., 771, (Corner 97th St.)—6-room apartment, beautifully furnished; 3 baths; immediate possession to Oct. 1; $325 month. Apartment 9-E; can be seen daily, also Sunday.

WEST END AV. AND 98TH ST.—Woman will share beautifully furnished five-room modern apartment with cultured woman of means. Telephone 4177 Riverside, 8 to 11 morning.

WEST END AV., 749, near 86th St.—Seven rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished; complete view of Hudson; bargain. Riverside 2686.

WEST END AV., southwest corner 93d St.—Furnished studio, bath, kitchenette; from May 15; maid service; $70. Tel. Riverside 1884.

WEST END AV., 752.—Seven beautiful rooms; electricity; $125 monthly. Milles, Riverside 2745.

Bronx.

MORRIS AV., 2,275, (Bronx.)—Lady wishes to rent her home; three completely furnished rooms; reasonable rates. Apt. 1C.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, 9.—Attractive location, overlooking park; 8 rooms, bath; May to September, inclusive. Call Rector 8098.

Apartment, occupied by Englishman, Brooklyn, wants some one share half, $20 month; references exchanged. J 255 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

FRONT AV., 62.—Five rooms, bath, in Bronxville, for Summer months; all improvements, golf course and tennis. Phone 220W.

Long Island.

BELL AV., 22, Bayside, L. I.—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, for Summer months or longer. Mrs. W. S. Brandt.

New Jersey.

Elegantly furnished apartment, six large rooms, sun parlor; baby grand piano, Victrola; finest residential section in the Oranges; five minutes' walk from D., L. & W.; reasonable to responsible party. Cukor, 197 Park Av., Orange. Phone Rector 6220.

Unfurnished—East Side.

47TH AV., 469, Near 32d St.—A two-room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern; maid service included; central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Tel. 1100 Murray Hill.

47TH, 9 EAST.—Apartments, furnished, unfurnished; 2 elegant rooms, bath; improvements. Medlin.

76TH ST., 161 EAST.—Elegant, modern seven rooms, three baths; elevator; light, airy; excellent service; sublet; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Aranow.

GRAMERCY PARK, 12.—Studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette.

PARK AV., 1,126, (90th and 91st.)—Seven large, light rooms, modern improvements, $45.

PARK AV., 449, (57th St.)—Attractive seven-room apartment to rent, promptly; reason, departure. Apply doorman.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

55TH ST., 254 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, 5-6 rooms, $98 up.

55TH ST., 146 WEST.—To sublet from June to October, unusually fine studio in 55th St. For particulars apply to janitress, Anna McMahon.

72D, 116 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; southern exposure; rent $87.50 monthly. Apply Apartment 9D, or 'phone Columbus 358.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light; $60. Inquire of Janitor.

85TH, 353 WEST, (near Drive.)—Five large, light rooms, front apartment; $75. Waddington, Schuyler 5771.

85TH, 77 WEST.—Splendidly situated nine-room apartment, 2 baths; quiet; sacrifice to October, $100 monthly; possession May-June; renewal privilege. Giquel, 5303 Schuyler.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

100TH ST., 206 WEST.—7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; exceptionally light and airy; sublet from June 1; no reasonable offer refused; 3d floor front, east.

118TH, 606 WEST.—Elevator house, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; immediate possession; $55.

118TH, 611 WEST.—To sublet, 6 rooms and bath; $80 monthly.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Opposite Columbia; six large, light rooms; immediate possession; leaving town and must get quick action. Apartment 71.

142D, 505 WEST.—Seven large rooms, elevator, $90. Apartment 6 north.

158TH, 611 WEST. (Apt. 6C.)—Four-room apartment to sublet.

162D ST., 520 West, (Near B'way.)—Large, light rooms; steam heat; bath; $36.

AUDUBON AV., 215, Southeast Corner 176th St., (The Brighton.)—Modern elevator apartment house; 7 rooms, $60.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Elevator apartment, five rooms, bath; every improvement, $60.

HAMILTON PLACE, (Near 137th St. Subway Station.)—Beautiful 7 rooms sublet; elevator apartment house; all outside rooms. G. G., 304 Times Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Nine rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Hudson; delightfully cool; sacrifice, $125 monthly to Oct. 1. Inquire doorman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676, (145th.)—Apartment, seven all-outside rooms; sacrifice in rent; take lease after Oct. 1. Walsh.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Hudson, $125 monthly; Oct. 1. Inquire doorman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Attractive roof studio and bath; $60 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Very attractive roof studio and bath; $60 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—To sublet 6 rooms and 2 baths; $125 monthly.

SUBLET 5 and 7 rooms, elevator apartment, all improvements, near 96th St. subway station; rents reasonable. A. N., 411 Times Harlem.

Sublet, unfurnished, 4 rooms, very attractive housekeeping apartment; rent $1,500. Columbus 7522.

WEST END AV., 817.—Seven light rooms, 2 baths, all outside, to rent, reasonable, May to October; high class; all improvements. Apartment 8B.

WEST END AV., 812.—Kitchenette, two and three rooms, $900 and $1,200; service, every improvement; ready June 1. Columbus 4390.

Brooklyn.

JORALEMON ST., 131.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 1½ blocks Borough Hall subway station; convenient to navy yard; unfurnished, $42.50; furnished, $60. Apartment 34.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment within commutation distance; New Jersey preferred. Write Mrs. M. Greenberg, 501 West 176th St., New York City.

College couple desire two or three room, kitchen apartment; electricity; west side; $40 limit. E 132 Times.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

Wanted—Apartment consisting of two sleeping rooms, dining room, kitchen and bath, between 54th and 100th Sts. desired, Riverside Drive or Central Park West preferred. Address C. A. B., 104 West 39th St.

TWO ROOMS and bath, kitchen or kitchenette, unfurnished apartment; west side, between 80th and 157th Sts.; one or two years' lease; $35 to $40 per month. X 330 Times Annex.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment or floor, about four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, between Washington Square and Central Park. Address Aldrich, Transportation Club.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near Fifth Av.)—Large room, private bath; also medium room; electricity.

15TH, 102 EAST.—Large, airy bedroom, studio sitting room, and bath in private house; suitable two persons; will divide; every convenience; fireplace; phone; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Large room; running water, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; electric light; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, steam heat, electricity. Plaza 2328.

68TH, 301 EAST.—Large, attractively furnished room, for two, all conveniences. Dub.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Well-appointed suite of two rooms and bath, comprising entire floor of private dwelling; breakfast served in rooms if desired; would divide.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large furnished rooms; private baths, electricity; superb surroundings; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON, AV., 174.—Resident, non-resident studios; exceptional opportunities; high-class clientele; references.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, gas, telephone; $11-$12.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small rooms; running water; musical studios by hour.

PARK AV., 70, (near 38th.)—Large, handsome room; private bath, electricity; $12.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Private family; comfortably furnished large, light single room; professional man or woman; references. Boyd.

16TH, 125 WEST.—Two young business women desire to share up-to-date apartment with another business woman. Apartment 112.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, electricity, gas, telephone; $10-$12.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; overlooking park; also small room; references.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small outside rooms; electricity, hot water; reasonable.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; electric lights; business people only.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Attractively furnished small rooms; refined house; good location.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, private baths; hot water in abundance; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, living room and bedroom; gentlemen.

51ST, NEAR FIFTH AV.
Private home; room or suite, with or without bath. Telephone Circle 239.

52D, 70 WEST.—Handsome parlors, together, separate; other rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone.

56TH, 201 WEST.
Large, comfortable room, southern exposure; also back parlor; conveniences. Circle 3993.

56TH, 43 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; electric light; running water; reasonable.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Single rooms, use of bath; full hotel service; $5 weekly up.

57TH, 328 WEST, (Apt. 2E.)—Furnished room; bachelor apartments; references; reasonable. Call 4-6 P. M.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large studio; well furnished; electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

64TH, 8 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, adjoining bath; light, airy, spacious. Greenber.

68TH, 76 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

69TH, 68 WEST. — Exceptionally handsome, spacious rooms; electricity, shower, private telephone; refined residence.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small, sunny rooms; newly furnished; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large room, bath connecting, $7; single, $4; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Large double room, running water; gentlemen only; reference.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Large parlor; twin beds; private bath. Telephone Columbus 2568.

71ST, 503 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms for gentlemen; exclusive house; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Front parlor, southern exposure; refined modern house; electricity.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large front, suitable for 2; also single room.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; shower, electricity, elevator; reasonable. De Cernyz, 8588 Columbus.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; also room with kitchenette.

73D, 158 WEST.—Quiet, newly furnished, sunny room; gentlemen preferred; near subway; references.

72D, 269 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, one flight; Southern cooking; Summer rates.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, with or without board.

72D, 260 WEST.—Beautiful large room with private bath; single room; Summer rates.

73D, 113 WEST.—Attractive large front room, southern exposure; also beautiful front parlor; all conveniences; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium-size room, kitchenette. Columbus 8927.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, near bath; also medium, suitable for two.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence, large and small rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone; $4, $6, $12.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, private bath; breakfast optional; private residence.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, private bath; breakfast optional.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; electricity, running water; also basement with kitchenette.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, housekeeping, medium room; southern exposure; reasonable.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable large room, dressing room; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive; reasonable.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Splendid, large room, with bath, reasonable for permanent person; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable sunny room, running water, bath adjoining; $8; select residence.

75TH, 34 WEST, (Near Park.)—Beautiful, large room; private house; service; all improvements.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also room, running water.

76TH, 244 WEST, off Broadway.—Beautiful, large rooms; southern and northern exposure; with or without kitchenette privileges; running water in rooms.

76TH, 218 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortable, cheery room; modern conveniences; refined French family.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large front alcove room, second floor; modern furnishings; private residence.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single room, large closet, bath same floor; phone, electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable room, private bath; small rooms near bath; phone, electricity.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Two well furnished small rooms, all conveniences, for $3 week.

78TH ST., 229 WEST.—High-class apartment; large, sunny rooms; 5 rooms, 2 baths; May 15 to Oct. 1. Apply in person, Apartment 7B.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, baths, second floor; small room; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, medium, single rooms, with, without private bath; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 221 WEST. — Large room, twin beds, private bath; spacious closets, electricity; gentlemen.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, front; also connecting bath; gentlemen, couple.

78TH, 151 WEST.—Lady owning house will rent one desirable room; references exchanged.

78TH, 208 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large and medium rooms; electricity, phone; near subway.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Attractive large front room, running water, reasonable.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex Norece Hall; kitchen privileges if desired.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining shower bath; small room.

78TH ST., 306 WEST.—Attractive room, bath, $8; single room, $3.50.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished large room; southern exposure; nice tile bath adjoining.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Two very large rooms; exclusive private house; connecting to all transportation; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred; references.

79TH, 131 WEST.—Best possible location; fine room, now vacant; moderate rental.

80TH, 225 WEST, Apt. 6, South.—Two outside rooms, single, double; elevator.

80TH, 220 WEST, (Broadway).—Exceptional corner room, elevator. Apartment 5 south.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant large three-room suite, furnished, unfurnished; maid service; exclusive private home; opposite park; $100 monthly; also separate rooms. Schuyler 1826

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, well furnished; private bath; electricity; private house.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room, select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rate; references.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Small suites, baths, kitchenettes, furnished, unfurnished; single rooms.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Large, southern front room; also single; electricity, phone; select house.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Suite, large rooms; private house; electricity, hot water; moderate; convenient.

85TH, 210 WEST.—Parlor suite, sitting room, bedroom; private entrance; one flight. Pelrce.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Single and double rooms, running water. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

85TH, 133 WEST.—Owner will let choice rooms, large, small; baths; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, $7; private house, with owner.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid large rooms, medium rooms; private baths; breakfast; high class.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Large front room; running water; bath adjoining; modern conveniences; reference.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, bath; southern exposure; exclusive house, adjoining Drive.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Running water; single room, convenient to bath; elevator apartment; references. King.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; private bath, southern exposure, near drive and subway.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; refined surroundings; references.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Attractive suite (or single) in richly appointed home; references.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Large, light, elegantly furnished room, private bath, dressing room; desirable rooms with kitchenette. Riverside 5863.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, bath; steam heat; hot water; references.

93D, 146 WEST.—Homelike, well-furnished rooms; electricity, lavatories, baths; owner's comfortable house.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings. Owner. Reference.

95TH, 65 WEST.—The Roselle; elegantly furnished, large rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, reasonably priced; convenient subway, elevated; running water. Smith.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished three-room suite; bath, electricity; constant hot water; phone; high-class private house.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—Two large rooms; three windows, all facing street; private bath; single or en suite. Riverside 5846.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Furnished suite, private; kitchen, bath; high-class small, large rooms; subway express. Berney.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, large room, bath; telephone; gentleman; $6.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large front room; running water, ample closets adjoining; elevator. Apt. 11.

103D, 250 WEST.—To sublet, one to five months, completely furnished, double room, with bath, modern apartment hotel, Hudson River view; $70 per month. Inquire X. X., at desk, Hotel Alexandria.

103D, 2 WEST.—Corner apartment; beautiful outside rooms; flight up.

104TH ST., 115 WEST.—Sunny double rooms; elevator service; convenient transit facilities; references required; price reasonable. Apartment 44. Phone Academy 2920.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Light outside room; gentlemen; private family; references. Apt. 61.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Desirable suite, near Riverside, two rooms and bath. Apartment 5B.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive small room; running water; southern exposure; reasonable.

111TH, 545 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large room, adjoining bath; superior table; gentlemen, couple. Preager.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Small, sunny room, facing vacant lots; telephone; $3. Wilford.

113TH, 606 WEST, (near Riverside and Columbia University.)—Two connecting front rooms, outside, light; private family; references. Apt. 6 West.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Charming outside single room; river view; running water, &c. Moody.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable front room; southern exposure; modern apartment; gentlemen; English.

114TH, 208 WEST.—Two rooms, suitable two gentlemen; board; homelike surroundings. Agar.

116TH, (Near Drive.)—Small outside room, with running water and lavatory. 6054 Morningside.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Small, sunny, front room, Morningside Drive; kitchen privileges. Phone Henry, Morningside 4769.

121ST, 351 WEST.—Desirable rooms with dressing rooms, running water; select neighborhood; $5-$10; references.

122D, 512 WEST.—Small room; new furnishings; private lavatory; $10 per month; gentlemen.

123D, 439 WEST.—Social worker offers attractively furnished outside room; conveniences; ladies. Welch.

124TH, 515 WEST, (Apt. 19.)—Nicely furnished room; modern, light, and airy.

125TH, 604 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms; modern conveniences, kitchen privileges. Apt. 63.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

126TH, 130 WEST.—Well furnished parlor floor, together, separate; running water; conveniences.

142D, 545 WEST.—Light room, nicely furnished; all conveniences; no other roomers. Manning.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Furnished rooms; modern and convenient; kitchen privileges. Apartment 2.

143D, 561 WEST.—Desirable single room, newly decorated, elevator, reasonable. Apartment 65.

143D, WEST, (311 Convent Av.)—Desirable, small room, $3; larger room, kitchenette.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Wonderful suite, private bath; every improvement; also single room; moderate.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hudson view; for one, $8; convenient location. elevator. Turner.

146TH ST., 540 WEST, (Apt. 30.)—Newly furnished rooms; call evenings; references required.

147TH, 561 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Well-furnished, light room; electricity, elevator; gentlemen only.

151ST, 605 WEST.—Outside room; well furnished; elevator apartment; private family. Westcott.

165TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful front suite; two rooms, private bath; reasonable; references. Apt. 4A.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $8.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE, sunny outside room; apartment; trained nurse or business woman. 308 West 97th. Telephone 7830 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, Corner Apartment.—Ten rooms, three baths; low rent to adults; references required. J 254 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Beautiful parlor and two bedrooms, together or separate; board optional. Tel. 430 Riverside. Apt. 23.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.)—Large and small room; exceptional; private residence; telephone; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Rooms, up-to-date apartment house; elevator, restaurant; terms moderate. Apply Apt. 2. Phone Morningside 4334.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Sitting room and bedroom; housekeeping; front. Morningside 252.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Front room, overlooking park and city; cool; Columbia neighborhood.

ONE or two gentlemen can find superior accommodations in refined private family, 110th and Broadway. Phone Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th St.)—Attractively furnished living room and bedroom suite; kitchen privileges optional. Apartment 61. Riverside 9881.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 112, (near 83d St.)—Private family will rent well furnished, outside room; references required. Apply elevator boy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270, corner 99th St.—Beautiful, large front room, overlooking Drive; attractively furnished; private family. Phone Riverside 2748. Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575.—Modern conveniences; elegant room, facing Hudson; twin beds; refined business couple, gentlemen; private. Apartment 34.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive, sunny, outside room; large closet; well furnished; well kept; private family. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Cozy furnished room for refined gentleman. Phone Morningside 4830. Apartment 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th.)—Attractive room, bath; overlooking Hudson; modern residence; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Large double front room; also small room; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificent suite, two rooms and bath; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (94th-95th.)—Comfortable large room, facing drive. Apt. 7N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Attractive front room; 3 windows; facing Hudson; running water. 2B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548, (126th.)—Large, single room; clean, light, comfortable. Apartment 3A.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Large, attractively furnished, independent room and bath. W 123 Times.

WEST END AV., 790, (98th St.)—Large, small rooms, private bath; breakfast; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Front hall room, adjoining bath; private residence, $4.50.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th St.)—Attractive sunny room; private house; 1 block Riverside and 96th subway.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished room; running water; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 902.—Large or small comfortably furnished; near 103d Broadway subway.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior accommodations, with or without bath; breakfast.

Brooklyn.

GRAVESEND, (54 Van Siclen St.)—Exceptional home; large, nicely furnished room in private house; reasonable; all conveniences; also garage; 7 minutes to Coney Island, 6-7 to Sea Beach subway station, 3 to Culver line; breakfast optional; references exchanged. Telephone 1794 Coney Island.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD.—Large room, nicely furnished, private family; running water, bath, electricity, private porch; gentleman only; block Brighton Beach L. Cortelyou Road Station. Telephone 2057 Flatbush.

Flatbush, 35th St., 815.—Large front room, electricity, use telephone, porch. Kenmore 2262 J.

Av. C, West, 128.—Comfortable room, private family; bath; gentleman only. Flatbush 2996 R.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, 1,377 Sheridan Boulevard.—Furnished room; private family; near station; beautiful location.

New Jersey.

Elegantly furnished rooms; screened porch; garage. Lord, Berry, 102 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH ST., (Cor. 6th Av.)—Man will rent studio or share apartment with man. 8 Patchin Place.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6160.

Large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; fresh eggs, home cooking; references. Lenox 7195.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity, running water, phone.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; exceptional table.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board, private bath; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; reasonable rates, references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large, sunny front room, attractively furnished, running water; single room; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6306.

72D, 122 WEST. — Attractive parlor suite, bath; other rooms; electricity; table guests accommodated.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private bath; table guests accommodated.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large double front room, private bath, overlooking Hudson; subway.

74TH, 126 WEST.—Medium, small front rooms, adjoining bath.

76TH, 234 WEST, ("The Huriburt.")—Second floor, private bath, hot water supply; references.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.,)
Select accommodations, beautifully furnished double room, private bath adjoining; home cooking; electricity.

76TH, 125-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, excellent meals, parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Attractive suite, also room with bath; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; electricity; private baths; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; electricity; table guests accommodated.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny, also small room; electricity, homelike surroundings; reference.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; good home table; quiet, refined house.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, hot and cold water, with private bath.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, airy rooms, medium sized; home cooking; refined environment; references.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; board; excellent location.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; telephone, electricity; convenient; Jewish house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; board; excellent location.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, adjoining bath; also hall; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double room, with adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent home cooking.

94TH, (606 West End Av.)—Pleasant, quiet room for business man; good cooking; private family.

99TH, 309 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. $70; exceptionally light. Apt. 7C.

102D, 250 WEST.—Single or double rooms; private baths; excellent table, table guests; references.

105TH, 166 WEST.—Large, sunny, single, double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent home cooking.

105TH, 168 WEST.—Extra large front room, bath adjoining, $17 for two; private house.

107TH, 322 WEST, (RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, TWO ROOMS, BATH; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOM; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE.

120TH, 122 WEST.—Rooms in refined private Jewish boarding house. Baehr, Morn. 5505

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large outside rooms, every modern convenience; refined surroundings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers beautiful large room, suitable for two, facing the Drive; first-class board; refined, cultured atmosphere. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (near Grant's Tomb.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; good cooking; homelike atmosphere; $10-$15. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—6 rooms, 2 baths, $125 monthly; immediate possession.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family House of Highest Standard,
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Sunny Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
No Enemy Aliens Admitted.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 21 NORTH.—Rooms, private bath, table guests accommodated; facing park.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, attractive, comfortable; private bath; also suite, twin beds; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Couple, first floor; bath; meals; $30. Single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted by American lady and daughter in French family, living somewhere between Central Park and Park Avenue; highest references exchanged; with sitting room, bedroom, private bath. M 142 Times.

By business woman, in private family; reasonable; give particulars; references

5 P. M. Today.

Want advertisements, to insure publication in tomorrow's (Sunday) Times, must be in The Times Building before 5 P. M. today.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FIRST-CLASS TOOLMAKERS,
JIGS AND FIXTURES
WANTED.
ON GOVERNMENT WORK; OVERTIME AT TIME AND ONE-HALF, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS, 10 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR NIGHTS; HIGHEST WAGES. SEE MR. REDDY, HOTEL BRISTOL, SATURDAY, 3 TO 5 AND 7 TO 9:30 P. M., SUNDAY 9:30 TO 12 A. M., 2 TO 6 P. M.

FLOOR SALESMAN wanted, experienced automobile and hardware accessories; best references required; state age, married or single. N 113 Times.

FOREMAN wanted by an up-to-date machine shop; a good, live, experienced foreman who can give results, to take charge of a department of 35 to 40 men, building high-grade automatic machinery; this position is permanent and in one of the best machine shops in the country; an unusual opportunity for the right man. X 359 Times Annex.

FREIGHT CLERKS, assist in steamship office, two men,) one to understand stenography and typewriting; state age, nationality, and reference. Steamers, J 259 Times Downtown.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted; must be energetic and capable of handling much detail; ability to typewrite essential; state age and experience; salary to start, $18 per week. R 378 Times Downtown.

GRINDERS.—First class gold pen grinders wanted, and also a getter-up; steady work; good pay. Bay State Pen Co., 10 East St., Mansfield, Mass.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

JANITOR'S HELPER.—Reliable man; white or colored; no drinking man need apply. Call 293 Central Park West.

LATHE HANDS.

Must be able to read blue prints and use micrometer.
CITIZENS ONLY.

E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around men only;
steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work, with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 5th St. gate entrance, Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MACHINISTS.
COMPETENT, ALL AROUND SHOP AND REPAIR MEN; STEADY WORK AND HIGH WAGES FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN. APPLY WEST 05TH ST. DOCK, NEW YORK AMERICAN CAN CO., EDGEWATER, N. J.

MACHINISTS.—First-class men wanted; best of wages and working conditions. See Mr. Ganser, Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City.

MAIL CLERK.—Young man, about 16 to 18 years of age; experience not necessary; must have good education and first-class references; state salary expected. C 332 Times Downtown.

MAN.—An experienced, reliable, healthy man for useful work about the house and butler, accommodating, pleasant disposition, in family of two, cook and maid, apartment of 7 rooms; Summer place in country; permanent good place for the right man, with satisfactory references. Write W. E., 104 East 14th.

MAN.—Scientific instruments, experienced man to take charge of department; must have A1 references. N 80 Times.

MATERIAL CLERK AND TIMEKEEPER WANTED.
Man familiar with steamfitting appliances, machinery, and simple bookkeeping can secure immediate employment at good wages. Apply at once, between 9 and 10 A. M., Baker, Smith & Co., 572 Greenwich St., city.

MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, CHECKERS, DRAFTSMEN, TRACERS, etc., wanted at once; state nationality, age, education, kind of experience, present salary and salary expected, and if desire to work overtime for extra pay; location uptown, New York City. Address X 346 Times Annex.

MECHANICS,
also boilermakers, signal maintainers, air-brake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MEN wanted for guard duty; men with military or similar experience preferred, between the ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from employers; salary $75 per month to start; furnished quarters, fuel, and light free; men may transfer into production after three months' satisfactory service on the guard. Write for application blank to H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MESSENGER BOYS (colored) over 16 years of age; hours from 5:30 to 12:30 evenings; salary $8 per week. Apply 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

MILLWRIGHTS.
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS wanted, male and female. Universal Film Manufacturing Co., 1,600 Broadway, third floor.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, about 18 years of age; state references, experience, and salary expected. N 122 Times.

OFFICE BOY in New York office of large manufacturing concern; good prospects of advancement. Write H. O., Box 583, New York.

OFFICE BOY.—Permanent place; pleasant surroundings; opportunity for advancement. J 214 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY.—Salary and commission for man past draft age, possessing knowledge of real estate in Yonkers. Address Yonkers, 80 Times.

ORDER CLERK.—One with some knowledge of machinery and traffic preferred; permanent place; advancement; state salary desired. J 213 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN wanted on Harris machine, understanding numbering heads; steady position, good pay, with advancement to right person. Apply at once, Whitney, 250 West 54th.

RETOUCHER.

First class retoucher wanted; call Friday or Saturday before 1 o'clock. Bachrach Studio, 507 5th Av.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.—Young man of education and general business experience in engineering lines as sales correspondent or to train as such; this is a good opportunity to make permanent and progressive connection with manufacturers of automatic weighing and handling machinery; applicants should have qualifications which will fit them for the position, including good recommendations. Apply Richardson Scale Company, Passaic, N. J.

SALESMAN.
Long-established, reputable New York dry goods and notion house seeks to connect with energetic representative to call on 5, 10, 25c. and variety stores in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin; commission basis; state experience and references. Salesman, 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Experienced, having good salesmanship, call on industrial plants and shipbuilding concerns; salary or commission. W 349 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Food products manufacturer of national repute desires service of two or three salesmen, experienced in selling retail grocery trade; straight salary. Apply in writing, R 398 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We want a few men with initiative and selling experience for store work; good appearance and education, clear record essential; if you have these qualifications call at once; drawing account and commission. Encyclopedia Britannica, 288 4th Av., Mr. Wagner.

SALESMEN.—The largest institution of its kind in the world has a few vacancies for progressive men between the ages of 21 and 45; in answering state educational qualifications and full information about yourself; drawing account against commission. C. B., 81 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen of good personality and aggressiveness to represent a patriotic society; fine opportunity for the right men; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th, 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive men who possess real selling punch wanted to sell a nationally advertised automobile accessory; commission or salary basis; live men can make real money. Box 502, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—High grade man, with book or stock selling experience, wanted for timely big selling proposition, offering an exceptional opportunity for very large commission. 605, 44 Broad St.

SALESMEN wanted to sell trench mirrors as a side line on commission basis; give references and experience. Springfield Plating Works, 17 Taylor Street, Springfield, Mass.

SCIENTIFIC instrumet workers, with experience; state wages expected. N 79 Times.

SHIP CARPENTERS.
BOATSWAINS.
ABLE SEAMEN.
MARINE OILERS.
FIREMEN.
ALSO COAL PASSERS
AND ORDINARY SEAMEN.
EXPERIENCED.
FOR FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE.
MUST SHOW PROOF OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. HAVE PASSPORT AND IDENTIFICATION CARD.
APPLY
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD,
SHIPPING BUREAU,
5 GREENWICH STREET,
NEAR BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. C.
OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, FROM 7 A. M.

SHIPPING CLERK to take charge of deliveries in large printing company; good salary for experienced, capable man. Address, giving full particulars, immediately, F. G. A., 374 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—One who understands metals in various shapes preferred; state salary expected; must be well recommended. N 120 Times.

SPECIAL OFFICER for services with a New York bank; applicants will state age, experience, religion, and salary expected. X 358 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man to assist in dry goods stock and make himself useful; references required; good chance for advancement. Hornthal & Co., 10 East 22d St.

STOCK SALESMEN
wanted for high-class oil proposition; company backed by prominent local man; liberal commission; very attractive inducements to a couple of live men. Phone Audubon 4125, mornings or evenings.

STOREKEEPER.—Wanted, experienced man for storekeeper in manufacturing plant in the Bronx; must be able to keep receiving and stores records accurately and handle stockroom work with dispatch; an unusual opportunity for the right man give full particulars in reply, stating age and experience in detail, and salary wanted. J 565 Times Harlem.

TEACHER wanted, American history and English, college entrance; also elementary subjects. Call, 11-12, Saturday, Sunday, 20 East 65th St. Telephone 5479 Rhinelander. Courtney.

TEACHER.—A large business school in Harlem requires the services of a first-class stenography (Isaac Pitman) and bookkeeping instructor; in answering this advertisement give age, education, experience in teaching, and salary expected. R 536 Times Harlem.

TIME STUDY MEN.

Piecework rate setters to work on high-class Government work. Apply from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TIRE SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED.
Wanted, experienced tire salesmen with a following, for local territory, and New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland; men who can earn big money on their own efforts; a tire well known, one of the first on the market; no order takers will be considered; we want men with personality and address; no limit to those who are willing to work on commission; drawing account after you can prove that you can get the business; big future. Apply by letter only, strictly confidential. Batavia Rubber Co., 1,731 Broadway, New York.

TIRE and tube repair man wanted; good position for proper party. King Tire Co., 1,985 Broadway.

TOOLMAKERS.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TOOLMAKERS
TO WORK IN NEWLY EQUIPPED, SANITARY, WELL-LIGHTED ROOM; HIGH WAGES, WITH BONUS, FOR COMPETENT MEN.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS.
MUST BE ABLE TO READ BLUEPRINTS AND USE MICROMETER.
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOL DESIGNER
EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS, FIXTURES, AND GAUGES; FOR SMALL, ACCURATE WORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W. G., 125 TIMES.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rates in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS
on
Jig and Gauge Work.
H. W. Cotton, Inc.,
34 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOOLMAKERS.
Only high-grade, experienced mechanics wanted for permanent positions connected with good pay. Apply in person, Eisemann Magneto Co., 98 33d St., 4th floor, Brooklyn.

TOOLMAKERS.
For first-class men only, steady position at high wages. Apply West 05th St. Dock, N. Y. American Can Co., Edgewater, N. J.

TRANSPORTATION CLERK, familiar with railroad or express business, competent to handle transportation records; state experience, age, and salary expected. X 362 Times Annex.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Information wanted of Edward Goergen, who left Troy, N. Y., May, 1913. Address Mrs. Rosa Goergen, care of Wm. Donahue, 31 Nassau St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, Christian firm, no clock watcher, about 21, exempt from draft if possible, and must write good hand and be temperate; some knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting preferred but not essential. Address own handwriting, stating qualifications, &c., R 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,
neat appearing, as floorwalker, one capable of handling female help; 5c and 10c store experience preferred; best references required; steady position, splendid opportunity advancement. F. W. Woolworth Co., 258 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted; strong, over 18, willing to do general work in wholesale mercantile business; must be a hustler. Apply by mail only, stating salary desired, &c., Royal, 315 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, for information desk, banking house; must be neat, quick, and courteous; $10; excellent opportunity for advancement. Sed Mr. Clarke at The Thrift, Ryerson St. and De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN,
to make blue prints in drafting room; must be clean and not afraid of work; state age, experience, and salary wanted. H. W. S., 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assist in shipping room of wholesale rubber tire concern; good wages with chance for advancement; state qualifications and salary expected. E 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, for position as stock clerk in modernized metal products corporation; advancement for right party; reply, giving full details. N 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18; must be able to use typewriter in connection with order system, office filing; reliable firm. Apply by letter to N 48 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years old, for Christian firm, to start as messenger in downtown National Bank. W 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,
for stock clerk; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. C. B. N., 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for wrapping counter; experienced automobile accessories; references required. N 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, work in shipping department. Rittenberg Bros., 100 Bleecker St.

Instruction.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR of Spanish wants pupils; private or collective lessons. F 468 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, $35 weekly; others, $25-$20. Call Saturday; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

CHAUFFEURS Wanted.—Reliable Chauffeurs Exchange, 61 West 51st St.; good positions open.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1918 demonstrator; five-passenger; run 250 miles; sacrifice. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

BUICK, D45; very late 1917 model; run 2,100 miles; just like new; full equipment; $950; will trade any good car. Lowa, 206 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

BUICK limousine, 1917, 6-cylinder, very fine condition, used privately; demonstration given. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., Patent Scaffolding Co., 647 West 50th.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS,
roadsters, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC "8" TOURING CARS,
1916 MODELS 1915.
Very exceptional cars; look like new and are in perfect mechanical condition; open to any mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening, or Sunday; prices right.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; excellent condition and appearance; bargain to quick buyer. Ask for Mr. MacLellan, Liberty Garage, 573 West 131st St. Phone Morningside 7520.

CADILLAC 1916, touring, 8-cylinder; just painted; guaranteed perfect condition; $1,500. Lowa, 206 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CADILLAC, new 1918 touring; immediate delivery. Howard Porter, Broadway and 62d St. Garage.

CADILLAC coupe, 1917; brand new; driven less than 3,000 miles. Telephone Art, 2187 Market, Newark, N. J.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917.
Had very little usage; like new; must dispose of. Col. 2892.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE LANDAULET, 1916 model; like new; recently overhauled. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, 7 PASS.
In very good mechanical condition. J. McNair, 411 West 55th.

CASE, 1916, seven-passenger; all brand new shoes and slip covers; reasonable. Taylor Motors, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

COLE "6-66" TOURING,
LIKE NEW.
A REAL CAR AT THE RIGHT PRICE.
DAY, EVENING, SUNDAY.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

DE DION Small Town Car, late model; wire wheels; $675 to quick buyer. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway; open evenings.

DODGE Roadster, late 1916 model, run 7,000 miles; perfect mechanical condition, appearance. G. Lowe, 80 Terrace Av., Hempstead, L. I.

DODGE touring; mechanically perfect. Call Sunday, H. Engel, 70 Pinehurst Av.

FIAT CHASSIS,
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government requirements.
13 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. C. Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORD CABRIOLET.
PRACTICALLY NEW, MILEAGE 1,000; ELECTRIC STARTER, DEMOUNTABLE RIMS; ATTRACTIVE PRICE.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

FORD 1917 delivery; brand new; quick buyer gets bargain. J. E. Haf, 573 West 131st. Phone Morningside 7520.

FORD, 1917 model; covered 3,000 miles; just painted and slip covers put on all equipment; $450. 124 Baxter.

FRANKLIN four-passenger Chummy Roadster, 1918. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

HAYNES.—1-ton Haynes truck, newly overhauled; will sell cheap. W. E. Schweibert, Telephone 2236-J Newtown.

HUDSON 1918 SEDAN.
CONDITION EQUAL TO NEW.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; almost new; very cheap. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

HUDSON 1917 4-passenger Sport; practically new; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 B'way.

HUPMOBILE 1917, Model N touring; excellent; $800. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

HUPMOBILE 1916, Model N; two tops; $700. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LANCIA 1917 SPECIAL ROADSTER.
LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEXINGTON 1918 touring; binding guarantee; $1,000. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LOCOMOBILE 1913 five-passenger touring car; fine condition; no dealers. Lewis Johnson, Ardsley Garage, 165 East 77th St.

MARMON TOURING 1917.
7 PASS. MILEAGE 3,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MERCER 1914, four-passenger; electric starter and lights. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

MERCER 1916, four-passenger; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

NATIONAL Speedster, special; looks like Rolls-Royce; very fast; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

OLDSMOBILE "8" TOURING,
Used SIX MONTHS.
REFINISHED—LOOKS LIKE NEW.
PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring; bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OVERLAND 1917 touring; run less than 5,000 miles; Continental motor; looks like new; sak for Mr. Lichtenstein's car. 573 West 131st. Phone Morningside 7520.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, touring; condition new. Telephone Columbus 8063.

35 H. P. PACKARD, 35 H. P.
Equipped with
Limousine Body by Healey & Co.
Owner having no further use for the car, will sell at very low figure.
Seen at
HEALEY & COMPANY,
Broadway and 51st Street.

PACKARD, 2-35, 1917, seven-pass. touring car; perfect condition; all Goodyear cord shoes, 2 extras. A. Fisher, 422-24 East 91st St.

PACKARD twin six touring car, seating seven; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1-35 touring body; perfect condition. Wilmarth, 8030 Columbus.

PEERLESS 7 passenger, 1914 6-48; exceptionally fine condition; new Michelin tires; paint and upholstery perfect. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 3240.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-38, 5-passenger touring car, in good condition; no dealers. Telephone Astoria 402.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE-ARROW TOURING.
1915 MODEL, 38 HORSE POWER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW car, exceptional bargain; new Brooks Ostruk sedan body, motor like new; no dealers. Mayer, Lenox 8300.

REO 1917, perfect condition; bumpers, mirrors, chains, &c.; $700. 2,235 Grand Concourse.

REO 1918 "4" touring; excellent. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE, 1914, for sale; Brewster landaulet body; on exhibition at 112 East 75th St.; price $12,000 cash. Prentice Sanger, 8 West 40th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE, 1914 limousine car; will sell at quite reasonable. Please write Mrs. Du Bois, 640 West 173d St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1918; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway; open evenings.

S. G. V. SPECIAL SPORT MODEL,
4-PASSENGER ROADSTER.
Electric starter, every possible equipment; smartest sport model ever shown; on exhibition day, evening, or Sunday. The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

S. G. V. 5-passenger touring, excellent condition; perfect tires; exceptionally reasonable. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

S. G. V. touring car; excellent condition. Begerow, 946 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SIMPLEX 50, extreme line 5-passenger speedster; very classy; must sacrifice. Le Done, 214 West 80th. Schuyler 9416.

STANDARD 1916 touring; equipment complete; excellent tires; overhauled and guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 2-passenger runabout; six wire wheels; overhauled; guaranteed; remarkably reasonable. Taylor Motors, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 touring; perfect condition; excellent tires; completely overhauled; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, late 1917, 7-passenger; like new; guaranteed; sacrifice. Columbus 5322.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
The ideal combination of quality, efficiency, and economy at reasonable cost. Ready for the road, 1917 light 4 touring, 1917 8-cylinder limousine, 1916 8-cyl. touring, and 1915 light 4 limousine. These cars have been overhauled, newly painted, and are sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Co., 415 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT touring, overhauled October, 1917, and sold by maker with new car guarantee, since driven 400 miles. Inquire Mr. Conroy, care William Krauss' Garage, West 99th St.

STEARNS 1917 8-cyl. seven-passenger; victoria top; very snappy in appearance; bargain. Baum, 417 West 55th St.

STUTZ TOURING 1917.
FOUR PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

STUTZ Special Speedster, $475. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WINTON 1917 touring car used 3 months since purchase; also Metallurgique limousine car in fine condition; both at attractive prices for ready purchaser. Tough's Warehouse, 510 East 73d St. Telephone Rhinelander 3586.

WINTON, model 33, overhauled and repainted, fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BURRELLE
USED CAR SALON.
Largest and best selection of high-grade new and slightly used cars in the world.
Inspection Invited.

PIERCE-ARROWS.
1918 French Brougham "48."
1918 Suburban Sedan "48."
1917 Landau-Limousine "38."
1917 Touring 5-pass. "38."
1915 Collaps. Landau-Touring "38."
1915 Straight-roof Limousine "38."
PACKARDS
1918 Fleetwood Landaulet "3-35."
1917 Fleetwood Limousine "2-35."
1917 Touring 7-pass. "2-35."
1917 Fleetwood Roadster "2-35."
CADILLACS.
1918 Convertible Sedan.
1918 Touring 7-pass.
1917 Chummy Roadster 4-pass.
1917 Touring 7-pass.
1916 Touring 4-pass.
1916 Touring 7-pass.
1915 Touring 7-pass.
STUTZES.
1918 Bulldog Special 4-pass.
1917 Bulldog Special 6-pass.
1917 Bulldog Special 4-pass.
1917 16-valve Speedster 2-pass.
1916 Bearcat Speedster 2-pass.
MERCERS.
1917 Speedster "22-73."
1916 Touring "22-72."
1915 Touring "22-70."
FIATS.
1917 Touring 4-pass. Special.
1915 Touring 4-pass. Imported.
1915 Sedan 4-pass. Imported.
MANY OTHERS.
1918 Franklin 4-pass. Sedan.
1917 Hudson Super-6 Sedan.
1916 S. G. V. Town Car.
1916 Lancia Special 4-pass. Speedster.
1917 Detroit Suburban Sedan. Latest Imp.
1915 Isotta-Fraschini Sub. Sedan, Lat. Imp.
1914 Rolls-Royce Landaulet, New.
1914 Peugeot 150 H. P. Special.
New Disbrow Special Racer.

1,680 BROADWAY, (Entire Building.)
OPEN EVENINGS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 PACKARD touring.
FIAT (30) sedan; foreign.
1917 PACKARD touring.
1917 CADILLAC touring; like new.
MARMON late model touring.
1917 WILLYS-OVERLAND "6" cylinder.
1917 MITCHELL touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHANDLER touring.
CHALMERS speedster; special C. T. Silver body, brand new; big discount.
1916 MERCER touring; elegant condition.
1916 FRANKLIN suburban limousine.
1917 NATIONAL 4-passenger Chummy Roadster.
1916 PACKARD landaulet.
1917 MAXWELL touring.
1916 STUTZ runabout.
MAXWELL roadster, $450.
DODGE roadster, $650.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
ROLLS-ROYCE, 1913 4-pass. $8,000
SIMPLEX, 1915 75 shaft, 4-pass. 3,000
CADILLAC, 1917 Touring 1,800
HUDSON, 1917 4-pass. special speedster 1,650
STUTZ, 1916 4-pass.; wire wheels 1,000
CHANDLER, 1918 chummy 1,850
CHANDLER, 1917 chummy roadster 1,050
CADILLAC, 8-cyl. touring; like new 900
KISSEL, 1917 roadster; like new 650
OVERLAND, 1917 6-cyl. touring 600
REO, 4-cyl. touring; like new 500
MAXWELL, 1917 special raceabout 425
CHEVROLET, 1917 roadster "490" 375
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,709 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Owners must dispose of the following high class automobiles consigned to us for sale for any reasonable offer:
1917 Stearns Limousine.
1917 Scripps-Booth Chummy Roadster.
1917 Buick Touring Little 6.
1917 Studebaker Touring.
1917 Maxwell Sedan.
1916 Stutz Gentleman's Roadster.
1916 Reo Roadster.
1915 S. G. V. Victoria Top.
Fiat Town Car.
MANY OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.
Above automobiles having been passed by our expert mechanic are in perfect condition and ready for immediate use. Sold under our 90-day guarantee.
TIME PAYMENTS AND TRADES CONSIDERED.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 West 55th St., (bet. 6th and 6th Aves.)
Circle 1808. Open evenings and Sundays.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-25" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 Runabout.
CADILLAC 1917 Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC 1917 Touring.
CADILLAC 1916 Touring.
CADILLAC 1915 Runabout.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK—Capacity three tons; will sell on easy terms and will give contract for employment to reliable purchasers. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; special New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3240.

GRAMM 3-ton, closed body, for sale cheap; good running order. Foster Av. Garage, 702 Foster Av. Kenmore 5234.

TRUCKS to hire; long distance; contracts solicited; low rates. Berger, 5920 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

MARMON.—Will purchase either 1916 or 1917 Marmon 34; give lowest cash price, color, condition, and mileage. Write W. E. B., 125, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

FORD.—I want Ford touring or runabout, late model, reasonable price; state lowest price, year, and particulars. Fair, R 383 Times Downtown.

BUICK 1917, little six, wanted; no dealers; touring; good condition; cash. Telephone 6415 Broad, or address Box 318 Times, 2 Rector St.

SELL US YOUR CAR.—You get the highest spot cash price. Lobell-Aborn, 239 West 55th St. Notice, 3 doors west of Broadway.

STUTZ OR MERCER car wanted; speedster, 1917 model. J. S. Bennett, Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE, seven passenger, 1916, 1917, or 1918; will pay up to $1,000 cash; positively no dealers. R 391 Times Downtown.

Will pay highest price, latest model cars. KARP, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

CADILLAC 1916 or 1917, limousine or landaulet. Boyle, 132 West 58th. Circle 4187.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped; latest model cars by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,528 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5348.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows.—Hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

NATIONAL.—Admirable four-passenger National; private aspect. Phone mornings 3040 Morningside, Apt. 41.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable, ideal town cars for monthly service, moderate. Columbus 308.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring cars, with intelligent gentlemen; special weekly to monthly rates. Aetna Garage Co., 4,506 Park Av. Fordham 4157.

PACKARD.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring car, week or month, reasonable. O'Rourk, 729 Amsterdam Av. Riverside 2176.

PACKARD Landaulet; five-passenger; appearance like new; hour, week. Scanlon. Circle 1420.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulets and touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

BUICK.—Latest model touring car, hour, day, or trip; reasonable. Circle 553.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 202 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Live wire business man in position to invest $100,000 can join responsible party who can furnish quarter million dollar line of credit and contract controlling distribution of successful, going, automobile concern manufacturing highly advertised and thoroughly meritorious product throughout the Eastern States for New England. Company now has several offices established, each showing a profit. Truly this is an unusual opportunity. Only broad-gauge business man with capital stated and A1 references need reply. N 67 Times.

Elegant opportunity for right man to take charge of established real estate and renting business; entire charge; to act as manager and treasurer on salary; $2,000 required; same will be secured. T 152 Times.

LAUNDRY PLANT for sale in New Jersey; 40 minutes from New York City, in centre of five large towns; yearly business $27,000; will sell business and property for $24,000 or business alone for $15,000; ill-health forces sale. X 335 Times Annex.

Established real estate and insurance business, good proposition, for sale; worthy of investigation; reason for selling owner joining the army. Louis Jacobs, 1,047 Park Av., near 86th St.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—Owner wishing to retire will sell profitable business at sacrifice. For information apply or write to E. Bussone, 113 East 34th St., New York City.

Young man, drafted, wishes to dispose of well established leather goods business; satisfactory conditions. M 186 Times.

Chauffeurs wanted who can invest few hundred dollars in good paying motor truck contract. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Manufacturer has large Government order; needs capital and services to increase output. A. S., 119 Times.

Government contracts (large, small) financed for part profits; confidential, legitimate. T 150 Times.

Drug store for sale, proprietor drafted; little cash required. W 350 Times Downtown.

$20 obtains names and addresses 11,000 women mail order buyers. T 163 Times.

FOR SALE.

Hooven automatic typewriter and stencil cutter; complete, late model, and in first-class condition; would accept modern type adding machine as part payment. R 394 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 7-piece French bedroom set, made by Dowling, and dining room set, to sell promptly; reason departure. Apply Doorman, 449 Park Av. Open evenings and Sundays.

Unusual opportunity, nine new twin motor cycles without tires, including large stock of spare parts; all crated; intended for export. M. M., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Aeolian XY solo organ, cost $5,500, for residence, church, or movies; seen by appointment only. Box 266, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

Seven-piece handsome ivory enamel bedroom suit, $450; great sacrifice; no dealers. Apply N 54 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
RENTED SOLD REPAIRED
PATTEN TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
71 CHAMBERS ST. WORTH 1982.
53 West 125th St. Open Eve. Harlem 1617.

Purchase and Exchange.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, antiques bought. Miles, 135 E. 125th St. 1290 Harlem.

Wanted, second-hand mahogany desk and second-hand desk chair. N 110 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Cleland, 1st Lt. J. S., and Bradshaw, 1st Lt. J. T., hon. discharged.
Cook, Maj. P. B., and Brackett, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Jackson.
Following to Newport News:
Pinkham, Maj. E. W.
Griggs, Capt. J. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Solev

'PEACE BY VICTORY!' REPUBLICAN SLOGAN

Chairman Hays Says West Is for a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

SETTLES CALIFORNIA ROW

Declares He Advised Republicans to Stand Behind the Administration During the Conflict.

Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is in this city after an extended trip through the Far Western States, said at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that the west as a unit was behind the war and that the Republican Party from coast to coast was committed to the peace-through-victory program of the Wilson Administration.

"There is no doubt any more of the red-blooded West being heart and soul for a vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious finish and is willing to give its men and its money for the cause," said Mr. Hays.

Mr. Hays went West partly to make speeches for the Liberty Loan, partly to prevail upon Republicans in the remote States of the Far West to submerge partisanship whenever the war was concerned, and to confer with Republican leaders. During his stay in California Mr. Hays succeeded in putting an end to factional strife in the Republican State organization, which was responsible for the defeat of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, in the last Presidential election.

Chairman Hays tersely defined the program of the Republican Party with reference to the war as follows:

1.—Win the war now.

2.—Peace by victory and not by compromise or bargain.

3.—Sane preparation to meet the problems of reconstruction that must follow the war.

"The fact is," said Mr. Hays, "that we are as unprepared for peace as we were for war. Our course after the war lies over an unchartered sea. We cannot begin too early to prepare for the problems that will confront us. These are manifold and with an important bearing on business, labor, and on the industrial and agricultural development necessary to make up for the wastage war always brings with it. I have urged on Republicans everywhere that they must stand solidly behind the Administration in support of the war and be prepared to make the second mile of the war. The response has been unequivocal everywhere. From coast to coast we are committed to the war with our last man and our last dollar."

"It is only natural," he added. "The Republican Party was conceived in a spirit of patriotism and will always continue to be the party of patriotism. Before it was out of its swaddling clothes it saved the life of the nation. Its loyalty is measured only by its possibilities."

"Does this mean that the Republican Party will cease criticism of the Administration in matters related to the war?" Chairman Hays was asked.

"There will be politics, of course; that is inevitable, but there will be no attempt on our part to play politics with the war," was his reply. "Personally, I cannot see where there could be any objection to sympathetic suggestions. This war is not the war of the Democratic Party, it is our war as much as theirs. For one party to try to run the war alone and absolutely shutting out co-operation from another party is very much like a man who, with two strong horses, shuts one in the barn all the time and leaves the other to pull the load alone."

Mr. Hays brought back with him from California clippings from Democratic newspapers as evidence to prove the success of his mission. One of these, published in Los Angeles, admitted that his visit had resulted in a united party, and went as far as to predict that "the Democrats would never get another electoral vote from California."

Mr. Hays came here on his way to Washington to close the lease for the new headquarters of the Republican National Committee in this city. The committee will occupy a suite of offices on the third floor of the Knox Building, Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

VICTOR COMPANY LOSES.

Decree Orders Dissolution of Alleged Combination in Trade.

A decree that a combination, alleged to have been created by the Victor Talking Machine Company, is in restraint of trade and a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and must be dissolved, was signed yesterday by Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court. The petition on which the decree was based was drawn by Henry A. Guiler, a special assistant to Attorney General Gregory. The defendant denied all of the allegations charged against it, and the decree was prepared in Washington and signed here without any public argument.

The allegations in the Government's petition for a dissolution of the alleged illegal combination were similar to those contained in a complaint drawn by Wise & Seligsberg, counsel for R. H. Macy & Co. last year in a suit for triple damages amounting to $570,000. The complaint accused the Victor Company of having entered into unlawful agreements with upward of 7,000 dealers in various parts of the United States for the purpose of preventing competiton, to limit the supply, and to fix the prices of talking machines and records made by the defendant.

Under the terms of the decree the company is also restrained from issuing warnings to distributors and dealers of results that would follow any violation of the rules and regulations of the company, and from suspending or otherwise punishing its agents for selling to those under the company's ban.

In answering the Government suit, the company asserted that when the license agreements with distributors complained of were issued they were lawful and valid under the interpretation of the patent laws and Federal laws regulating commerce, given by the United States Supreme Court. It also said that since decisions had been given by the courts to the effect that license agreements were not legal all of them had been cancelled.

Edmond E. Wise of Wise & Seligsberg said last night that he did not think the decree would have any especial effect upon the Macy suit. Argument in this case, he said, would be heard next week.

HEAR WIGGIN WILL QUIT.

Wholesalers Want a Practical Coal Man as Fuel Administrator.

After discussing a rumor in the coal trade that Albert H. Wiggin intended to resign as State Fuel Administrator, the Wholesale Coal Trade Association sent yesterday to Dr. Garfield, the National Fuel Administrator, a request that in the event of Mr. Wiggin resigning a practical coal man be selected to fill his place. The letter to Dr. Garfield was sent through Charles S. Allen, the Secretary of the organization.

"Rumor reaches us that Mr. Wiggin has or is likely to resign as State Fuel Administrator," Mr. Allen wrote. "The matter was discussed today at a meeting of the Directors of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, and I have been directed to transmit to you the request of this association that his successor be a practical coal man. It is felt here that there is a grave possibility of a coal famine this year, and the situation in New York under the circumstances demands calling into service a man who has a thorough knowledge, not only of the requirements of this community and the territory depending upon it for its coal supply, but one who shall know thoroughly the producing district from which the supply must necessarily be drawn.

"If you agree it is desirable to appoint a man who has knowledge of the coal business this association solicits the privilege of suggesting the names of men possessing the necessary qualifications."

Mr. Wiggin is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank. It was said by G. M. Dahl, Vice President of the bank, that Mr. Wiggin was out of town. Mr. Dahl would not discuss the rumor.

Booklet Assails Governor Edge.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—Declaring that he hoped to forestall any campaign of personalities such as was so emphatically repudiated by the New Jersey electorate in the Gubernatorial campaign two years ago, Governor Edge today took official cognizance of an anonymous booklet surreptitiously distributed through the mails to State voters. It devotes twenty pages to criticism of the Edge administration. The name of any campaign committee authorizing or paying for it or that of the printer, or any other mark of possible identification has been omitted. The Governor is considering referring a copy to the Attorney General as evidence of violation of the Corrupt Practices act.

Nagel to Take a Federal Post.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, left today for Washington, where, it is said, he will take a Federal post, the nature of which is not disclosed.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Lehigh Valley Railroad ferry between Jersey City and 23d St., May 1, black satin pocketbook, gold monogram "K. L.," containing money and letters valuable to owner only. Reward for return of letters, no questions asked. Lamont, 563 Park Av.

LOST—Gold filigree bar pin, three diamonds, set in platinum squares, Wednesday afternoon, 24th St. and 7th Av. to Grand Central Depot and train to 1:33d St. station; reward. Griffin, Room 1004, 470 4th Av.

LOST—Watch on fob with wedding ring, Haan's restaurant lavatory, 15 Park Row, Wednesday, May 1. Return to Hall Cigar Stand, 15 Park Row. $20 reward and no questions asked.

LOST.—Diamond circle, one large stone at the top, Vanderbilt Hotel, between Park Av. entrance and 15th floor; suitable reward offered if returned to clerk at Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Blue enamel gold face watch in black leather wrist case, Monday, 85th, Park, 34th, or 5th Av.; reward. Telephone 1334W Prospect. Mrs. Newton.

LOST—Watch and fob, in front of the Claridge Hotel; fob is the emblem of the Masons and Redmen; suitable reward and no questions asked. T 132 Times.

LOST—At Carnegie Hall concert, Thursday evening, a skunk fur collar. Return to Mrs. E. B. Greenberg, 249 West 112th St. and receive reward.

LOST.—On May 1, lady's long black serge cape; finder will kindly return to Mrs. Henry Sanders, Belnord, 86th St., Broadway; reward.

LOST—Solitaire diamond ring, Thursday, on 42d St., or Stern's; initials and date inside; liberal reward. Phone 2362 Stamford, Conn.

LOST.—A passbook, on 44th St. or Madison Av., between 5th Av. Bank and subway. Reward if returned to 5th Av. Bank.

LOST—May 1, long sealskin stole, in Virginia Tearoom, 7th Av. and 57th St. $20 reward. Phone Stuyvesant 2270.

LOST—Gold barpin, with sapphire and diamonds; reward. Mrs. Hubert Kerman, Cottage Place, Utica, N. Y.

LOST—DENTAL BRIDGE, RECTOR ST.; REWARD. BOX T 158 TIMES.

$250 REWARD

for return of small pearl and diamond Tiffany & Co. watch and pearl chain, lost April 5, near Wrightstown, N. J. Tiffany & Co., 5th. Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD,

no questions asked, for the return in sound condition of diamond drop earring, 6 round diamonds, 1 pear-shaped diamond; lost April 30, vicinity of 5th Av., between 50th and 54th Sts. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$100 REWARD—Return in sound condition; gold and enamel oval-shaped cigarette case, diamond monogram, lost about April 19, bet. Brooklyn and 52d St.; no questions asked. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$100 REWARD

for the return in sound condition of diamond and emerald platinum bracelet, lost April 25; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD—For return in sound condition of gold wrist watch, lost April 22, between West 77th and 42d Sts.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—A necklace, about 4 o'clock. Apply Samuel L. Kaufman, 356 2d Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White Maltese toy terrier, marked with light-brown ears; answers to name "Dodo"; family pet; reward if returned. Communicate Cane, 38 West 50th St. Telephoen 7780 Plaza.

$50 REWARD—For small white poodle; answers name "Lucky;" return to 1 West 68th St. Hansen, Columbus 8464.

LOST—Black Pomeranian dog; reward if returned to G. L. Wheelock, 831 West 101st St.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th. REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
11—"God's Call To His Church Today."
8—"What Shall We Do With Jesus Christ in This Age of War?"
It is hoped that many members and friends will be present to welcome our new pastor. The public is cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Little Sanctuaries in Life."
8—"Remember the Lusitania."
Hans Kronold, 'Cellist.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. J. Howard Ardrey, Leader Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
11 A. M., "THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE; HOW THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER IS TO FIGHT, AND THE WEAPONS OF HIS WARFARE." (Reception of new members. Breaking of Bread and Baptism after Sermon.)
8, P. M., "TRANSFIGURATION OF CHRIST, MOSES ON THE MOUNT. AN EXPLANATION OF THE ARCHANGEL MICHAEL'S DISPUTE WITH THE DEVIL ABOUT THE BODY OF MOSES. IS MOSES TO DIE A SECOND TIME, ELIJAH THE FIRST TIME? THE TRANSFIGURATION SCENE THE DIVINELY APPOINTED PICTURE OF THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST."
Friday Night, May 10, 8 o'clock, "The Book of Deuteronomy, or Getting Ready for the Inheritance."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR (In Service). Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday.
11 A. M., "When a Cloud Becomes a Pillar of Fire."
8 P. M., "Life's Surprises."

10 A. M., Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"Purified as by Fire."
8 P. M.—"After the War—What?"

Washington Heights Baptist Church, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Christ Lived in Me."
8 P. M.—Captain Findley, "Fighting in Flanders."

Christadelphian.

A Religious People of the 20th Century looking for Christ's Second Coming and the establishment of the Kingdom of God Upon Earth.

BERGEN LYCEUM, 651 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M. Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. FREE LECTURE, Sunday, 7:45 P. M. Subject: "THE NEW HEAVENS AND THE NEW EARTH. When and Where Will They be Established?" Public Invited. Seats free. No collection.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian Conc. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—165th St. & Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
11 A. M.—Dr. Jefferson, the Pastor, preaches.
8 P. M.—Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs. (Take Fulton St. surface or "L" to Franklin Av.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—Rev. Charles A. Ross will preach.
7:45 P. M.—Musical service, with address by Mr. Ross.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St. Rev. Dr. Wm. Thomas McElveen, Pastor.
11—"To be Spiritually Minded Is Life."
8—"Is Patriotism Ever Immoral?"

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH — 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Services 11, Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "MAKING GOOD."
Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15, the Waldorf.
Sunday School for Children at Same Hour.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House Cent. Park West and 64th St.
11 A. M., Mr. A. W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "The New Thought; Its Origins and Claims."

Interdenominational

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Northeast corner 128th St. and 7th Av. Rev. Joseph W. Kemp preaches at all services.
11:00—"An Ancient Non-conformist."
3:30—"Monthly Prophetic Conference."
"Practical Bearing of the Second Advent of Daily Life."
8 P. M.—"An Abiding Vision."
Thursday, 8 P. M.—Midweek Bible Study. "The Mission and Ministry of the Holy Spirit During This Present Age."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Preaching by the Rev. George William Carter, General Secretary of New York Bible Society, 10:30 A. M., subject, "The Divine Book on Human Life"; 8 P. M., "The Power of God Illustrated."

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St., 4:15 P. M. ALWYN BALL, JR. Subject—"FAITH."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor FREDERICK JOHN FOAKES JACKSON, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Jewish

JEWISH CENTRE, 131 West 86th St. SERVICES.
Friday evening, 6:30. Saturday morning at 9. Rabbi MORDECAI M. KAPLAN. "WHAT CAN GIVE THE JEW BACKBONE?"
Everybody Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "JEWISH CULTURE."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. and Lenox Av., Dr. M. H. Harris, Rabbi. Today, "THE JUBILEE."
Friday, May 10, closing address of the season, Dr. R. Grossman.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY, AT 10:45. DR. WISE: WHAT IS WRONG WITH AMERICAN ISRAEL? ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre, SUNDAY, 10:45, RABBI GOLDSTEIN—ON "STRUGGLES."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. & 55th St.—Dr. KRASS preaches today, 10:30. "The Old and New Jucilee." All welcome.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Is Prayer Worth While?"
8 P. M.—"Looking Into the Mirror."
Thursday, Ascension Day, service at 11 A. M.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d. —11 A. M., Rev. Dr. J. B. REMENSNYDER.

Methodist Episcopal

CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Rev. GEORGE BENTON SMITH, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Communion.
8 P. M.—"Marching Orders."
John Hastie, baritone Trinity Church choir.

Security from Satan, 11 A. M. Grace, West 104th, near Columbus. 7:45, Miss Louise Homer sings, and Dr. Reisner.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—DR. SOCKMAN.
8 P. M.—Music, Haydn's "Creation."
10 A. M.—Men's Class—Dr. Thompson.
7 P. M.—Epworth League; 9 P. M., Social Tea; Soldiers and sailors invited.

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway. FREDERICK C. HARDING, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Communion.
7:45 P. M.—Pastor's Topic, "Drifting."

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Columbus Av.
11 A. M.—ALLAN MacROSSIE.
8 P. M.—WINTHROP AMES.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, LL. D., Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE. SACRED CANTATA "REBECCAH." Address by Rev. Lewis E. Christian.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
Holy Communion 10:15 A. M. Service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "IS CHRIST IN COMMAND?"
Pilate's question: "Art thou a King?"
Christ's answer: "Thou sayest that I am a King."

New Thought.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d Street.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Miss Edith A. Martin.
4:00 P.M.—Mrs. M. C. Stolber.
8:15 P.M.—GEORGE ELMER LITTLEFIELD
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Laura G. Cannon.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen.
8:15 P. M.—Eugene Del Mar.
Thursday, 3 P. M.—Healing—Miss Edith A. Martin.
Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. A. Vance Cheney.
8:15 P. M.—Healing—Miss Edith A. Martin.

NEW THOUGHT, The Religion of Opulence.
FIRST NATURAL CENTRE OF CHRIST. 100 Claremont Av., N. Y. C., Apartment 1-F. Tel. Morningside 6280.
Open daily, except Sundays, 3 to 5 P. M. Agnes Mae Glasgow, author and teacher. Subjects now on: "The Poverty Cure," "Old Age a Falsehood."

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND. Hotel Majestic, 72d St. Central Park West. 10 o'clock, Sunday School; 10:45, Healing Meeting; 11:15, Regular Service. Everybody invited. Thursday evening, Demonstration Meeting.
Sunday evening meeting, 1,989 Madison Av., 8:15.
COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

UNITY SOCIETY. SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. 28 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M. Speaker: Mr. Walter Newell Weston. Subject: "Unity." Bible Reading by Mrs. Ruth Helen Davis. Public invited. Monday Meeting, 3 P. M.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE Sunday, 11:15 A. M., subject: "THE DAY OF A THOUSAND YEARS." Interviews and Classes, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. FREE PROSPERITY CLASS Monday evening, 8:15, Room 114.

TALKS ON TRUTH, SUNDAY, 8:15.—DR. SEARS SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., F. W. Sears, Orator. Subject: "Who Made God? Was He Made in Germany?" A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

NEW THOUGHT. M. Edith Rarick, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Advanced New Thought Teachings.

SPEAKER, PAULA VERDU, 40 W. 58 ST. COTERIE CLUB, BALLROOM. PUBLIC INVITED.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. DR. MERRIL'S preaches at 11 and 4. Communion at the close of the morning service
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D. 4:30 P. M.—Communion service.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D., will preach in the morning and in the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Geo. Alexander, D. D.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wed. at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

FORT GEORGE, St. Nicholas Av. and 186th. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., Minister.
11—"What Is in Thy Hand?"
8—"The Stern Side of Love."

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE DEATHLESS BOOK."
8 P. M.—"HOME AGAIN."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor, Patriotic Services, 11 and 8.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 18th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. WM. H. MATTHEWS, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Gathering Up the Fragments." 8 P. M.—"Presumption's Sins."

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. PERRY V. JENNESS preaches.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. LAUCHLAN MacLEAN WATT, Major of British Army, at 8 P. M. ALL SEATS FREE.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches, 11 A. M. Communion service, 4 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. MACKAY.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. at 86th St. 11 A. M.—REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor. 8 P. M.—REV. NORMAN J. KILBORNE.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: {Thomas Guthrie Speers, 11 A. M. {George Alexander, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam at 105th. 11—Major Lachlin McLean Watt, Chaplain Black Watch, British regiment. 8—Charles W. Whitehair, three years with allies' troops; "The Big Push."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony M. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion & Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas.).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
11—"Can Civilization Be Saved?" (Rector.)
4—Music: Verdi, "Manzoni Requiem."
8—Forum: Mrs. August Belmont, "Impressions of the War Zone."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Bishop Lloyd will preach at 11 o'clock service Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. J. G. H. Barry.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)
Ascension Day, May 9, 7:30 A. M.; 11 A. M. (choral;) 8 P. M. (choral.)

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rector.)
4 P. M. (Rev. John Acworth.)
Sunday services at the above hours throughout the Summer.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st Street. The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, B. D., Rector. Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 8 and 9 P. M. 11 A. M.: Bishop's Visit—Confirmation.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street, Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (The Rector)..... 11 A. M.
Later Evensong (Rev. W. N. Guthrie) 8 P. M.
Seats for soldiers and sailors.
Daily Noonday Service and Address 12:30

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, E. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Rev. LAWRENCE T. COLE, D. D.
8—Prof. CLAUDE VAN TYNE of the University of Michigan. Topic—"French Democracy Versus German Autocracy."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Address, Colonel Brengle.

HOLY ROOD CHURCH, Ft. Washington Av., at 179th St. Rev. G. A. CARSTENSEN, D. D., Rector. Services 8, 11, 8 o'clock. Organ Recital, 4 P. M. Frank P. McNulty, organist. Miss Maud Morgan, harpist. H. T. Burleigh, baritone.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Litany and Holy Communion. Sermon.
Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D.
4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by DR. BRIDGES.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. GATES, D. D., Vicar. Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45; Sunday School and Service, 9:45 and 10:30; 11 A. M., Dr. Gates, preacher; 8 P. M., Rev. W. R. Watson, preacher.

ST. ANDREW'S, Oldest Episcopal Church in Harlem. 5th Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR, preaches 11 A. M. on "THE POWER OF THE GOSPEL." Other services, 8, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M., Address by Rev. Charles J. Mason at Choral Vespers.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. Services in the Chapel, 312 Madison Av.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.)
ASCENSION DAY. THURSDAY, MAY 9. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, (Rector.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WILLIAM T. WALSH, Rector. 11 A. M.—"New Meaning of Life." 8 P. M.—"How Faith Cures."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., West of Second Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector. Subject: "THE AMERICAN FLAG." 4 P. M.—Charles Rann Kennedy on his new play, "THE ARMY WITH BANNERS."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. DELANY, D. D.,) 4. ASCENSION DAY, May 9: Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. DELANY, D. D.,) 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69TH ST., near B'WAY. Services 8, 11, 4. 4—Musical Service.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address (Rector.)
Ascension Day, Thursday, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS—7, 8, and 9 o'clock. 10:30—ELVEY'S MASS; SERMON by Very Rev. Dr. FOSBROKE.
4 P. M.—CONFIRMATION AND EVENSONG.
8 P. M.—CHORAL COMPLINE & SERMON.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction on Christian Doctrine; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services.
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8-11 (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.) 8 (Rev. Dr. Sturges.)

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEA, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Service 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent & 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. JOHN A. DYKSTRA, Minister.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Swineherds of Gadara."
8 P. M.—"Goliath's Sword."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. At 4:30 P. M., special music, "Negro Spirituals."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HEBERD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Wm. Emerson Bruce, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. "We Prove the Continuity of Life." Services: Sunday, at 8 P. M. Friday, at 2:30.
Speaker next Sunday—Mr. L. G. Messner. Message Bearer—Miss Beulah Thompson.

CHURCH OF NATURE'S DIVINE REVELATION.—Services Sunday, 2:30 and 8 P. M., 902 West End Av., near 104th St. Broadway subway. Telephone 2706 Academy. Olga and M